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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

MERIDEN, CONN.:
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1896.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BUREAU OF
LABOR STATISTICS.

HARTFORD, December 1, 1896.

To His Excellency, O. VINCENT COFFIN,

Governor of Connecticut.

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of this Bureau.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL B. HORNE, *Commissioner.*

WILLIAM W. IVES, *Clerk.*

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau is devoted largely to the subject of the system of assessments for purposes of taxation, as it prevails in Connecticut, covering a large field of inquiry and exhaustively treating the matter of inequalities, as found to exist, through the many channels and sources of information by means of which the data found in the subjoined tables was secured.

One of the distinctive features of the trend of public opinion for years past, has been the revival of interest in matters pertaining to the always existing inequality in assessments of real and personal property for purposes of taxation. It is true that from some of the more advanced thinkers and political economists, there has been the most earnest and vehement protests against the system as now in use in Connecticut, with what effect is a matter of public knowledge. With the more flagrant and glaring of these inequalities this report has to do.

It might, in this connection, be pertinently asked; What has a Bureau of Labor Statistics, established and conducted by the State government, to do with the subject of taxation? The answer is equally pertinent, and sufficiently clear and convincing, that the purpose for which the Bureau was organized,* gives it unlimited scope as regards the investigations to be made by it, when the investigation is one made in the interests of "laboring men and women," and for the purpose of "promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." And equally as pertinent is the assertion that the question of the inequalities in the assessment of property, as this report will clearly show, obtain in the State, most certainly is of such vital interest to the toiling masses whom it most concerns, as to warrant the expenditure of the work necessary for its compilation. Moreover it has been the contention that working men have been unjustly treated in many ways. Among them is the matter of unfair and excessive assessments on his property, were he sufficiently fortunate as to be possessed of any, and for the purpose of ascertaining the truth

[*Extract from Statutes.*]

*SECTION 2947:—"The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity; but for this purpose persons shall not be required to leave the vicinity of their residences or places of business."

or falsity of this contention, this investigation has been made, with what result the pages following will disclose.

Furthermore, it can be stated without the possibility of successful contradiction, that the contention made has been proven, for were all property to be assessed at its full value, (large and small holdings alike,) as the law requires, the home of the toiler would be taxed on an equality with that of his more wealthy neighbor, and, while the amount of his assessment might be slightly increased, the estate of his more fortunate townsman would be largely added to, thereby reducing the rate per cent. of tax each would pay. Obviously, the small property owner would be greatly benefitted by assessments made at full value, and the amount paid by him in taxes much lessened.

It is evident that the most prominent evils in the system of taxation, as it exists at the present time, are to be found in the habitual undervaluation of property, and the failure to assess at all a large proportion of all personalty. Among them also may be enumerated the selection of unfit persons for Assessors, who often exhibit gross ignorance of the laws governing them, the fixing by them of arbitrary standards, the departure from such standards when there are friends to favor, or obnoxious business or classes to punish, and the encouragement of a sentiment among the people that in matters of taxation there are no such things as public obligations or public morals.

The contention made by some that to assess property in accordance with law would beget extravagance in expenditures by municipal officials, possesses all the elements of disingenuousness, and should not be considered as having a bearing. The integrity and honesty of public officials thus assailed, is sufficient denial of the truth or justice of such a contention, and its absurdity made evident. Clearly, a low rate of taxation, as a result of a proper, legal and equitable assessment of property, would scarcely lead to improper or extravagant use of the revenue thus raised, and in such an event, should it occur, would be of but short duration.

It has not been the purpose of the Bureau in making this investigation, to assume any prerogative other than that to which it is entitled, the only object being to be of use to the people of the State as a whole. Without distinction of any portion of the community at large, it has proceeded upon the theory that the facts brought out were necessary for the formulation of some remedial plan of legislation looking to a revision and alteration

of the scheme of assessment for taxes as now made. Much good has been accomplished by the Bureau in the past in thus collecting, tabulating and distributing facts, concerning economic subjects and conditions and its best work, and thought will continue to be directed to the same end.

The text accompanying the different tables sufficiently explain the method used in securing the information obtained, and it need only be stated that no effort has been spared in making the results clear and in exact conformity to the conditions as found to exist. Difficulties and obstructions were found in abundance by the agents engaged in gathering the statistical material, but they went steadily forward in the performance of the work committed to them by the Bureau, having abiding faith that satisfactory and beneficial results would be attained.

OTHER WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The work of the Bureau has by no means been confined to one line of investigation, and it has with zeal and energy made minute and thorough examination into the prominent evils attending the unsanitary conditions of the Cellar Bakeries which abound in the larger cities of the State, and to the cities only, was the investigation directed, and all the facts collected and the salient points and results clearly brought out in the text analysis (Pages 261-9), yet it may be well, in this introduction, to still further crystallize the general results of the investigation, especially in order to show just what is to be learned from it. First, then, the results of the investigation show, that the laws of health as applied to the production of bread and other cereal foods, in many bake shops are not observed; second, that the use of the product of these cellar bakeries must inevitably be conducive of disease, and third, it brings out clearly and forcibly the necessity for close inspection of all cereal food products, by State or municipal authorities.

The State has at some expense provided for the inspection of domestic animals by an official board, who have shown commendable zeal in eradicating disease, preventing the use as food of any animal or its product, when, by scientific tests, it is found in any degree contaminated. It would most certainly seem that the human family should be still further protected and guarded against the certain and inevitable sickness and death which surely accompanies the continued use of food containing germs of disease. It has also provided for the prevention of the manu-

facture or sale of adulterated foods, by means of the establishment of a Dairy Commission, which has been productive of much good, in causing to disappear from the markets of Connecticut the impure and unhealthful imitations of butter, adulterated molasses, vinegar and other food products, and, in addition to this, the State, through its department of Factory Inspector, has had watchful care over the thousands of mechanics and laborers within its borders, and seen to it that all due diligence is used by employers and managers, that the lives, limbs and health of its citizens shall not be endangered by the use of unfit or dangerous machinery, and compelling a proper observance of the laws of health in the matter of sanitation and ventilation.

Thus it would seem, that the State should extend its beneficence still further and by enactment of law enable the people, who by force of association and circumstances, are most liable to use as food the unfit, health-destroying and death-dealing products of the underground cellar bake shops, which now disgrace some localities of the cities of the State. The proposed act which will be found printed on Page 268 of this report, and which is to be introduced at the incoming session of the General Assembly, is the result of the best efforts and thought of those interested in the formulation of a law which shall meet the requirements of existing conditions. Similar laws are now in force in many of the States and have gone far in destroying the traffic in unclean and unhealthful food products.

ALIEN LABORERS.

The law concerning alien laborers, enacted by the General Assembly of 1895, has hardly accomplished the object for which it was intended, but has in degree only, effected its purpose. It may be said with truth, that the evils of the padrone system as they existed previous to the enactment of the Statute empowering the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to appoint special agents, whose duty was to be to inform foreign laborers ignorant of the English language, as to their right of contract under the law of the State, have in a measure been remedied, yet complaints are still made of advantages taken of Italian and other alien laborers by unscrupulous employers, who, while escaping legal punishment by means of technicalities, are deserving of condemnation, and the law should be so amended as to render a conviction under it more easy of accomplishment. To withhold

wages from ignorant employes by overcharges for supplies furnished is an offense against moral if not human law, and should not be permitted.

PROTECTION OF MOTORMEN.

Laws for the protection of motormen from the inclemency of the weather in certain seasons of the year are greatly needed in Connecticut. The States of Minnesota and Michigan have taken the initiative in the direction of legislation in the interests of employes of street railways, which example might well be followed in this State, that citizens compelled to expose themselves to the dangers incident to their employment, should have proper protection from climatic influences during the Winter season. The enforced use of vestibuled cars by street railroad corporations during the colder months of the year would go far toward the saving of health and prevention of serious diseases, and the attention of legislators should be brought to this most important subject.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

The statistics of manufactures as compiled in this report, while giving the returns from a lesser number of establishments than were reported in the eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau, yet the information secured, covers a much larger field of inquiry and has the merit of containing results concerning matters which heretofore had not been made the subject of investigation. The very complete and satisfactory statements made by so large a number of manufacturers, with reference to wages paid, is sufficient evidence that the work of the Bureau is such as to inspire public confidence in the value of its investigations and researches. Moreover, the number of establishments, the statements of which are contained in the tabulated result, by no means represent the full number making reports, many having been eliminated from the calculation, on account of the lack of information in some particular, many neglecting to state amount paid in wages, others ignoring the inquiry as to number employed. It may be said, however, that refusals to comply with the request of the Bureau were the exception rather than the rule, and almost entirely confined to the smaller establishments of which information was sought. The managers in most cases vouchsafing the information that they were unable to make the desired statement. The fact that the Bureau successfully conceals the identity of all

establishments reporting to it, ought, in a measure, influence those who are delinquent in this respect to furnish future data for general compilation.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration have made no official report. Information secured by the Bureau, however, develops the fact, that they were called to act in an official capacity in but one instance during the year, that being in the matter of a labor difficulty existing between employer and employed at Bridgeport, which difficulty remains in an unsettled condition at the date of the close of this report. The efforts made by the Board to effect a settlement of the trouble by arbitration being unavailing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The large amount of labor attending the collection of statistical material for this report, necessitated the gratuitous and valuable assistance of many members of Boards of Assessors, Judges of Probate, Town Clerks and others, who rendered invaluable aid to the agents in their work. The Bureau, therefore, tenders them most sincere thanks for the very courteous treatment it has received at their hands.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

Many writers on the subject of economics contend that the use of labor saving machinery tends to displace and degrade labor; that the use of advanced and perfected mechanical devices increases the amount produced and is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in gains to labor. Arthur T. Hadley, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University, writing on this subject in his recent publication "Economics," says:

"There are three evils which the opponents of private capital charge against machinery, as now managed and operated:

"1. That it displaces a large amount of human labor, thus taking income away from employes and giving it to employers.

"2. That when it does not actually drive human labor out of use, it employs it in circumstances unfavorable to efficiency, health and morals.

"3. That, under the best conditions, it deprives the workman of independence, making a specialized machine, instead of a broad-minded man.

"The first charge, in its wider shape, is obviously belied by the facts. Machinery has not displaced labor. On the contrary,

there has been a conspicuous increase of employment in those lines where improvements in machinery have been greatest. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing and transportation to-day bears a far larger proportion to those engaged in agriculture than was the case two or three generations ago. The urban population makes more use of machinery than the rural population; and it is a conspicuous fact that our cities have grown faster than the country as a whole. Whatever else machinery may have done, it certainly has not kept labor out of mechanical industries.

"Nowhere have modern methods been more strikingly exemplified than in transportation industries. By the use of the railroad, a single man is enabled to do work which formerly would have been hardly within the capacity of a thousand men. On this very account the introduction of railroads was regarded with distrust by large classes of the community. It was thought that teamsters, hostlers, and innkeepers would be thrown out of employment, and that there would be no work left for them to do. But it has turned out that the development of the railroad has given additional work to the very classes which it was expected to antagonize. While the efficiency of human labor in transportation has increased a thousand fold, the volume of goods and passengers transported has increased much more than this. The services of collection and delivery of freight at stations now employ as many men and horses as were engaged in the whole movement of freight a century ago. The entertainment of modern travelers affords occupation to a larger number of innkeepers than were supported by the few passengers who ventured to take long journeys in ancient times. The cheapening of transportation attendant upon the use of improved appliances, has called forth a development of travel and of freight shipment more than proportionate to the increased efficiency of service. The aggregate demand for labor in these lines has become greater instead of less.

"Nor is this experience with railroad travel an isolated or accidental one. It is characteristic of the effects of modern mechanical processes, wherever they have been applied on a large scale. The work of machinery is generally of such a kind that it can be made profitable only by extensive public use. If a community can buy but ten pairs of shoes in a year, it will be more economical to have shoes made by hand, no matter what machinery may be invented. In order to obtain the advantage of the best modern processes of manufacture we must make a hundred thousand pairs a year. The economy of the introduction of a machine consists, not in making the old product at less expense and with less labor, but in making a much larger product with the same labor. What is called labor saving machinery is in fact not labor saving, but product making. It can only become profitable by meeting the wants of the community as a whole, and not those of a few rich men."

PART I.

TAXATION.

1. PER CENT. OF ASSESSMENT BY TOWNS.
2. ASSESSORS REPLIES.
3. ASSESSORS SUGGESTIONS.

REVIEW.

This chapter of the report is devoted to the subject of the assessment of real and personal property in the State, for purposes of taxation.

In order to secure the desired information, the Bureau, through means of schedules mailed to the Boards of Assessors of the 168 towns in the State, and by personal visits, made by special agents to many of the towns from which information was lacking, is enabled to furnish from all the towns a full and complete statement as to the methods in use for the purpose of the assessment of property liable to taxation. The list of questions comprise the following, the answers to which will be found in the tables following this chapter.

To the Board of Assessors,

Town of _____

1. At what per cent. of its fair market value is real property in your town assessed? _____
2. Does the Board of Assessors of your town make personal examination of all real property annually? _____
If annual examinations are not made, how often? _____
4. What means are used by your Board to ascertain if real property should be listed higher or lower than the last previous valuation? _____

5. Has an appraisal of real property in your town been made by any committee other than the Board of Assessors? _____
If so, when? _____
6. If such an appraisal has been made, state comparison with Assessors' valuation. _____

7. What means are used by your Board of Assessors to ascertain the value of taxable personal property in your town? _____

8. How is the value of stocks of merchandise ascertained? _____

9. Is the amount of outstanding book accounts included in the valuation? _____

10. How is the value of farm property reached by your Board of Assessors? _____

11. Are farming implements and tools listed at full value? _____
If not, what per cent _____

12. Is a plotted map of all real property in your town used by your Board of Assessors? _____

13. In your opinion would such a map be of value? _____

14. What compensation for services does your Board of Assessors receive? Specify salary, \$ _____ Per diem \$ _____

15. Is land upon which buildings are standing valued separately from said buildings? _____

16. What proportion of the poll tax of your town is collected? _____

17. Does your Board of Assessors take the oath required by law, each year, before entering upon the performance of the duties of their office? _____

REMARKS.

Under this head you are invited to offer any suggestion as to how, in your opinion, the existing method of assessing property may be improved.

Schedule signed by _____

The figures given in the tables containing the per cent. of valuation at which property in the several towns is assessed, give the amount of the Grand List of all the towns in the State as now assessed, together with the statement of the amount that the Grand List would have reached had property been assessed at full value. The table at the close, referring to the same by counties, shows that the per cent. of full valuation in the entire State is 69.6.

As will be seen by reference to the tables of replies of Assessors, many Boards are confessedly lax in the performance of their duties and enforcement of the law under which they act.

Particularly noticeable is the fact, that section 3827 of the General Statutes has been largely disobeyed or evaded, for there are many towns, the Assessors of which make no pretention to "set in the list dwelling houses, with the buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, at their present true and actual valuation." Many seemingly neglect also to remember that section 3831 provides that "the present true and just value of any estate shall be deemed by all Assessors and Boards of Relief to be the fair market value thereof, and not its value at a forced or auction sale."

The injustice of assessments made, as it is evidenced that they are made in some towns, is apparent, for while many Boards of Assessors show a desire to comply with statute law in relation to the assessment of all property at its full market value, yet others have pursued the "time honored custom" of copying abstracts of previous years and using the same as a basis for the present year's assessment, apparently proceeding upon the theory that once a value always a value, that depreciation or appreciation in values had no existence in fact, and that a valuation once established was unchangeable, regardless of any increase in population or improvement in conditions, which might surround the property so valued.

Hundreds of instances might be quoted of the most glaring inequalities in the assessments made in some towns, of what is known as "unimproved property," which, while of no material value in so far as the capacity for earning or rental power is concerned, yet the selling value is known to have been, and is, many times in excess of its valuation for purposes of taxation. One case in point, is that of a tract of land located in a flourishing city, which had been for many years listed against the owner thereof at two hundred dollars per acre. When divided, however, into house lots of one-quarter acre each, and by reason of sale a change in title effected, the purchaser and new owner of the quarter acre plot was assessed at a greatly increased valuation, in one known instance the advance being four hundred per cent., the remainder of the tract remaining at the original rate per acre.

Another is related of a very valuable piece of land situated in one of the largest cities in the State, and located on one of its most popular and populous streets, and which was assessed in the grand list for the year at a valuation of fifteen thousand dol-

lars. By legal requirement this identical property was appraised by three competent appraisers at seventy-five thousand dollars.

In a decision handed down by Judge Thayer, he makes an important finding which will be of interest to every taxpayer in the State of Connecticut. He calls special attention to the statutes which provide that property must be assessed by the Board of Assessors at the present true and actual value. He explains that this does not mean what the property would bring at an auction or forced sale, but the actual market value.

The case in question is that of Attorney Frank L. Hungerford against the town of New Britain. The case is an appeal of Mr. Hungerford from the assessment of his property in New Britain by the Board of Assessors and Board of Relief of that town. The Superior Court appointed, some time ago, Judge Marcus H. Holcomb of Southington, a committee of the Court to hear the case. Judge Holcomb made a report to the Court in which he reduced, by a substantial amount, the assessment by the Board of Assessors. Judge John Coats, in behalf of the town, remonstrated against the acceptance of the report of Judge Holcomb by the Court. Mr. Hungerford moved that the report of the committee be accepted. This motion was opposed by Judge Coats. The remonstrance of Judge Coats was sustained by Judge Thayer and the motion of Mr. Hungerford was overruled.

In his memorandum of decision Judge Thayer says: "If from the facts found by the committee, viz., that the plaintiff was assessed \$28,500 upon property, the fair market value of which, as proved before the committee, was \$47,000, and at the time of the assessment the Assessors and Board of Relief had adopted a rule to set the taxable property in the town in the list for taxation at one-half its market value, and the value of the plaintiff's property for purposes of taxation under this rule was \$23,500—if from these facts it necessarily follows that the plaintiff is aggrieved by the doings of the Board of Relief, then the remonstrance should be overruled, the report accepted and judgment rendered thereon as claimed by the plaintiff upon this motion. General Statutes No. 3827 directs that property of the character of that here in question shall be set in the list at its 'present true and actual value,' and No. 3831 provides that 'the present true and just value of any estate shall be deemed by all Assessors and Boards of Relief to be the fair market value thereof, and not its value at a forced or auction sale.' This is the legal rule to be followed in

assessing property of this character in this State. The Assessors and Board of Relief of the defendant town should have followed it. If the plaintiff's complaint were, that he was over-assessed according to this rule, and it should appear that his property was assessed at more than its fair market value, it would necessarily follow that he was aggrieved. The assessment would be beyond the amount allowed by law, and so illegal, and he might complain of it, although every other taxpayer was also proportionately over-assessed. In that case, evidence to prove that all other property in town was equally over-assessed would be inadmissible to show that he was not aggrieved. But where the assessing officers adopt a rule to assess property, not at its market value, but at one-half its market value, and it appears, as in this case, that a taxpayer's property has been set in the list at less than its fair market value, but at more than one-half that value (as found by the Court of its committee), a very different case is presented. Such taxpayer cannot complain that his property is set in the list at a greater value than it should be under the rule fixed by statute. Having been assessed for a less sum than he would be under the rule fixed by statute, he is not aggrieved unless his property is assessed disproportionately to the other or some of the other property assessed. If his property went into the list at more than one-half its market value, there can be no conclusive presumption that the remaining property in the town went in at no more than one-half of its value. If then he may be, as he is, permitted to show that the above rule existed and that his property was assessed at more than one-half its market value, why may not the town be permitted to show that the other property in town was also assessed at more than one-half its market value, for the purpose of showing the party complaining has no cause of grievance? Before this Court can give him any relief it must be determined affirmatively that he is aggrieved. *Ives vs. Goshen*, 65 Conn. 456. If in the absence of testimony in such a case it is to be presumed that the Board of Relief adhered to their rule as regards all other property, so that upon appeal, the plaintiff makes out a *prima facie* case by proving the rule and a valuation of his property in excess of the rule, it would yet seem to be competent for the town to show in rebuttal that the valuation of all the other property in town was equally in excess of the rule, and so that the plaintiff was not required to pay more than his fair proportion of the tax.

The evidence offered by the town tended to prove this, and it was clearly admissible under the allegations of the application. But the plaintiff before the committee offered testimony only to prove the rule of the Assessors and Board of Relief and the fair market value of his own property." Judge Thayer quotes Judge Carpenter's opinion, who says "there are two possible ways in which a taxpayer can be aggrieved. The first is a valuation of the property in excess of its fair market value. The second is a valuation in excess of a rule adopted by the town different from the rule prescribed by statute, by which he is required to pay more than his fair proportion of the taxes." The plaintiff, Judge Thayer says, is not aggrieved in either of the two ways suggested by Judge Carpenter. Judge Thayer refers to the exclusion of evidence by Judge Holcomb, that was offered in behalf of the town of New Britain at the hearing, and concludes his memorandum of decision by stating: "I think the evidence offered by the defendant should have been admitted. I therefore sustain the remonstrance and overrule the plaintiff's motion."

Cases of a similar nature might be multiplied beyond the limit of the capacity of this Report, and still the half would not be told, for true it is, that large holdings of unoccupied landed property in the State, when located in thriving towns and cities, escape the due and proper proportion of the taxpaying duty, and in a measure, prevent the improvement which would otherwise be made in the property, should it be placed upon the market at a price nearer the assessed valuation, than when offered at the sellers which, as a rule, is many times and in some cases, many hundreds of times the value as assessed against it by the Assessors accepting the owner's valuation for purposes of taxation rather than the owner's valuation as deemed to be the true value when offering the property for sale.

It must be remembered in this connection, however, that Assessors and Boards of Relief are not alone in neglect of duty, for the property owners themselves often fail to place a true valuation upon the property listed by them, and even neglect to make an accurate description of the property liable to taxation. It may be said that "personal property" is more often the object of evasion than real, it being the easier concealed; truly the heavy taxpayer "hath an excellent memory for forgetting."

As will be seen by reference to the suggestions made by the Assessors, as to how the existing methods of assessing property

might be improved, which follow the table of "Replies of Assessors," the necessity for a radical change is made clear, for certainly the views of these men, who have had the actual matter of the assessment of property in their several towns in charge, and have personal knowledge as regards the existing inequalities, and are pronounced in their opinions as to what, in their judgment, is necessary for the best interests of the community in which they reside, and also have a comprehensive knowledge of what are the rights and interests of all classes in the community, should be worthy of consideration.

The need of plotted maps for the purpose of securing accurate descriptions of all real property, has received much attention, and seems to have met with great favor, the many benefits to be derived from their use being obvious. Town records of transfers are of such a character in regard to descriptions made, the deed as to quantity stating — acres more or less, that opportunity for deception and evasion is plainly shown, and there is no manner of doubt as to the advantage taken by the unscrupulous, in many localities.

Recommendations by Assessors that all property, both real and personal, should be subject to annual examination by town officials appointed for that purpose, are almost universal, and that this method would be beneficial in effect is unquestioned. The present mode in no way accomplishing the purpose of the law under which assessments are made.

Complaint as to the limited time allowed Assessors in which to complete and perfect the list are many, and the position taken appears to be well grounded, for, as is commonly the case, new Assessors being elected to office the first Monday in October, rarely assume the duties of the office to which they are elected till the tenth or fifteenth of that month, leaving scarcely two months before the expiration of the time allowed by law in which to complete the assessment. The incoming Legislature might well take this matter into consideration and enact into law some measure having reference to relief from the very evident injustice of the compulsory completion of the assessment lists within the time above mentioned.

The matter of having a continuous Board of Assessors has also been the subject of some considerable investigation, and it is found that such a plan meets with the approbation of a very large number of citizens, as well as many of the members of

present Boards of Assessors. Recommendations are numerous, that the Boards of Assessors consist of three members, and that they be elected for one, two and three years, one of which to retire each year, thus ensuring a Board of which two members had previously served. Legislation with this end in view is most certainly needed.

Inadequate compensation for services of Assessors in making up the assessment list is evidently one of the most potent reasons for imperfect and unequal assessments. Examination of the table giving the compensations received by the Boards of Assessors of the several towns, develop the information that sums as low as one dollar per day for the actual time expended, are paid in some towns.* It is a peculiarity existing in no other community than this, that a person competent to judge of values of real estate, and possessing the necessary judgment and qualifications for the proper performance of the duties required of him by law, to receive less than ordinary day laborers' remuneration for the service rendered the town, in whose interests he is supposed to be employed.

Suggestions are made that all property owners be compelled to make a complete inventory of all real and personal property owned, whether taxable or not, in order to prevent the liability of evasion of taxation by the unscrupulous, by reason of the claim that money invested is in non-taxable securities.

The suggestion made by one Assessor, that all persons erecting new or repairing old buildings, be required to make a sworn statement to the Assessors of the actual cost of such improvements, and to require merchants and manufacturers to return to the Board a full inventory of the average stock on hand for the year, also to require all insurance companies to make return of amount of insurance carried by each individual on business and buildings, would certainly work a reform in the present condition in respect to evasions of taxation by many whose taxable estate as now assessed is far below its market or known value.

The entire exemptions from taxation of all personal property is recommended by many, they arguing that much of it the

* The matter of adequate compensation for services of listers in compiling the ratable estate for purposes of taxation, was more liberal in past days than at the present, for in 1807 the listers were "allowed twenty-five cents for each thousand dollars included in the sum total of the lists of the towns respectively, including the amount of the list of the polls of military exempts, on condition that said listers comply in all respects with the requirements of the act;" and in 1821 the compensation was increased to an amount not to exceed fifty cents per one thousand dollars, subject to the same conditions.

Assessors are unable to find "unless the owner chooses to reveal it," a "few being punished for their honesty, while others with more elastic consciences escape."

State supervision of the assessments of all the towns is advised by some, and from statements made and information gained, it is a subject worthy of thought and of action by the law-making power at the coming session of the General Assembly. A tax commission, constituted as it should be and endowed with sufficient authority to appraise and assess at its fair market value, all property in this State liable to taxation, would be of incalculable benefit to the smaller land holders and taxpayers. Given the power to establish a uniform and just system of assessment, and by the use of that power compel the Assessors of the several towns to obey and comply with the provisions of law governing the matter of taxation, the claim that the small owners were taxed more than their proper proportion, as against the large property holder, would surely disappear, and, as it should be, all would be taxed equally and in just proportion to the amount of property actually owned by them. The law which went into effect in the State of New York this year, extracts from which will be found in this volume, is of a character calculated to prevent unequal assessments. It establishes a tax commission, endowed with supervising power over local district Assessors, and secures a uniform system and form of assessment rolls, which are of infinite value to the taxpayers from every point of view. A study of the provisions of the enactment will lead many economists to recommend to legislators the advisability of emulating the example of that State, and give Connecticut a commission, in whose hands the matter of assessment of real and personal property at an equal and fair valuation in all the towns of the State can be given, and who could formulate a uniform and regular form of assessment rolls, which would result in absolute equality, in so far as each town would then be called upon to pay but its just proportion of a county or State tax when laid.

Listing of book accounts or bills receivable is authoritatively stated to be entirely ignored in many towns. The law bearing upon this subject is clear and should be obeyed. The amount of accounts due, less amount of debts, is as tangible taxable estate as though the money involved was invested in houses and lands. The principle seems to obtain with many manufacturers and merchants that accounts due them are of no value so far as

taxpaying liability is concerned, and that they are guilty of no violation of statute law when they fail to place in their lists of taxable property the amount of collectable accounts due them, deducting therefrom the amount of their debts due to others.

The entire neglect to place in their lists of property liable to taxation personalty consisting of individual notes, is of considerable magnitude and amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the State. One instance is known of which the story is told by the debtor, which is illustrative of the injustice done those who are more punctilious in their observance of the laws governing the matter of handing to the Assessors a true and perfect list. It appears that the debtor above referred to, in making purchase of certain property, found it necessary to borrow a sum of money, and gave to the person of whom the loan was made, as evidence of the indebtedness, his personal obligation in the form of a promissory note for the sum of forty thousand dollars. Subsequent to this transaction, and after the time for handing in assessment lists had expired, the person who had given this obligation visited the Assessors' office and examined the sworn list of the creditor on record there, and found no amount whatever taxed against the estate of the creditor to whom the obligation had been given, and which he was known to continue to hold. Inasmuch as he, the debtor, considered his note of hand to be paper worth its face in the market, he inquired of the person holding it why the amount had not been placed in the list as money at interest. The reply was made, that a note was deemed by the owner of no value, so far as its liability to taxation was concerned, until paid, the question as to the responsibility of the maker not appearing to be considered. An elastic conscience must indeed be possessed by citizens who fail in so great a degree to include in a sworn statement assets of a character the collectibility of which there could have been no doubt.

Failure to collect in full the legal collectible commutation tax, as returned by the officers making the enrollment for the towns, is a source of serious and great loss to many towns, by reason of faulty enrollments being made and accepted as being correct. The fact that many are enrolled as being liable for payment of this tax who are really exempt, either for physical disability or having reached the age limit, and for each of whom, having been so enrolled, the town, under the law, must pay into the treasury of the State the sum of two dollars (less ten per

cent.), and failing to collect the aggregate amount of such payment to the State from the persons so enrolled, mainly on account of such exemption from liability; many collectors*also failing in part, if not altogether, to secure payment of this tax, except the person so taxed be also the owner of real property, thus many escape the payment of this very important portion of the revenue, justly due the towns in which the persons liable to this tax reside.

A newspaper published in a large and prosperous city of the State asks:

“If the military enrollment tax of the current year will be equal to the amount required for expenditure for the National Guard? This is a question which is being asked in nearly every part of the State just at the present time, and it appears to be the consensus of opinion among those in authority, who ought to know, that the tax will be considerably less. In that event, more or less censure will fall upon the heads of the military enrollment registrars. Such criticism will be drawn out from the facts which are undisputed that there is a laxity in the methods pursued by the registrars in this respect.

“Why this should be so is a mystery, for it would be just as fair for one political party as the other, to see that every one eligible to pay this tax should do so. In fact, it is very necessary that they should do so. The military treasury should be kept in a solvent state. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except those exempt by law, should pay this tax. In this city, however, as in other cities of the State, the enroller simply goes over the tax list and compels those whose names he finds there not exempted, to pay the tax. So it seems that the property owners pay this tax, while thousands of others who are also liable, escape it.

“It is an undisputed fact that if every one liable to pay the commutation tax was required to do his duty in this respect, the receipts would provide for a national guard a third as large again as the present force. This tax does not go into the military treasury, but simply into the general State treasury whence the money for the military is drawn. The idea that predominates appears to be, that the commutation tax furnishes the money for the National Guard, inasmuch as it is the tax paid by those who are not in the service, or, for that matter, are not infirm or otherwise exempt. This is shown from the fact that for years, under normal conditions, the tax just about equals the military expenditure. It is a well known fact all over the State that the larger part of the legal voters of the State never pay this tax.

“Nothing is ever heard of the delinquents, although their names are selected and printed. Some voters would scarcely know what was meant should you mention this tax to them. Several times it has been threatened that a scandal in this respect would sooner or later crop out, but both political parties appear

to keep silent about the matter, which is ascribed to political jealousy.

“As a matter of fact the law is a farce and it should either be repealed or enforced. The former in the light of past experience would be the most sensible move to make. The law as it is now evaded, does an injustice to those who pay taxes. It amounts to adding two dollars more on every taxpayer who is not exempt under the statute. As a matter of fact the man whose name does not appear on the Assessor's books escapes entirely.”

The recommendation of an Assessor, that a list of exemptions from poll tax should be made and kept on file at the office of the Town Clerk, is commended.

Farm property being assessed, as it is stated that it is, at a valuation, in many instances, far in excess of its selling value, shows a gross injustice, and should be remedied by legislation. Farms, as a rule, are listed from year to year at the same valuation, and as it is claimed, have in many localities greatly depreciated in value, by reason of the decrease in prices obtained for the product. And here it might be stated, that a pretense is made by some few Boards of Assessors to secure as a basis for assessment, the earning value or actual productivity of the landed estates assessed, the rental value also being considered, but rarely is it shown that increases in valuation of property has been made when by reason of largely increased population, or improvement in surrounding estates, such values had really and substantially grown.

Interference by Boards of Relief with assessments made is condemned by many Assessors, as will be seen, a member from one town averring that it would be as well to have no Assessors at all.

Reference to the table immediately following this chapter, and which relates to the percentage of the true valuation at which property in all the towns is assessed, comprehensively shows the injustice done many of the towns which conform to the provisions of law, and the advantage to others, which are assessed at a low per cent. of true value, in the event of a County or State tax being levied.

In the twenty-nine towns in Hartford County, the percentage ranges from fifty per cent. to one hundred, there being seven in which the maximum figure is the basis of assessment, and three the minimum, the average in the county being 69.8 per cent. There had been no County Tax levied on Grand List of 1895 at the

time of the completion of this report. The necessity for one in the near future, however, is plain, for the reason that an indebtedness exists to be provided for in no way other than by a tax levy.

In New Haven County, the maximum rate of one hundred per cent. assessment is made the rule in seven of the twenty-six towns, the minimum percentage of one-third valuation prevailing in one, Waterbury, and as a County Tax of two-tenths (.0002) mills was laid in that county, a case of injustice in this regard is made clear, for as the figures show, when comparison is made with Naugatuck, which is stated to have been assessed at full valuation, and whose Grand List was \$7,331,459, a tax levy of two-tenths (.0002) mills on this amount would realize \$1,466.29, while Waterbury, whose Grand List based upon a one-third valuation was \$12,322,908, and would realize for the County Treasury on a two-tenths (.0002) mill tax rate, \$2,464.58, which amount would have been increased to \$7,393.74 had the property in Waterbury been assessed at the same ratio as to true value, as was the case in Naugatuck.

Again, let it be supposed that all property in New Haven County had been assessed in accordance with law, at its full value, the Grand List in that case would have been \$194,916,399, when, as is the real case, it was but \$118,462,571. A two-tenths (.0002) mills tax on the latter amount would raise \$23,692.51 in revenue for the county, while if actual market value had been considered, and assessments had been made on the basis of that value, in order to raise a similar amount, a one hundred twenty-two one thousandths (.000122) mills tax only, would have been necessary. Therefore, as these figures clearly prove, Naugatuck, whose Grand List is 3.8 per cent. of the total for the county, based upon one hundred per cent. valuation, paid 6.2 per cent. of the County Tax, while Waterbury, whose portion of the Grand List of the county would have been 19.0 per cent.; had the property in that town been assessed at the legal ratio of one hundred per cent., which prevailed in Naugatuck, paid but 10.4 per cent. of the total County Tax. That such inequalities exist is certainly peculiar, but nevertheless true.

The average per cent. of assessment in New London County is 74.1, four of the twenty-one towns listing property at one hundred per cent. and nine assessing at two-thirds valuation, the minimum for the county. No County Tax was levied, the necessity for it not existing there.

A County Tax of two-tenths (.0002) mills was laid in Fairfield County, and as the larger towns made assessments at a higher proportion of value than the smaller, the injustice done them in the payment of this tax is plain. Eight of the twenty-three towns were assessed at full value, while the minimum of one third valuation was made the rule in one. Following the same method in this as in New Haven County, and the result is reached that a two-tenths (.0002) mills tax on the Grand List as actually assessed, a revenue of \$22,735.19 would be raised, and if all the towns had assessed property in accordance with the law, a one hundred sixty-two one thousandths (.000162) mills tax only would have been necessary to have secured the same amount. Comparing Bridgeport with Trumbull, it is found that in the former town, property was assessed at its full value, and in the latter at one-third. Basing this comparison on the actual value of the property in the county, the figures show that Bridgeport, having 40.4 per cent. of the Grand List of the county, paid 50.01 per cent. of the tax, while Trumbull, with 1.29 per cent. of the Grand List at full value, paid but .53 per cent. of the tax. The average rate of assessment in this county was 80.8 per cent.

The Grand List of Windham County, as assessed was \$17,872,358, or an average of 58.6 per cent. of full valuation. Six of the fifteen towns assessing at the maximum figure. Killingly listing at forty per cent. of full value, and Windham at one-half valuation. For purposes of comparison the former town is taken with that of Woodstock, which assessed property at one hundred per cent. A one mill County Tax was laid, with the result that the revenue derived from the tax as levied on the Grand List of the county would have been \$17,872.36, and if the property in the entire county had been assessed at full value, as required by law, a one mill tax would have raised \$30,480.07. A tax of fifty-nine one hundredths (.00059) mills only being necessary to have raised the required amount. Basing the computation upon the assumption that all property had been assessed on an equality with that of Woodstock, it is found that that town, with 2.83 per cent. of the total in the county actually paid under the prevailing rule, as applied to Windham County, 4.83 per cent. of the tax, while Killingly, to which the same rule is applied, paid 12.21 per cent of the tax, the per cent. of the Grand List being 17.89, if assessed at full value.

Ten of the twenty-six towns in Litchfield County made assess-

ments in compliance with existing law, at full valuation, the minimum of sixty per cent. being the rule in two. Comparison is made with Litchfield, which town was assessed at the higher, and Winchester, where the lower rate prevailed. In the latter town the Grand List as assessed was \$2,688,138, and the former was listed at \$2,909,177. Had the same rule been made to apply to both towns alike, the Grand List of Litchfield would have remained the same, while that of Winchester would have been increased to \$4,480,230, or an increase per cent. of $66\frac{2}{3}$ over the present valuation. There was no County Tax levied on the list of 1895, but a one mill tax was laid on the list of 1894. Assuming that the same condition prevailed in that year as exists in 1895, comparison made between Litchfield and Winchester shows that a one mill tax laid upon the list as assessed would have realized \$28,534.26, requiring but an eighty-one one-hundredth (.00081) mill tax on the Grand List, if based upon full valuation. Litchfield, with 8.26 per cent. of the total Grand List of the county, would have paid 10.20 per cent. of the tax, and proceeding upon the same theory, Winchester's portion, if properly assessed, would have been 12.72 per cent. of the Grand List and actually would have paid but 9.4 per cent. of the tax, as the property there was really assessed. The average per cent. in the county of true market value was 81 per cent.

Of the fifteen towns in Middlesex County, five assessed property at full valuation, two-thirds of full value being the case in one, Killingworth, which town is taken for comparison with Cromwell, where the assessment was made on a basis of one hundred per cent., the average in the county being 80.4 per cent. If property in Killingworth had been assessed at full value, the per cent. of the total Grand List of the county would have been 1.22, but being assessed as it was at two-thirds valuation, it actually paid but 1.01 per cent. of the County Tax, which was three-tenths (.0003) mills on the list of 1895. Cromwell, however, having assessed its property on the basis of full valuation, and on the supposition that all other towns had made their assessments on an equality with it, had 4.27 per cent. of the Grand List of the county, but actually paid 5.31 per cent. of the County Tax.

The average per cent. of assessment in Tolland County was 47.6, three of the thirteen towns conforming to the law and assessing property at full value, and two at the minimum per

cent. of valuation, that being one-third. A County Tax of one-half (.0005) mills was laid on the list of 1895, which would have raised \$4,320.57, based on the present valuation. It must be remembered, however, that had property in the whole county been listed at full value, the sum of \$9,070.56 would have been realized by the imposition of the same per cent. of tax, or in other words, in order to raise the same revenue only a two hundred thirty-eight one-thousandths (.000238) mills tax need to have been imposed. For purposes of comparison, Vernon, which was assessed at one-third valuation, is used with the assessment made in Hebron, which was assessed at one hundred per cent. Hebron, whose per cent. of the Grand List based upon full value in the whole county was 2.36, paid 4.96 per cent. of the County Tax, while Vernon, where property was really assessed at one-third value, but whose portion of the total for the purpose of this computation is based upon its full value, was 50.56 per cent. actually paid by reason of the inequality of the assessment of its property, as compared to that of other towns in the county, which were assessed at full value, but 35.38 per cent, of the County Tax.

The matter of the evasion and inequality of assessment of property for the purposes of taxation, received the attention of Governor Thomas M. Waller, in his message to the General Assembly of this State, at the January session of 1883, and while some of the recommendations therein have since been acted upon and changes made in the laws existing at that time, yet, in the main, the same conditions obtain at this time, and the same recommendations apply. That portion of the message relating to the subject of taxation is herewith given in full:

“Equal in importance to economy in expenditure is equality in taxation. The existing laws requiring taxpayers to report to Assessors a list of their property *liable to taxation* practically makes every taxpayer his own judge on a question often difficult to decide, and one in which his pecuniary interest tends to warp and embarrass his judgment. The records of our Probate Courts in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, frequently disclose the fact that large amounts of property, owned by men of standing and character, have for years escaped taxation.

“I recommend the passage of a law requiring that the taxpayer, under adequate penalty, either in person or by list, shall report to the Assessors all the property owned by him, wherever it may be, and of whatever it may consist, and that the Assessors shall decide all questions of exemption subject to review by the Board of Relief.

“The law now sufficiently provides for the recovery of a debt with interest and costs, but furnishes no remedy in case property escapes taxation through even the mistake or wrong of the taxpayer himself. To remedy a defect so obvious and important, I recommend the passage of a law providing that upon the discovery that property subject to taxation has not been assessed, the town in which such property was taxable may recover in an action at law, of such owner or his estate, an amount equal to the tax which would have been assessed upon such property, had the owner thereof reported the same to the Assessors. The enactment of these proposed amendments would, it is believed, largely increase the amount of property assessed, and justly reduce the taxes of the great majority of taxpayers whose only property is continually exposed to the view of the Assessors.

“The apprehension sometimes expressed, that capital will be driven from the State by the rigid enforcement of our laws on taxation ought not to be entertained. If the laws on this subject are unjust they should be altered or repealed; if not, they should be enforced against property, whether as visible as a farm or as easily concealed as a railroad bond or stock certificate.

“Other States have adopted the policy of exempting from taxation, under certain conditions, investments of capital in vessels, thus giving in some measure needed encouragement to their maritime commerce. I recommend that you consider the expediency of such policy, that it may, if found advisable, be adopted by you.”

The Legislature of 1883 took no action upon the recommendations of the Executive on this subject, and again Governor Waller, in his message to the General Assembly of 1884, called the attention of the members of the Legislature of that year to the defect in the system and made other recommendations, which were acted upon. In his message Governor Waller said:

“I cannot allow the failure of the last General Assembly to act upon the recommendations made regarding taxation, to deter me from again alluding to a defect in the system, that does gross injustice to the honest taxpayers of the State. Under the law, as it is, if taxable property is not returned to Assessors, and they fail to discover it, it absolutely escapes all taxation; for no provision exists for the enforcement of a claim for taxation on property, which has been concealed from the Assessors, or inadvertently omitted from the Grand List of a town. A large amount of property, in this way, is continually evading its part of the burden of public expense.

“If a statute were enacted authorizing towns, upon the discovery of unassessed property, to demand and collect of the party, who failed to return it, the amount, or double the amount, it would have been liable for, if it had been properly listed, it

would be greatly for the advantage of citizens, who comply with the law, as there can be no doubt it would considerably lessen the rate of taxation, which they have to pay. While I have no hesitation in urging you by prompt legislation to supply this obvious and harmful omission, I think it would be wise to adopt the growing practice of Legislatures, in dealing with subjects of intricacy and detail, and refer our whole scheme of taxation to a carefully composed commission, and await their report, before attempting to remedy its many inequalities or make any material alterations in its methods or rates."

In accordance with the suggestions made in the Governor's message, a resolution was passed by the Legislature of 1884 "authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to consider the subject of State Taxation."

The object for which the Commission was constituted is stated in the resolution above referred to as follows: "To consider and report to the General Assembly a comprehensive plan for providing a revenue for the State, having due regard to all the taxpaying interests of the State, and avoiding as far as practicable, double taxation." (Special Acts of 1884, page 1031). The commission appointed under this resolution, submitted a preliminary report to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1886, the following extracts from which will be of interest, as it goes to show that the incongruities of the system of the present, were of sufficient importance at that time as to warrant an investigation of the facts concerning the subject, by the State itself. At the first meeting of the Commission, held in 1884, it was voted "That the Commission, under the terms of the resolution, and of the Governor's message leading to the resolution of the General Assembly, consider themselves charged with examining the entire system of taxation, now practiced in the State." If taxes payable directly to the State, constituted the entire burden of taxation, to which our people were liable, the problem would be a much simpler one. But it has been the policy of Connecticut to impose most of the duties of government on towns and other municipal corporations; and the heaviest taxes, therefore, must continue to be laid and collected by them. * * * *

The first defect in our present system which challenges attention, consists in inequality of valuation, and this has been specially referred to us for consideration by your honorable body at the present session. * * * *

Our statutes require all taxable property to be assessed at the

“fair market value thereof and not its value at a forced or auction sale;” but it is notorious that in no town do the Assessors value real estate at what they think it is fairly worth. On the contrary, they first make the appraisal of its actual value, and then put it in the list at a certain proportion of such appraisal, varying from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. Similar reductions are made in valuing personal property, though with less uniformity, and so perhaps with more injustice.

This is an abuse of long standing, and it is based, of course, on the fact that as each town pays a State Tax of a fixed percentage on its Grand List, the towns that figure down their Grand List to the lowest point will pay the least to the State.

If there were no such State Tax it would not affect the taxpayers in any town to have their property listed at its full value. The higher the valuation the less would be the tax rate. But as long as the State taxes the towns in the existing way, so long we may expect to find local Assessors violating their duty by systematic undervaluations, on the plea that their town would otherwise be taxed more than others. This has been the result of similar laws, wherever they have been enacted in other States. New York has followed this policy, and its practical working was thus described in the debates of the Constitutional Convention held in 1867-'68:*

† “I hold that under our present system, there is no greater manufactory of perjury on the face of the earth. What is the habit throughout the entire length and breadth of the State of New York? Towns are fighting towns, through their Assessors, to get at the lowest possible point the assessment of their real and personal property, for the purpose of going up to the Board of Supervisors, and in the taxation of county charges, to have their particular towns as low as possible in the roll of taxation. [That engenders a necessity on the part of the counties to act in the same way; and you find the counties cutting down their assessment rolls in the equalization of valuation of their property as low as possible,] so that when they come up here to Albany and appear before the State Equalization Boards to divide the State taxation, they shall pay the least amount of tax they possibly can. There is no attempt on the part of the Assessors and Supervisors to get at the honest actual value of the property of the county, but there is an attempt to get it at as low a point as possible, in order to get an advantage over neighboring towns and counties in the operation of dividing the taxes of the County and State.”

* A change in the system has since been effected.

† Speech of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.

Similar language is found in the report made in 1884 by the Special Commission, appointed to consider the subject of taxation in West Virginia. "The Commission," the report says, "has examined into the matter, and finds that while in some counties property is assessed at its full market value, yet in others it is rated at half, and in others again at less than half. The reason is this: the several Assessors, whether of land or personalty, knowing that under our present method there is no recognized standard of valuation, which is maintained and enforced throughout the State, have each adopted a standard of his own, and in adopting his standard of valuation, each Assessor has endeavored to bring the property of his own county fully as low as the property of any other county; and, be it observed, each Assessor was unacquainted with the practice in other parts of the State, and merely guessed at the standard of valuation elsewhere. Hence gross, glaring and notorious inequalities exist."

Until 1819 Connecticut taxed real estate, not according to its value, but in proportion to the annual income which, on the average, it was deemed likely to produce. Lands, as distinguished from buildings, were put in the list at a fixed rate, for each kind, prescribed by statute. The best meadow land went into the list at \$2.50 an acre, plough land at \$1.67, pasture at \$1.34, wood lots at 34 cents, etc., not because these sums were deemed to be the value of the lands, but because they were thought to represent the average income they would produce. Under such a system there was little opportunity for evading taxation. The acreage of each farm and the general character of each lot were readily ascertained, and the law then fixed the rate of assessment. * * * *

Among the changes incident to the adoption of our Constitution, was that by which the plan of taxing incomes was replaced in the main by that of taxing property; and the difficulty now under consideration immediately manifested itself. In the Revision of the Statutes in 1821, an effort to meet it was made by a provision (page 449, Sec. 10) constituting the Treasurer and Comptroller a Board of Equalization, with substantially the powers now given them in our General Statutes. As these officers have other important public duties to occupy their time, and are not given authority to visit the different towns for purpose of re-assessment, it is not too much to say, that this provision has accomplished substantially nothing.

In 1843, a committee was appointed by the General Assembly, to inquire into the subject of taxation and report what alterations were necessary. They reported in 1844, in favor of requiring every taxpayer to hand in a list, not simply specifying, but valuing the various items of his real estate, and stating also the value of his taxable personal property (outside of bank stock) at a gross sum. The oath to be required was, that his valuation was just and true. Such lists they proposed to keep open to public inspection, and this they believed sufficient to ensure their correctness. The Board of Equalization had already proved so inefficient that they recommended its abolition. * * * *

The moment a tax so large as to be felt is so laid as to bear upon one farm or one town more heavily than on another, which is similarly situated, the injustice doubles the burden. An unjust tax will always be resisted or evaded, and under such circumstances inequality is always injustice. An attempt was made in 1866 to render our State Board of Equalization competent to deal with this question by adding to its members one "Commissioner" for each Senatorial District, who was to be paid \$3 a day and expenses. It was the duty of each of these Commissioners to go over the Grand List of each town in his district with the first Assessor, and, if necessary, examine for himself the property assessed, "collecting facts which shall enable him to make a report to the Board of Equalization constituted by this Act, of the relative value of the same kind of property in the different towns." (Public Acts of 1866, page 78.)

The next year this Act was replaced by another (Public Acts of 1867, page 130), which required each of the Commissioners of Equalization to examine, with one of the Selectmen, in each town, "sufficient number of homesteads known as village property, and not less than ten farms situate in different localities in such towns, together with enough of other taxable property, to ascertain the average actual cash value thereof," and then, on comparing his valuations thus made with those of the Assessors, to "prepare a table showing the actual, as compared with the assessed value of the different kinds of taxable property in each town, and report the same in tabular form to the Comptroller." The State Board of Equalization was also reconstituted by dropping the District Commissioners and adding the Commissioner of the School Fund.

At the same session, a special Commission was created to take

into consideration the subject of taxation, and report to the next Assembly. The preamble of the resolution providing for its appointment recites that, "it is believed a large amount of personal property legally and justly liable to taxation, is withheld from and not placed upon the tax list," and also, "that real estate and personal property are not now assessed at their true relative value." (Private Acts of 1867, page 248.)

The Commission thus created made their report in 1868, in which they speak of the evil now under consideration as follows:

"One of the obvious and peculiar defects of our system is, that it has no central or supervisory head, by which to secure any sort of uniformity in the manner or efficiency of its administration. It rests solely upon the interested action and determination of more than one hundred and sixty separate local Boards of Officers, all acting without concert, conference or any common control or supervision, and all alike interested, as well as their constituents, by the strongest pecuniary inducements, in the undervaluation and concealment of the taxable resources of their respective towns, in order to evade and reduce their respective State Tax apportionments. So general and significant has this practice of undervaluation become, and so palpable were the inequalities resulting from it, that the General Assembly, at the two last Sessions, appointed Boards of Valuation, or Equalization, with a view to check, in some measure, this growing evil. But when it is considered that the same pernicious influence of self-interest, which has produced undervaluations by the local town officers, was still left in full operation upon the action of every member of these Boards in the valuations in their respective local districts, it is not strange that this intended check should have proved to be of very little practical avail."

The measure of relief which they recommended for this particular difficulty was the appointment of a Tax Commissioner. He was to hold office for five years, and during the first year of his term was to cause a general revaluation of the taxable property in each town to be made by State Assessors, appointed by him for each county.

The bill reported failed to receive the approval of the Legislature, and after four years trial, the Statute as to Commission of Equalization was repealed in 1871. In 1876 another bill to create the office of State Tax Commissioner was before the Legislature, and is printed as a proposed law in the Public Acts of that year, page 145.

In 1880 the Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary and Commissioner of the School Fund, were appointed as a Special

Commission to inquire into the condition and working of the Tax Laws of the State, and report what changes, if any, should be made. They had several public hearings, and reported at length in 1881, specifying many of the evils of our present system, and concluding with the following recommendations:

“In view of the gross inequalities of our valuation, of the imperfections of our Statutes, relating to Boards of Equalization, of the excessive taxes now bearing upon some persons, natural and artificial, we earnestly recommend the immediate appointment of a wise and competent Commission, to prepare in detail for the consideration of the next Legislature, a complete and perfect Tax Law in place of our present legislation, which, with many merits and demerits is quite like a piece of patch work. * * * We earnestly recommend the appointment of a Tax Commissioner, with revisory powers; and we herewith submit a bill providing for his appointment, with an outline of his powers and duties.”

The bill thus recommended was substantially that proposed in 1876, but it was not adopted.

The Special Commission submitted a second report to the General Assembly at its January Session of 1887, with bills recommended for adoption, a portion of that report and the proposed bill providing for the appointment of a Tax Commissioner, is presented here:

A TAX COMMISSIONER NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER EXECUTION
OF THE LAWS.

“We believe that the time has now come when such a measure must be adopted, in order to make our Tax System accomplish its design. The additional expense attached to the creation of a new office, will, we are confident, be repaid many fold to the State itself, by the increase of revenue which may fairly be anticipated from the general supervision over its assessment and collection to be exercised by the Tax Commissioner, while the adjustment of the State Taxes between the towns can hardly fail to be made with more fairness and equality.

“It will be observed that the bill reported, requires him to visit every town in the State at least once during his official term. This will give him an opportunity to examine into the actual working of the law everywhere, to hear any complaints which may be preferred from any quarter, and to give any necessary advice and assistance to the local Assessors and Boards of Relief.

CHANGE OF OUR TAX SYSTEM IN 1850.

“The general system of local taxation now in force dates only from 1850. Until that year, it had been the practice of Connecti-

cut, from her earliest Colonial days, to select certain classes of property or persons, and tax them, and them only. In 1850 and 1851 the new plan was substituted, of taxing every kind of property that was not specially exempted, and of laying no taxes on persons except for polls.

"The old theory of taxing property in proportion to its income-bearing qualities, or productive capacity, which, up to this time had been partly kept up, was now totally abandoned. Prior to 1850, real estate had been listed at only 3 per cent. of its true value, while most personal property went in at a higher percentage, according to its productiveness; much of it, and since 1836, all of it, being rated at 6 per cent. The result, of course, was that real estate was taxed only half as much as personal estate. In 1850 this distinction was abolished, and all taxable property made ratable at 3 per cent. of its value. This preserved the form, though only the form of an income tax, and was replaced in 1860 by the provision that all property should be listed at its full value.

"In 1850, also, it was first required that taxpayers should return their lists under oath.

VARIOUS LAWS ENACTED TO REACH INTANGIBLE PROPERTY.

"In the beginning of the last century, our statutes provided for the annual election of one or two 'able and faithful' men, in every town, as 'inspectors,' to see that all taxable property was assessed. Their business was to inspect the lists of every taxpayer, and if they detected any taxable property not listed, or temporarily conveyed away, to escape taxation, its ratable value was thereupon forfeited, half to them, and half to the Colony. But after ten years' trial, the forfeiture was reduced to half, and two years later it was abolished and with it the office of Inspector.*

"The next plan was for the Assessors, if they found taxable property omitted from any man's list, to add it at a four-fold valuation, and to make out a list of those who returned none, but had taxable property, at the same rate.† Half of this valuation, that is twice the ratable value of the omitted property, or about ten or twelve per cent. of its real value, went to the Assessors, as a reward for their vigilance. This was the law for over a century, but the additions made were so inconsiderable as to average less than \$30,000 in the whole State. In the Revision of 1821, the valuation was reduced from four times to three times the ratable value of the property, and the Assessors were not given any share in it.

"In 1836 the Assessors were required to add to any taxpayer's list 'any sum of money, or debt at interest, which they may suppose or have reason to believe is owned by or due to such person, and liable to be taxed by the provisions of this Act,

* Revision of 1702, p. 101; Acts of 1712, p. 181; Acts of 1714, p. 200.

† Acts of 1736, p. 445.

whether the same can be specifically pointed out or not, and which has been omitted by such person in his or her list.* The three-fold penalty also was continued, but it accomplished almost nothing, and the very able report of the Special Committee on Taxation, made to the Assembly in 1844, pronounced it entirely ineffectual.

“By the Act of 1851, † which recast our general tax system, it was provided that property of any person not returning a list should be listed by the Assessors at its ‘present full, fair and just value,’ and that they should add to any list returned any taxable property omitted; but the former penalties against delinquents were repealed.

“In 1865, ‡ our present penalty of ten per cent. for not returning a list was established. It will be recollected that five years ago § an attempt was made to increase it by making the addition 20 per cent. the second year, 30 per cent. the third year, 40 per cent. the fourth year, and so on. The result was to raise the total additions, for failure to return lists, in the Grand List of the State for 1883, by \$335,000, and in that for 1884 by \$389,000, but in 1885 such representations were made to the Assembly as to the hardship of the law, in taxing a man on what he did not own, that it was repealed.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY SELDOM GETS INTO THE TAX LIST.

“The truth is, that no system of tax laws can ever reach directly the great mass of intangible property. It is not to be seen, and its possession, if not voluntarily disclosed, can, in most cases, be only the subject of conjecture. The people, also, in a free government, are accustomed to reason for themselves as to the justice and validity of the laws, and too apt to give themselves the benefit of the doubt, where they have in any way the power to construe it for themselves. Such a power is practically given in the form of oath used in connection with our tax lists, since it refers only to such property of the parties giving them in, as is taxable according to their best knowledge, remembrance or belief.

ASSESSORS TO VIEW ALL REAL ESTATE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

“In order to render it of any substantial value, the Assessors ought to have some knowledge themselves of the character of the improvements, as well as of the land. Many of the town officers, with whom we have been in communication, believe that the law should require a personal inspection of each piece of real estate by the Assessors, at least as often as once in five years. Two bills to accomplish this purpose—House Bill No. 193, and a substitute Bill for House Bill No. 193—were referred to us by the last General Assembly, and we believe the principle upon which

* Stat. Ed. of 1838, p. 604.

† Public Acts of 1865, p. 199.

‡ Public Acts of 1851, p. 61, Secs. 33, 34.

§ Public Acts of 1882, p. 174.

they rest to be a sound one. We therefore report, as a substitute for those bills, a bill for an Act requiring the Assessors to inspect all real estate as often as once in five years, unless in any particular town the Tax Commissioner shall deem it unnecessary.

“So far as the smaller towns are concerned, by dividing up the town into convenient districts, every house can annually be visited by an Assessor, and the proper tax list made out there, in far less time than it would take for the Board to wait until every householder had called upon them. Such a plan would, if faithfully carried out, accomplish the purpose of a general revaluation, with little or no additional expense. There are towns where no such valuation has been made, in any way, for thirty or forty years.

FARMING TOOLS, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BOOKS.

“We recommend the repeal of the limit of \$200.00 now affixed to the exemption from taxation of farming tools, mechanics' tools, and books kept by the owner for his own use. The better the tools our farmers and mechanics have, and the more books our people keep to read, the better it will be for the general interests of the State. The revenue now derived from these sources is inconsiderable. Only fifty-seven towns return any farming tools for taxation, and of their aggregate value of \$186,208, the sum of \$134,655 is contributed by a single town, Southington, almost all of which we understand, to represent the product of its factories of agricultural implements, which would not be affected by the change proposed.”

PROPOSED LAW.

An Act concerning a Tax Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall once in every four years, commencing in 1887, during the session of the General Assembly, nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Tax Commissioner, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July in the year in which he is appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor for cause, and the Governor shall fill any vacancy occurring during said four years for the unexpired portion of said term, apprising the Senate, if in session, otherwise at the opening of its next session, of such appointment; provided that the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall cease to hold the office after sixty days from the time when the Senate is apprised of his appointment, unless they, within said sixty days, give their consent thereto.

SEC. 2. The Tax Commissioner shall inquire into the execution of the laws relative to taxation, and take all proper measures to aid the due execution thereof, and perform such other duties

as may from time to time be prescribed by law. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath by law provided for executive and judicial officers; and in the performance of his duties he shall have power to administer oaths to any person.

SEC. 3. The Tax Commissioner shall visit every town in the State at least once during his term of office, and inquire into the manner in which the laws relating to the listing and assessment of property taxable therein are executed by the Assessors and Board of Relief, and whether all persons and property taxable in such towns are, in fact, justly assessed and taxed, and whether all taxes which are due and collectible are, in fact, collected; and for the purpose of such inquiry he shall have power to summon any persons in such town before him, and examine them under oath, and to compel the attendance of any such witnesses, and the production of books and papers, by suitable process. If any person disobeys such process, or, having appeared in obedience thereto, refuses to answer any question put to him by the Commissioner, the Commissioner may apply in writing to any Judge of the Superior Court, who shall cause such person to come before him, and shall inquire into the facts set forth in such application, and may thereupon commit such person to jail until he shall comply with the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 4. The Tax Commissioner shall be a member of the State Board of Equalization, and shall annually report to said Board the results of his official inquiries. He shall also make an annual report to the General Assembly, in which he shall mention any imperfections in the laws as to taxation, or in their execution, which he may think proper to bring to the notice of the Assembly, and from time to time may suggest any further statutory provisions, which he may deem desirable.

SEC. 5. The Tax Commissioner shall have an office in the Capitol, and shall receive ten dollars for each day necessarily employed in the duties of his office, and also his traveling, clerical and incidental expenses, necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties, his account for the same being first audited and allowed by the Comptroller.

SEC. 6. The modes of summoning witnesses before the Tax Commissioner shall be the same as practiced by Justices of the Peace in summoning witnesses in the trial of a civil action, and all fees and mileage due witnesses, or for the service of a subpoena or capias issued by the Commissioner, or by a Judge of the Superior Court upon the application of the Commissioner, shall be paid by him, and allowed him as part of his incidental expenses.

The bill, as printed above, together with the report of the Special Committee, was reported to the General Assembly at its January Session of 1887. The report was accepted and the bill referred to the Committee on Finance, who reported favorably,

and the bill passed the House in the amended form; it was further amended in the Senate, and after reconsideration by the House, and a Committee of Conference refused, the bill and the report of the Committee was finally rejected.

Thus it would seem that State*supervision was not desired by legislators of that time, but the necessity for it still exists, and other States in which systems similar to those which obtain in Connecticut had long been in vogue, have adopted this means of doing away with old and obsolete rules in the matter of making assessments of property for purposes of taxation, the inequalities of which had become so prominent and the injustice so apparent, that such legislation resulted that its instigators and advocates have abundant reason to be proud of the success of its application.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Sections 3865-6 of the General Statutes provides that "the Treasurer and Comptroller shall constitute a Board of Equalization, and shall meet annually, on the second Tuesday of March, and equalize and adjust the assessment lists of each town, by adding to, or deducting from, its list, or any part thereof, such amount as, when compared with the valuations of other towns, will equalize the same; and said lists, after they have been so equalized and adjusted, shall constitute the general list of the State, upon which State Taxes shall be imposed. If the Board of Equalization shall add to, or deduct from, the list of any town, the Comptroller shall, on or before the tenth day of April, annually, give notice thereof to the Town Clerk of such town, who shall thereupon add to, or deduct from, said list, such amount as may have been added or deducted by said Board; and State Taxes shall be levied and collected on such list, thus added to or deducted from.

This Statute was so amended by the General Assembly of 1895 as to change the date on which notices to Town Clerks must be given, from the tenth day of April to the tenth day of June annually, and to cause the Statute to apply to County and State Taxes alike.

In the exercise of their official functions the State Board of Equalization, after the passage of the amendment to the Statute above alluded to, mailed the following circular letter to the Selectmen of the several towns of the State:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, October 19, 1895.

To Assessors and Boards of Relief:

The recent agitation and growing sentiment in favor of a more just and equal rate of taxation throughout the State, resulted in action by the General Assembly of 1895, in enlarging the practical powers and duties of the Board of Equalization.

It is notorious that the tax valuation of the various towns is unequal, and in nearly all of them, contrary to law. Some towns assess property as low as 35 per cent, and others claim to assess at par, showing such a gross inequality when State or County Taxes are levied, that immediate and drastic treatment is demanded.

Assessors are requested by the Board of Equalization not to value property for taxation at less than actual value, or not to receive a less valuation in sworn lists, than actual value as required by Statute.

Boards of Relief are likewise requested to add to the valuation of the taxable property in any list so that it shall be taxed at not less than its actual value in conformity to law.

The Board of Equalization will carefully scrutinize the Grand List of each town, and will add to any list which seems to them to demand such treatment, in the interest of fairness to the towns that value property as required by law.

GEORGE W. HODGE, Treas.	} <i>Board of</i>
BENJ. P. MEAD, Comptroller.		Equalization.

So many protests were received by the Board from members of different town governments, against an immediate change in the methods of making assessments, that they, the Comptroller and Treasurer, after due consideration, issued an un-official call to all the towns of the State, requesting that representatives from the different Boards of Assessors and Boards of Relief be sent to a conference, to be held in Representatives Hall at the Capitol, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1895. Every county and eighty-eight of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns were represented at that meeting, and a free interchange of opinion as to existing conditions was had. Among other things Treasurer Hodge said:

“The matter of taxation is so simple, and yet so complicated, that it seems to fascinate students throughout the world, and the amount of labor and time spent in its study would, if paid for, go a long way toward a fund rendering taxation unnecessary.

“During the late Session of the General Assembly there was an agitation for the equalization of taxation in the towns of the

State, owing to talk of reviving the State Tax, and after it became evident that no State Tax would be voted, this agitation not only did not decrease, but actually grew stronger, for the reason that County Taxes must be paid in all the counties, for improved highways as well as for other improvements. And yet, this was not the only reason why the agitation did not stop; there was a further cause for its existence in that the system, or rather lack of system, in force, permitting such gross inequalities of valuation, was contrary to that great American love of fair play. It was obviously unfair to have one town taxed at full valuation, while a neighboring town escaped with a valuation only one-third as large, that honorable men demanded a change, and pressure was brought on the State Board of Equalization to act for the relief of the towns unjustly treated, because they were trying to obey the law. Legislation followed, and the powers of the Board of Equalization was increased greatly, and perhaps their duties as well.

“Acting under that legislation, the Board of Equalization notified the Town Clerks of the many towns, that in case the State or County Taxes should be laid this year, their towns could deduct from the Grand List certain amounts varying in the several towns so notified, and it was hoped this action would result in a revaluation in the towns this Fall, that would equalize valuations in the State.

“More recently the members of the Board of Equalization have been informed, that in a great many towns the old way is being followed again this year, and a circular was sent to you gentlemen, and to your associates.

“Many inquiries from those to whom it was sent, and requests from them and others, have caused us to ask your attendance here to-day.”

This, then, brings the matter of equalization of assessments, in so far as the State has supervision, down to the present, and with regard to this, the fact that the State Board of Equalization has construed the Statute to mean, that they were not called upon to act except in the contingency that a town through the channel of its properly constituted authorities, should make a request, or demand of them for their intercession, through and by means of their official authority as such Board of Equalization. In this regard inquiry reveals the fact that in no instance, during the current year, were they called upon to equalize the list of any town

within the time required by law for them to notify the Town Clerks of the changes necessary to be made by them. The Bureau is informed, however, that one town made a request for action by the Board, in reference to a desired equalization, but such request was not received by them until after the expiration of the time above alluded to. It is evident, however, that the State Board of Equalization are determined that the inequality of assessments shall in some measure be remedied, and that in so far as the powers delegated to them will permit, they intend that Assessors of towns shall abide by Statute Law in reference to the valuation of property at full value. The intention of the Assessors of many towns to follow old rules and methods in making up the assessment lists of 1896, had, early in October of this year, become so apparent to the State Treasurer and Comptroller, that they, acting in their official capacity as the State Board of Equalization, took cognizance of existing conditions and issued the following circular letter to all Boards of Assessors in the State, which ought to some extent, at least, draw the attention of the people to the obviously false and untenable position which it is commonly and generally known many Boards of Assessors assume :

HARTFORD, October 16, 1896.

To Assessors and Members of Boards of Relief :

GENTLEMEN :—At a fully attended meeting of members of your Boards held at the Capitol, on November 6th, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

“ *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention of Assessors and Boards of Relief that the assessment of property in the State would be much more equitable if assessed according to the State law at its true value, according to the best judgment of the Assessors of the various towns.”

In pursuance of the policy thus endorsed by you or your predecessors in office, without one dissenting vote the Board of Equalization now ask all members of your honorable Boards to follow the law and the foregoing resolution, and in so doing save the Board of Equalization the trouble of raising the list of any town to equalize the burden of taxation among the towns for County and State Tax purposes.

This Board is firm in its intention, as far as lies in its power, to terminate the outrageous inequalities now, and for many years

•

past, prevalent in this matter, and such action is intended in future as may make it preferable to have these things properly done in the towns, rather than by the State Board.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HODGE, Treas.	} <i>Board of</i>
BENJ. P. MEAD, Comptroller,		Equalization.

As to how and in what manner the existing state of affairs, in relation to methods in use by the various towns in making assessments of property for purposes of taxation, can be changed or remedied, it can only be said that, while it is not the province of this Bureau to suggest or recommend legislation, yet the purpose for which it was constituted certainly gives it sufficient scope in its investigation to ascertain facts, from which legislators may judge as to what legislation is necessary for the suppression of any evils found to exist, which in any degree affect the interests of labor, and what is there of more interest and importance to labor than the subject of the inequalities of taxation, when the investigation made and the facts secured, are convincing that the small holders of realty in Connecticut, which, as a rule, are citizens who are of the toiling thousands of the State, are taxed largely in excess of their proper proportion? In the report of the Special Committee to the Legislature of 1887, the evil was stated by that committee to have been a growing one. It has now grown and has assumed proportions of such magnitude as to require legislative treatment.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per Cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Hartford, . . .	75	\$53,260,009	\$71,013,345
Avon,	90	470,115	522,350
Berlin,	50	1,121,594	2,243,188
Bloomfield, . . .	100	714,049	714,049
Bristol, , . . .	75	3,773,700	5,031,600
Burlington, . . .	100	360,560	360,560
Canton,	100	1,170,599	1,170,599
East Granby, . .	100	461,427	461,427
East Hartford, . .	75	2,731,555	3,642,073
East Windsor, . .	100	1,115,651	1,115,651
Enfield,	60	2,652,462	4,420,770
Farmington, . . .	70	1,599,385	2,284,835
Glastonbury, . . .	75	1,639,175	2,185,566
Granby,	80	380,850	476,063
Hartland,	100	204,755	204,755
Manchester, . . .	50	4,061,773	8,123,546
Marlborough, . .	100	146,634	146,634
New Britain, . . .	50	9,111,419	18,222,838
Newington, . . .	75	435,406	580,541
Plainville, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	691,549	1,037,323
Rocky Hill, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	403,081	604,621
Simsbury,	75	1,399,393	1,865,857
Southington, . . .	75	2,199,020	2,932,026
South Windsor, . .	75	1,052,474	1,403,298
Suffield,	66	1,893,800	2,869,394
West Hartford, . .	75	2,953,772	3,938,362
Wethersfield, . .	90	1,306,806	1,452,007
Windsor,	60	1,322,120	2,203,533
Windsor Locks, . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,619,706	2,429,559
Total,		\$100,252,839	\$143,656,370

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per Cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
New Haven, . . .	66⅔	\$57,154,332	\$85,731,498
Waterbury, . . .	33⅓	12,322,908	36,968,724
Ansonia,	40	3,199,703	7,999,257
Beacon Falls, . .	66⅔	224,505	336,757
Bethany,	75	371,015	494,686
Branford,	100	1,957,857	1,957,857
Cheshire,	100	985,884	985,884
Derby,	100	4,768,350	4,768,350
East Haven, . . .	75	710,149	946,865
Guilford,	100	1,304,356	1,304,356
Hamden,	66⅔	1,788,611	2,682,916
Madison,	75	823,861	1,098,481
Meriden,	55	13,203,728	24,006,778
Middlebury, . . .	50	271,490	542,980
Milford,	80	1,451,833	1,814,791
Naugatuck,	100	7,331,459	7,331,459
North Branford, .	100	436,878	436,878
North Haven, . .	75	809,438	1,079,251
Orange,	55	2,941,274	5,347,771
Oxford,	60	326,903	544,838
Prospect,	90	160,287	178,097
Seymour,	80	1,308,867	1,636,084
Southbury,	66⅔	513,018	769,527
Wallingford, . . .	66⅔	3,384,353	5,076,529
Wolcott,	100	218,692	218,692
Woodbridge,	75	492,820	657,093
Total,		\$118,462,571	\$194,916,399

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per Cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
New London, . . .	75	\$9,182,997	\$12,243,996
Norwich, . . .	75	13,769,187	18,358,916
Bozrah,	90	443,578	492,864
Colchester, . . .	75	927,343	1,236,457
East Lyme, . . .	66⅔	702,502	1,053,753
Franklin,	100	276,357	276,357
Griswold,	85	1,589,495	1,869,994
Groton,	66⅔	1,880,807	2,821,210
Lebanon,	66%	861,546	1,292,319
Ledyard,	100	412,595	412,595
Lisbon,	90	243,353	270,392
Lyme,	66⅔	266,727	400,090
Montville,	75	954,707	1,272,942
North Stonington, .	100	499,124	499,124
Old Lyme,	66⅔	450,814	676,221
Preston,	75	869,279	1,159,039
Salem,	100	175,823	175,823
Sprague,	66⅔	561,791	842,686
Stonington,	66⅔	2,775,703	4,163,554
Voluntown,	66⅔	224,807	337,210
Waterford,	66⅔	1,095,354	1,643,031
Total,		\$38,163,889	\$51,498,573

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per Cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Bridgeport, . . .	100	\$56,847,856	\$56,847,856
Danbury, . . .	60	7,419,094	12,365,156
Bethel,	75	1,195,951	1,594,601
Brookfield, . . .	100	480,338	480,338
Darien,	75	2,312,641	3,083,521
Easton,	90	394,118	437,909
Fairfield, . . .	50	2,129,271	4,258,542
Greenwich, . . .	70	6,488,966	9,269,951
Huntington, . . .	40	1,565,758	3,914,395
Monroe,	80	383,099	478,874
New Canaan, . . .	100	1,890,451	1,890,451
New Fairfield, . .	100	346,512	346,512
Newtown,	75	1,682,033	2,242,710
Norwalk,	100	13,416,597	13,416,597
Redding,	75	504,255	672,340
Ridgefield, . . .	100	1,498,180	1,498,180
Sherman,	100	344,152	344,152
Stamford,	50	9,712,855	19,425,710
Stratford,	50	1,060,010	2,120,020
Trumbull,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	603,331	1,809,993
Weston,	75	324,478	432,637
Westport,	75	2,237,713	2,983,617
Wilton,	100	838,311	838,311
Total,		\$113,675,970	\$140,752,373

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Brooklyn, . . .	75	\$1,288,854	\$1,638,472
Ashford, . . .	100	227,457	227,457
Canterbury, . . .	100	418,806	418,806
Chaplin, . . .	100	185,079	185,079
Eastford, . . .	75	160,172	213,562
Hampton, . . .	100	275,502	275,502
Killingly, . . .	40	2,181,427	5,453,567
Plainfield, . . .	75	1,799,442	2,399,256
Pomfret, . . .	75	938,753	1,251,670
Putnam, . . .	67	3,033,815	4,528,082
Scotland, . . .	100	211,569	211,569
Sterling, . . .	75	340,289	453,718
Thompson, . . .	45	1,551,661	3,448,136
Windham, . . .	50	4,455,666	8,911,332
Woodstock, . . .	100	863,866	863,866
Total, . . .		\$17,872,358	\$30,480,074

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Litchfield, . . .	100	\$2,909,177	\$2,909,177
Barkhamsted, . .	100	330,470	330,470
Bethlehem, . . .	100	352,670	352,670
Bridgewater, . . .	90	356,688	396,320
Canaan, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	461,630	692,445
Colebrook, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	318,805	478,207
Cornwall, . . .	100	603,819	603,819
Goshen, . . .	100	541,111	541,111
Harwinton, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	424,320	636,480
Kent, . . .	75	439,395	585,860
Morris, . . .	100	337,101	337,101
New Hartford, . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,083,048	1,624,572
New Milford, . .	100	1,909,763	1,909,763
Norfolk, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	950,969	1,426,453
North Canaan, . .	85	652,570	767,729
Plymouth, . . .	100	988,851	988,851
Roxbury, . . .	100	427,269	427,269
Salisbury, . . .	80	1,814,572	2,268,215
Sharon, . . .	90	1,267,544	1,408,382
Thomaston, . . .	90	1,504,256	1,671,395
Torrington, . . .	90	4,672,913	5,192,125
Warren, . . .	100	222,804	222,804
Washington, . . .	75	993,736	1,324,981
Watertown, . . .	60	1,386,381	2,310,635
Winchester, . . .	60	2,688,138	4,480,230
Woodbury, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	896,267	1,344,400
Total, . . .		\$28,534,267	\$35,231,464

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per Cent of Valuation.	Grand List. 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Middletown, . . .	80	\$8,570,149	\$10,712,686
Haddam,	100	636,825	636,825
Chatham,	70	678,943	969,918
Chester,	75	479,909	639,878
Clinton,	80	694,793	868,491
Cromwell,	100	993,742	993,742
Durham,	100	449,399	449,399
East Haddam, . . .	75	1,067,243	1,422,990
Essex,	75	829,252	1,105,669
Killingworth, . . .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	189,380	284,070
Middlefield,	100	450,444	450,444
Old Saybrook, . . .	100	605,942	605,942
Portland,	75	1,901,139	2,534,852
Saybrook,	75	687,420	916,560
Westbrook,	70	484,308	691,869
Total,		\$18,718,888	\$23,283,335

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWN.	Per cent. of Valuation.	Grand List 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.
Tolland, . . .	66⅔	\$408,372	\$612,562
Andover, . . .	100	218,566	218,566
Bolton, . . .	100	168,930	168,930
Columbia, . . .	90	247,449	274,943
Coventry, . . .	90	627,091	696,768
Ellington, . . .	33⅓	719,361	2,158,083
Hebron, . . .	100	428,848	428,848
Mansfield, . . .	75	537,319	716,425
Somers, . . .	90	641,476	712,751
Stafford, . . .	50	1,263,654	2,527,308
Union, . . .	80	120,616	150,770
Vernon, . . .	33⅓	3,057,319	9,171,957
Willington, . . .	66⅔	202,141	303,211
Total, . . .		\$8,641,145	\$18,141,122

RECAPITULATION.

BY COUNTIES.	Grand List, 1895.	If Assessed Full Value.	Per Cent. of Valuation.
Hartford, . .	\$100,252,839	\$143,656,370	69.8
New Haven, . .	118,462,571	194,916,399	60.8
New London . .	38,163,889	51,498,573	74.1
Fairfield, . .	113,675,970	140,752,373	80.8
Windham, . .	17,872,358	30,480,074	58.6
Litchfield, . .	28,534,267	35,231,464	81.0
Middlesex, . .	18,718,888	23,283,335	80.4
Tolland. . .	8,641,145	18,141,122	47.6
Total, . . .	\$444,321,927	\$637,959,710	69.6

GENERAL COMPARISON.

While the general result of the investigation as to proportionate assessments, are clearly brought out in the text analysis of the various tables, there are a few comparisons which may with profit, be set forth in the present place.

Reference to the table on page 61, will show that the Grand List of the State on October first, 1895, was \$444,321,927.00, an increase over 1894 of \$30,062,971.00, a condition most gratifying and for which the people of Connecticut have reason to be most sincerely thankful, not merely for the amount of the increase of revenue to the towns thus secured, but more particularly because the Assessors of some towns have deemed it their duty to uphold the majesty of the law, and insist that in their towns at least, property should be set in the list at its actual market value.

Further comparison, however, reveals the fact that the Grand List of 1894 was \$2,064,296.00 less than in 1893. Examinations of the returns from the different towns for those two years, show that this condition is explained by the fact, that the town of Bridgeport reduced the amount of its Grand List from \$54,301,107.00, in 1893, to \$46,760,148.00, in 1894, the decrease in this one town alone, it will be noticed, being more in amount than the reduction in the entire State. And, in this connection, it should be stated that the Grand List of Bridgeport, in 1895, has grown to \$56,847,856.00, by reason, it is said, of the close observance by the Assessors of that town, of the State Law having reference to the valuation of property for purposes of taxation at full value.

It may be added, that the Grand List of the entire State has increased in five years (1891-1895) \$71,447,480.00, or 19.2 per cent. Thus, it would seem, that the increase of taxable property hardly keeps pace with the natural increase in population and wealth, which can be accounted for in no other way than by the continued undervaluation of ratable real estate, and the habitual concealment of large amounts of personalty. The low rate of assessment, in many large towns, while keeping the amount of the Grand List at a low figure, has no appreciable effect in lessening the amount paid in taxes, for, the lower the ratio of assessment, the higher the rate of tax, and, of course, a lower per cent. of tax would be the result, did the rule prevail of assessing at full value.

**LIST OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE STATE RATABLE
BY LAW ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895.**

No.	Description of Property.	Value Dollars.
123,817	Dwelling Houses,	\$219,442,161
2,542,671	Acres of Land,	62,944,613
10,559	Mills, Distilleries, Manufactories and Investment in Mechanical and Manufacturing Operations, .	82,254,817
71,896	Horses, Asses,	3,792,323
142,619	Neat Cattle,	2,809,730
5,712	Sheep, over exemption,	65,535
	Swine and Poultry,	10,547
	Farming Utensils, Mechanics' Tools, over exemption,	159,865
718	Clocks, Watches, Time-pieces, Jewelry, . .	386,094
1,241	Piano-fortes and other Musical Instruments, not exempt,	891,422
	Household Furniture and Libraries, over exemption,	1,102,633
	Coaches, Carriages and Pleasure Wagons, .	1,706,347
	Bridges, Turnpikes, Plank Road and Ferry Stock,	72,266
	Bank, Insurance and Manufacturing Stock, .	30,840,508
	State, Canal, and all other Stock (except United States and Railroads in this State,) . .	272,593
	Railroad, City and other Corporation Bonds, .	741,445
	Stores and Amount Employed in Merchandising and Trade,	33,100,662
	Quarries, Fisheries, Mines,	1,324,455
	Investment in Vessels, Steamboats and Commerce,	1,615,855
	Money at Interest in this State and in other States,	2,173,263
	Money on hand, exceeding one hundred dollars, .	914,282
	All Taxable Property not specifically mentioned,	3,163,484
	Ten per cent. additional on list not given in, and additions by Board of Relief,	3,078,814
	Total value,	\$452,863,714
	Total amount of deductions.	8,541,787
	Total value of Taxable Property,	\$444,321,927

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made.	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation.	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property.	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise As- certained.
TOWN.						
Hartford, .	75	Yes.	....	Personal observa- tion.	Personal obser- vation.	By visiting mercantile es- tablishments and personal investigation.
Avon, . .	90	No.	No rule.	Each Assessor is as- signed a certain dis- trict, and personal knowledge of value is used in making ap- praisal.	Bank and Insu- rance Stock as re- turned by offi- cials; other per- sonal estate as re- turned by owners.	As returned by the owner.
Berlin, .	50	No.	No rule.	Sworn list of own- ers and general in- formation possessed by the Assessors.	Insurance and Bank Stock as re- turned. Other personal property as returned by the owners.	Assessed at what is consid- ered to be fifty per cent. of average stock on hand for the year.
Bloomfield,	100	No.	No rule.	By Assessors knowl- edge of the value of property in their re- spective districts.	Sworn statement of owner.	Sworn state- ment of owner.
Bristol, .	75	Yes.	....	Knowledge of As- sessor's of improve- ments made, and recent sales of prop- erty in immediate vi- cinity.	Inquiry and per- sonal examina- tion.	By personal investigation.
Burlington,	100	No.	No rule.	Assessors knowl- edge of the value of adjoining property with which compar- isons are made.	Sworn list of owners.	Owner's state- ment.
Canton, .	100	No.	No rule.	Assessors knowledge of locality and condi- tion of buildings and land.	Statement of owners.	By guess.
East Granby	100	No.	No rule.	Being a small town, the Assessors usually have knowledge of the value of all real estate.	The assessors can- vass the town and ascertain as near as may be the amt. and value of per- sonal property lia- ble to taxation.	By owner's sworn state- ment.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation.	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached.	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value, if not, what Per Cent.	Is a Plotted Map Used.	Would Such a Map be of Value.	What Compensation is Received.	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings.	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes.	Same manner as other property.	No. 75 Per Cent.	Yes. New one now being prepared.	Yes.	\$1,833.33 each.	No.	90
No.	Judgment of Assessors.	No. 90 Per Cent.	No.	Very little	\$2.00 per diem.	2 acres included, with buildings.	100
No.	Locality is considered and 50 per cent. of the fair value is assessed.	No. None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$40.00 each and \$3.00 extra when special or school tax is levied.	Yes, 2 acres being exempt as homestead	75
Yes; all in excess of indebtedness.	Same manner as in all other property.	No.	No.	Yes, decidedly.	\$1.50 per diem.	No.	100
Yes.	Judgment of Assessors and inquiry of adjoining land owners.	No. 75 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$115.00 per year each.	No.	90
No.	Previous years lists are examined and comparisons made with farm property adjoining.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	\$25.00 each	2 acres included with buildings.	100
No.	By condition and location.	No.	No.	No.	\$15.00 and \$20.00.	2 acres included with buildings.	100
No.	By knowledge possessed by the Assessors.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$15.00	No.	100

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
East Hartford	75	Yes.	As often as necessary.	Personal examina- tion of property in question and by con- sultation with men of good judgment resid- ing near by, and who are familiar with values.	Personal inspec- tion, consultation with others famil- iar with valua- tions, and returns made by officers of stock compa- nies as required by law.	By statements of owners and information ob- tained from others in simi- lar lines of business.
East Windsor,	100	Yes.	....	Personal examina- tion.	Personal exami- nation.	By owner's statement.
Enfield, .	60	No.	Examination was made ten years ago.	By examination.	By sworn lists and personal ex- amination.	By lists and inventory.
Farmington,	70	No.	....	Personal examina- tion.	Sworn lists of owners and by personal exami- nation.	Oath of own- ers as to aver- age amount of goods.
Glastonbury,	75	No.	No rule.	The matter of equi- table assessments is discussed at the two or three annual meet- ings of the Board, and property is val- ued at prices deemed to be just.	Same method as in the case of real estate.	By sworn lists of owners, to- gether with in- formation gained from other sources.
Granby, .	80	No.	....	Assessor's best judg- ment.	Owner's valua- tion is usually taken.	Sworn lists of owners.
Hartland, .	100	No.	No rule.	Abstract of previous year, the Board of Re- lief then making such changes as they deem proper.	Personal knowl- edge as to its value.	Personal knowledge.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Not as a separate item, but is considered an element in the valuation.	By considering location, quality and condition of land and buildings.	There are no cases as far as known where value exceeds amt. exempted by law.	A street book is used locating dwellings in the town.	It might be.	\$2.00 per diem each.	Yes.	75
No.	Personal examination.	No.	No.	No.	\$65.00 each.	No.	100
No.	Sworn lists of owners.	No. 50 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$80.00	No.	95
Yes.	By comparison with sales of property of like nature.	Yes. All over the amount exempted by law.	No.	Yes.	\$2.50 per diem.	No.	99
Yes.	Assessors' familiarity with the value of farm property in their several districts.	No.	No.	No.	\$200.00, equal to \$2.00 per diem.	No.	85
Yes.	Previous year's abstract is used for a guide.	No. 80 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	80
No.	Previous year's lists.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$15.00	No.	80

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Manchester,	50	No.	No rule.	Assessor's judg- ment, or lack of same.	All neat cattle are valued at the same price for the same age. Horses from \$20 to \$100 each.	Owner's valu- ation, Assessors increasing as- sessment if in their judgment it should be.
Marlborough,	100	No.	No rule.	None.	Good judgment, when used.	Good judgment this year.
New Britain,	50	Yes.	....	By comparisons made with other prop- erty and noting im- provements made in the vicinity, either by the construction of electric roads, sewers, erection of new build- ings, detrimental or otherwise.	Sworn statement of owners of such property usually accepted.	From state- ment of owner, unless the As- sessors are sat- isfied that an undervaluation has been made.
Newington,	75	No.	No rule.	There are three As- sessors chosen from different parts of the town who are sup- posed to be familiar with values in their neighborhoods, and they also are influ- enced by testimony given before Board of Relief.	Value of stocks and bonds taken from market re- port. Uniform value for neat cat- tle, \$25 for cows, \$20 for two-year- olds, \$15 for year- lings. Horses sworn valuation. Very little other above exemption.	By personal inspection and oath of owner.
Plainville,	66%	No.	Biennially.	By Assessor's judg- ment.	Sworn statement of owner where securable, prop- erty worth less if owner gives in his list when desir- ous of selling the same, and if As- sessors value it is too high in owner's opinion.	Only by means of owner's statement un- der oath, which amounts to but little.
Rocky Hill,	66%	No.	No rule.	Personal knowledge of values.	By lists of pre- vious years and as farms are neglect- ed or improved.	Sworn state- ment of owner.
Simsbury,	75	No.	No rule.	It has been the cus- tom to use previous year's abstract as a guide. This year a personal examination of property was made	Bank and insur- ance stock as re- turned, other per- sonal property as listed by owner.	By guess.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	As other property is: by legal guessing.	None.	No.	Yes.	\$250.00	No.	95
No.	By judgment, or not at all.	No.	No.	No.	\$5.00 usually.	No.	100
Occasionally.	In the same manner as that of other property. For many years the Board has been blessed with a farmer as a member.	No. 50 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$2.50 per diem each.	No.	80
No.	By the amount of income it appears able to produce.	Yes. All above the amount exempted	No.	Yes.	\$30.00, \$10.00 of which is paid to the rate maker	Yes. 2 acres included with build'gs.	90
No.	Same as other property, except that it is valued per acre.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$30.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	90
Yes.	Recent sales of property in the vicinity are considered.	No.	No.	No.	\$40.00. \$2.00 per diem each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	80
No.	Judgment of Assessors.	Yes. All over exemption.	No.	No.	\$3.00 per diem.	2 acres included with build'gs.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise As- certained?
TOWN.						
Southington,	75	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assess- ors and personal in- spection; information gained from reliable judges and sources, sales of adjoining property, and values determined on amt. of rentals in some cases.	Depend largely on the testimony and word of those handing in lists.	By inventory of owner when obtainable, by inspection and a kind of "jump at it" process.
S. Windsor,	75	Yes.	....	If improvements are made assessm'ts are raised from previous year's list according to Assessor's judg- ment. If over- assessed the owners are not slow to make it known.	Same as other property.	Owner's state- ment as to av- erage amount.
Suffield,	66	Yes.	....	If improvements have been made prop- erty is listed higher. If depreciated value is shown the amount is made lower.	One, 2 and 3-year- old creatures are taxed at a stated amount per head; cows, horses and all other personal property is taxed in same propor- tion as real estate.	Owner's valu- ation.
W. Hartford,	75	No.	No rule.	Governed by recent sales of property in immediate vicinity.	Sworn lists of owners.	Statement of owner.
Wethersfield,	90	Yes.	....	Personal investiga- tion.	Assessor's best judgment.	Owner's in- ventory.
Windsor,	60	No.	No rule.	By comparison with old lists, adding to new assessment for improvements made and deducting for de- preciation.	Owner's state- ment.	Owner's state- ment.
Wind'r Locks,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	No rule.	Assessor's judgment, tempered by politics, and intimidated by the rich corporations. If a house is built they snap on to it, and the Board of Re- lief lets it down. "The poor are closely watched that none of their savings escape."	None, except to nose around for a bicycle or a new horse. Houses are never entered nor lists of owners de- manded.	Guessed at and Board of Relief is de- pended upon to rectify er- rors. The manufacturers take care of that.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts Included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes, in some cases. Others are considered by owner valueless.	By recent sales and the judgment of different farmers, and Assessor's personal knowledge of values.	No. Not as a rule.	No.	No.	Average \$3.50 per diem.	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
No.	Previous year's list consulted, and if necessary changes made after examining the property.	Yes. If above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$2.50 per diem.	No.	100
Yes.	Location and condition is considered.	No. 66 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	60
No.	Judgment of Assessors and recent sales of like property.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$3.00 per diem.	No.	100
Yes.	Personal knowledge and statement of owner.	Yes. A 11 above exemption.	No.	No.	\$75.00	No.	80
No.	Same manner as other property.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$160.00, divided among three.	2 acres included with build'gs.	90
No.	Tradition and the hallowed returns of our forefathers.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$50.00	No.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
New Haven,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	* No rule.	Not attempted.	As a whole the Board of Assess- ors is dependent upon those hand- ing in lists, bank and insurance stock is returned by company or cashier. Owners of vessels return earnings of same.	By statements made by own- ers as to amt. of capital invest- ing in lists, bank and average value of stock carried.
Waterbury,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Yes.	....	By ascertaining the fluctuations in value in the different sec- tions of the town.	None.	Judgment of Assessors and statement of owners.
Ansonia, .	40	No.	No rule.	Comparisons made with sales, rental values also being considered.	Returns from banks and indi- viduals.	Statements made by mer- chants.
Beacon Falls,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yes.	....	Best judgment and personal examina- tion, present condi- tion being consid- ered.	By annual visi- tation.	By the best information to be obtained from parties owning same.
Bethany, .	75	Yes.	....	Personal examina- tion.	Personal exam- ination.	None such.
Branford, .	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assess- ors and knowledge gained by consulting others familiar with property values.	Sworn lists of owners and re- turns from banks.	Sworn lists of owners and ex- aminations of inventories.
Cheshire, .	100	Yes.	....	Personal examina- tion.	Personal exam- ination.	Personal ex- amination and estimate.

* A new assessment is now being made, and it is estimated that from three to five years will be required to finish the work, in connection with other duties of the Board.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts Included in Valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value? If not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes. All above indebtedness.	Same manner as other property.	.....	† Not of all property.	Yes.	\$2000.00 each.	Yes.	33⅓
No, but ought to be, deducting indebtedness.	An estimate is made of the value of land and buildings.	No. 33⅓ Per Cent.	No.	Sure.	\$1000.00 each.	Yes.	90
Supposed to be.	Per acre, divided into meadow, pasture and sprout land.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$75.00	No.	50
No.	Same manner as other property.	No.	No.	No.	\$30.00	No.	95
.....	By comparison with other and adjoining property, productiveness, location, convenience to market being considered in estimating values.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$25.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	80
No.	Same manner as other property.	No.	No.	Yes, of great value.	\$115.00	No.	66
Yes, deducting indebtedness.	Personal examination.	No.	No.	No.	\$50.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	70

† A complete map now being made.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise As- certained?
TOWN.						
Derby, .	100	No.	No rule.	Value of land is estimated per front foot, buildings per surface foot, condi- tion and location of same being also con- sidered.	Inquiry.	Returns made by owners.
East Haven.	75	Yes.	....	By attending to our business.	Personal knowl- edge and the lists.	By asking.
Guilford, .	100	No.	Every 10 yrs.	Inquiry and judg- ment of Assessors.	Market value of stocks and per- sonal examina- tion of such prop- erty as can be found.	By statement of owner.
Hamden, .	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yes.	....	The assessors make an annual tour of the town during October and November and raise or lower the assessment of prop- erty, as in their judg- ment will equalize the same.	Same as real property.	Sworn state- ment of owner.
Madison, .	75	No.	Biennially.	By examination and comparison.	We ascertain the price at which the owner is willing to sell, and if in our judgment it is lower than the market value we stand ready to purchase.	Guided by owner's inven- tory.
Meriden. .	55	No. Sal- ary too small.	No rule.	Improvements and new buildings are considered.	Taken from lists of previous years.	Sworn state- ment of owner.
Middlebury,	50	Yes.	.....	Personal examina- tion.	Inquiry by As- sessors.	None listed.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes, supposed to be.	By actual observation, coupled with personal knowledge.	None above exemption.	* No.	.....	\$150.00	Yes.	66%
No.	By our judgment.	Yes.	No.	No.	\$30.00	Yes.	95
No.	By examination and judgment of assessors.	No.	No.	No.	No stated sum.	No.	90
Yes.	Judgment of Assessors as to its fair market value. Not at forced sale.	No. 50 Per Cent.	No.	Expense too great.	\$3.00 per diem.	2 acres included with build'gs.	92
No.	By examination.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$125.00	No.	98
No, not as a rule.	By lists of owners.	No.	Yes. New one being made.	Yes, of great value.	\$400.00	No, but is to be in the future.	75
No.	Judgment of Assessors.	No.	No.	No.	\$25.00	Yes.	100

* Records are now being compiled showing street and number of buildings, also number of feet of land, front and rear, and the estimated value of same, buildings, however, being valued separately.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations Made?	If Not, How Often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to Ascertain the value of Taxable Per- sonal Property?	How is the Value of stocks of Mer- chandise Ascer- tained?
TOWN.						
Milford,	80	Yes.	....	Personal knowledge of property assessed.	Owner's valuation ascertained and best information Assessors can obtain.	Owner's valuation given under oath.
Naugatuck,	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assessors.	Selling price ascertained as near as possible	Of necessity the Board is obliged to depend largely on the honesty of the owner. When possible the probate records were examined to ascertain the appraised value of the estates of deceased merchants
No. Branford,	100	No.	No rule.	No special means. The Assessors being governed by the previous year's valuation and very rarely raise or lower it,	Personal examination and testimony of owners.	By owner's valuation.
North Haven,	75	No.	No rule.	Personal knowledge of Assessors.	As far as possible by personal examination and inquiry.	Owner's valuation.
Orange,	55	No.	No rule.	By observation; as changing conditions effect values in the localities where they occur. By information obtained as to prices received for sale of lands, and by knowledge secured as to cost of construction of new Buildings.	Statement of owner and Assessors' estimate when the property is in sight.	Only by sworn statement of the party listing the same.
Oxford,	60	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judgment which is often over- turned by the action of the Board of Relief when they meet to hear grievances and make abatements, their valuation invari- ably being much lower than that of the Board of Assessors. This course leaves Assessors mere figure heads; would be as well to have none.	Statements made by owners only.	Owner's valuation.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent of Poll Tax Collected?
No.	Personal knowledge possessed by Assessors.	Yes all above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$75.00 each.	No.	80
Yes, when possible.	Same as in the case of other real estate.	Yes.	No.	Yes, decidedly.	No specific compensation.	No.	75
No.	Same as in the case of other property.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$40.00	Yes.	100
No.	Same as other real property.	No. 75 Per Cent.	No.	No. Expense too great.	\$2.00 per diem.	Yes.	100
Yes it is so understood	The value of farm land is reached by the same method as other real property. Barns, carriage houses, sheds, windmills, and other buildings commonly used for farm purposes are not, as a rule, taxed	None listed	No.	Yes.	\$2.50 per day.	Yes.	50
No.	Judgment of Assessors.	None in excess of exemption	No.	Yes, of great value.	\$40.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	100

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.	Per cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property.	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Prospect,	90	Yes.	....	Personal examina- tion.	Personal obser- vation.	
Seymour,	80	Yes.	....	Judgment of Assess- ors, values fluctuating as conditions change, closing of the mills causing a decline in rents, resulting in property depreciation	Judgment of As- sessors and com- parison.	By estimate and compari- son with other lists.
Southbury	66½	No.	No rule.	None except in a very few cases where complaint is made that property is as- sessed too high when it is viewed by one or more of the Board of Assessors.	Examination by one member of the Board.	By inspection and owner's valuation.
Wallingford,	66½	Yes.	....	According to As- sessors best judgment based on information and observation.	Sworn list of owners.	Estimated by the Assessors and as report- ed by the own- ers.
Wolcott	100	Yes.	....	Each house is visit- ed annually and changes in assesment made as deemed nec- essary.	Personal exami- nation.	There are none.
Woodbridge,	75	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judgment.	Personal proper- ty is supposed to be examined by the Board of As- sessors annually.	None listed.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value? If not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected?
	Personal examination.		No.	No	\$18.00	No.	66%
No.	Location and condition is considered.	No. 50 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$3.00 per Diem.	2 Acres included with build'gs.	90
No.	Generally by owner's valuation	No. 66⅔ Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$30.00 each.	2 Acres included with build'gs.	85
Yes, so it is understood.	Same manner as other property.	No. 66⅔ Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$150.00 each.	Yes.	65
...	Assessors best judgment.	None listed.	No.	No.	\$3.00 per Diem each.	Yes.	90
None	Assessors knowledge as to productivity, location and judgment as to price for which it would sell for.	No, none in excess of exemption.	No.	No.	\$50.00 each.	No.	95

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exami- nations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
New London,	75	Yes, of new property	....	Assessors' judgment only.	Sworn lists of owners.	Sworn lists and judgment of Assessors.
Norwich,	75	No.	Twenty years.	In case there is a difference of opinion as to the value of cer- tain property, or a complaint made of an unjust assessment, the Board of Assess- ors view the property in question, but in the time allowed by law for the completion of the abstract very lit- tle personal examina- tion can be done.	Sworn statement of owner usually.	Valuation sworn to by owner as to the average am't. carried for the year.
Bozrah,	90	No.	No rule.	By examination and comparison with property of like char- acter.	Sworn returns and Assessors knowledge.	Returns made by owner.
Colchester,	75	No.	No rule.	The price at which it has been or can be purchased influences the Assessors in mak- ing values for assess- ments.	Personal exami- nations in many instances, more especially that of live stock.	Amount of In- surance car- ried is some- times used as a guide, but the sworn state- ment of the owner is usual- ly taken.
East Lyme,	66%	Partially.	No rule.	Generally judgment of Assessors based on recent sales.	Only by owner's lists, and estab- lished rate for live stock, to wit: Cows, \$15 each, Cattle \$65 per pair, Sheep, \$2 each.	By market value.
Franklin,	100	Yes.	....	Common sense.	Oath of owner and Assessors knowledge.	By knowledge of the business and personal observation.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

What Per Cent of Poll Tax Collected?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What compensation is received?	Would such a Map be of Value?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?
50	No.	\$600.00	Yes.	No.	None listed.	Same manner as other property.	....
90	No.	\$900.00 for three.	Yes.	No.	No, 75 Per Cent.	Location is considered.	Yes, deducting for indebtedness.
75	No.	\$9.00 to \$12.00	Very little.	No.	No.	By personal knowledge and comparisons made with other farm property which has been appraised and sold to settle estates.	No.
87½	Up to two acres No; above two acres, Yes.	\$80.00	No.	No.	No.	Same as other real property, allowing for shrinkage in value for removal of timber from the land.	Supposed to be.
80	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	Yes, Yes.	No.	Yes, all above exemption.	Classified as cleared land, wood land and sprout land.	No.
68	Yes.	\$21.60	No.	No.	As far as is known.	Some as other property.	Don't know

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exami- nations Made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous val- uation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise As- certained.
TOWN.						
Griswold,	85	No.	No rule.	Principally from sales of property in different sections, which are always taken into account and considered by the board as good evidence of values.	No means are available except the oath prescrib- ed by law. In the matter of live stock there is but little difficulty in ascertaining val- ues as there are frequent sales to which reference can be made.	Owner's oath.
Groton,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yes.	....	When previous year's abstract is considered a fair val- uation it is undis- turbed; otherwise changes are made in accordance with the judgment of Assess- ors based on exami- nation and inquiry.	By sworn lists of owners, except bank and insur- ance stock, which are assessed as returned.	Generally by owner's esti- mate of aver- age amount of stock for the year.
Lebanon,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	No rule.	It has been the cus- tom to copy the assessment of real estate from old ab- stracts year after year	By lists of own- ers.	Generally from lists as given.
Ledyard,	100	No.	No rule.	According to judg- ment of Assessors, they being supposed to know the condition of each property.	Having access to the town rec- ords the Assessors value all property to the best of their judgment. Clocks watches, jewelry musical instru- ments, etc., are carried the same from one year's assessment to an- other unless changes occur of which the Assess- ors have knowl- edge. Cows, oxen and sheep are listed at a set fig- ure—swine and poultry not being assessed.	Judgment of Assessors and list of owner.
Lisbon,	90	No.	No rule.	Governed by con- ditions and sales of property near by.	Best judgment of Assessors.	.....

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Quality and location of land, condition of buildings is taken into consideration.	None listed.	No.	Yes.	\$65.00 and \$75.00	No, but as appurtenant thereto.	75
No.	Quality and location is considered.	No.	No.	Probably.	\$3.00 per diem.	No.	100
No.	From old abstracts.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$56.00	2 acres included with buildings.	95
No.	Assessors' knowledge of values.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$30.00	2 acres included with buildings.	100
No.	Examination and judgment of Assessors.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Lyme,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	No rule.	Assessors examine records, "For Sales and Transfers."	Guess at it.	As sworn to by owners.
Montville,	75	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assess- ors and by the sworn list of owners.	Only by the lists as sworn to and by returns made by corporations to Assessors.	Sworn lists of owners.
N. Stonington,	100	No.	No rule.	No material change is made in assess- ments except in cases of improvements or the construction of new buildings.	Personal ac- quaintance with the property.	Amount of business done is considered as an element.
Old Lyme,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judgment and information ob- tained by inquiry.	Property not be- ing returned, in- quiries are made of the owner.	Sworn lists.
Preston,	75	No.	No rule.	None, except this year a few pieces of real estate have been examined by the As- sessors.	Assessors' estimate.	Only by own- ers' lists.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	All land is assessed at same rate per acre.	None listed.	No.	No.	\$19.00	No.	80
No.	Judgment of Assessors and returns made by owners.	No. 75 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$50.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
Yes.	By comparisons made with similar property recently sold.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	2 acres included with build'gs.	95
No.	By comparison.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$31.00	No.	90
No.	The usual plan is to copy from the previous abstract, and add or deduct, according to the opinion of the Assessors.	None listed.	No.	Yes.	\$75.00	No.	50

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.	Per Cent of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exami- nations made?	If not; how often?	What Means are Used to ascer- tain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Pre- vious Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Salem,	100	No.	No rule.	No changes are made or required, there being little or no property but what one or more of the members of the Board of Assessors is per- sonally acquainted with.	The sworn lists are usually ac- cepted as regards the amount of property and it is generally known to some one of the Assessors if any is omitted. The value is fixed as near as practic- able from person- al knowledge and comparison with other property of like character. Nearly all person- al property con- sists of live stock.	By owner's valuation with such additions by the Assess- ors as appear to be warranted.
Sprague,	66%	Generally.	When As- sessor's see fit.	Judgment of Assess- ors and recent sales of similar property.	Lists of people holding such property. Invest- igation by Assess- ors when deemed advisable and re- turns made by banks.	From sworn lists of owners.
Stonington,	66%	No. Only new build- ings.	No rule.	General informa- tion gained by in- quiry and compar- ison.	Sworn lists of owners.	Sworn lists of owners.
Voluntown,	66%	No.	Tri- enni- ally.	Assessors' knowl- edge of the value.	Sworn list of owner and esti- mate on the part of the Assessors.	General esti- mate at the time of making the assessment.
Waterford,	66%	No.	No rule.	Personal knowledge of the members of the Board of Assess- ors who reside in dif- ferent sections.	Examination of Probate Court rec- ords and an in- crease of amount of those not giv- ing in lists until a sworn statement is given.	By statement of owner.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts Included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Sometimes comparison with actual sales; by price at which it can be purchased and by the common sense of the Assessors. The whole town would not bring its assessed value.	No.	No.	Very little.	\$7. About 25 cts. per diem.	No.	90
Not known.	By sale of similar property and judgment of Assessors.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$60.00	Yes.	85
No.	Estimated per acre value of different qualities and classes of farm land.	No.	No.	Yes, of great value.	\$3.00 per diem.	Yes.	75
No.	General knowledge and sworn list of owners.	Not assessed.	No.	Very materially.	Not specific, usually \$25.00.	No.	66%
Supposed to be	By observation and comparison in cases of new houses, a personal visit is usually made.	No. 25 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$20.00	No.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations Made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Bridgeport,	100	Yes.	....	By existing condi- tions.	By personal ex- aminations.	By personal examinations.
Danbury,	60	No.	No rule.	By examination when complaint is made.	There is no amt of personal prop- erty owned here. Most of it regis- tered in Hartford.	Examination of owners.
Bethel,	75	No.	No rule.	By inquiry; if listed too high the Assess- ors are soon informed of it.	Statement of owner.	Estimate of the average amount car- ried for the year.
Brookfield,	100	No.	No rule.	Being strictly a farming community, the Board of Assess- ors have an intimate acquaintance with all property, and assess the same accordingly.	Personal knowl- edge and observa- tion.	By owner's statement and inventory.
Darien,	75	Yes.	....	By personal obser- vation.	Owner's valua- tion and returns made by banks.	Sworn lists of owners.
Easton,	90	No.	No rule.	Familiarity of the Assessors with the value of all property.	Personal knowl- edge and inspec- tion.	Returns made by owner and returns by banks.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes.	Locality.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	\$100.00 per month each.	Yes.	25
Yes.	Divided into three classes, meadow, pasture and wood land.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$200.00 each	Yes.	63
Yes, if considered good.	By the location and known selling price.	None listed.	No.	Yes, decidedly.	\$2.50 per diem.	No.	95
Yes, if collectible.	Assessors' knowledge and judgment.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	\$40.00	No.	90
No.	Location, knowledge of sales made, and by viewing the property.	No.	No.	Yes, but for the expense.	\$3.00 per diem.	No.	100
No.	Personal examination this year.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes. Very great.	\$25.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	50

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Examinations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Taxable Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Merchandise ascertained?
TOWN.						
Fairfield,	50	No.	No rule.	No means, other than the judgment of Assessors.	Persistent inquiry and using all possible means that lays in the power of the Assessors.	By the sworn statement of owner.
Greenwich,	70	Yes.	....	Examination and personal knowledge.	Sworn list of owners. In many cases when no returns are made by owner, amounts are added by the Assessors besides the penalty of ten per cent.	By the owner's statement of amount of average stock for the year.
Huntington,	40	Yes.	....	Examination, inquiry and best judgment of the Assessors. In the cases of joint stock corporations, returns made by them to the Town Clerk are examined.	Personal knowledge and investigation.	Largely by statement of owners.
Monroe,	80	No.	No rule.	General information and knowledge of improvements made.	.....	Owner's valuation and Assessors knowledge.
New Canaan,	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment and personal knowledge of Assessors.	Sworn statement of owner and judgment of Assessors.	List of owner is accepted.
New Fairfield,	100	No.	No rule.	By comparison with other property which has been bought and sold.	The same manner as of real property, personal knowledge and hap-hazard inquiry.	Sworn lists of owners.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Sworn lists of owners.	No; few above exemption.	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	70
No.	Assessed per acre; location being considered in estimating values.	Yes.	No.	No.	\$150.00 each; five persons.	No.	100
Yes.	Judgment of Assessors.	No. 40 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$60.00 each; three persons.	No.	66%
Supposed to be.	Sworn valuation of owner, and by comparisons made with like property in this and other towns.	None listed.	No.	Yes.	\$20.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	90
No.	Personal acquaintance of the Assessors with the property.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	\$30.00	No, 2 acres included with build'gs.	90
No.	By personal knowledge with-out examination	Yes, all above exemption.	No.	Very little	\$24.00	No.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

FAIRFIELD. COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exami- nations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Newtown, .	75	No.	No rule.	Principally knowl- edge of sales of ad- joining property or offers of such prop- erty for sale.	None other than by personal ac- quaintance with the person taxed and their sworn lists. A uniform rate for farm horses, horses for business purposes and pleasure. Cows, etc., at one rate.	Sworn lists.
Norwalk, .	100	Yes, as far as possible.	....	Personal examina- tion when possible.	Sworn statement of owner and ex- amination by As- sessors when pos- sible.	Judgment of Assessors and sworn state- ment of owner.
Redding, .	75	No.	No rule.	No means except the best information obtainable.	The Assessors are guided by lists as returned by own- ers and the two prior abstracts.	Sworn lists of owner.
Ridgefield.	100	No.	No rule.	Personal knowl- edge of Assessors who are governed by existing conditions in fixing values, such as improvements made on land and buildings or appreciation in value of adjoining property.	Owner's state- ment is usually taken. When doubt exists per- sonal examina- tion is made.	Largely from owner's state- ment.
Sherman, .	100	No.	No rule.	Raise the Per Cent. or valuation.	Sworn lists.	Sworn list.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Compensation is Received?	Would such a Map be of Value?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Are Farming Im- plements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Outstanding Book Accounts in- cluded in valuation?
95	No.	\$30.00 each.	Yes.	No.	None Listed.	Location and recent sales.	No.
25	No.	\$260.00	Yes.	No.	Yes, all above ex- emption.	Locality and judgment of As- sessors.	No.
33½	2 acres included with build'gs.	\$2.00 per day.	No.	No.	No.	Sworn lists and compari- son.	Yes, if good.
98	No.	\$100.00	Very little.	No.	Yes.	Mostly by guess. Sales are so infrequent as to afford no guide in fixing values.	Sup- posed to be.
40	No.	\$8.00	No.	No.	No. 66½ Per Cent.	Judgment of Assessors and comparison made with sales	Don't know.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations Made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property Should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to Ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Stamford,	50	Yes.	....	Recent sales of ad- joining or nearby property is taken as a basis.	Owner's valua- tion.	Owner's valua- tion.
Stratford,	50	Yes.	....	Assessments are based on personal knowledge of Assess- ors of values gov- erned largely by sales made.	Sworn lists of owners and infor- mation gained by personal investi- gations when property is not well known.	Sworn lists of owners.
Trumbull,	33½	No.	Never.	The Assessors are chosen from different sections and their knowledge of values is the chief source of information.	Only by Assess- ors' knowledge and inquiry.	Only by lists as returned.
Weston, .	75	Yes.	....	By examination if not familiar with the property.	Ascertained by a house to house convass.	None listed.
Westport, .	75	No.	No rule.	Observation and in- vestigation.	Observation and investigation.	By sworn statement of owner.
Wilton, . .	100	No.	No rule.	Prior to the last as- sessment sworn lists were depended upon. At the last annual town meeting the As- sessor's were instruct- ed to examine all property.	None Except sworn lists, and inquiry when in doubt.	Sworn list and inquiry.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts Included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, What Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Assessors' judgment, locality being considered.	No; 50 Per Cent.	Yes.	Yes.	\$200.00 each.	No.	*100
Supposed to be.	By Assessors' judgment.	All above exemption	No.	No.	\$3.00 per diem.	No.	90
No.	Simply by personal knowledge and previous lists.	No.	No.	Undoubtedly.	\$10.00	No.	80
None listed.	By personal visitation and examination.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$36.00; two persons.	No.	92
Yes.	By comparison of last list with recent sales in vicinity	None above exemption.	No.	Doubtful.	\$125.00	No.	75
No.	By consultation with those competent to judge.	None Listed.	No.	Yes.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	80

*The statement is made that in this town all the poll tax is collected for the reason that none are assessed against citizens other than those liable for property tax.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

WINDHAM COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Brooklyn,	75	No.	No rule.	Judgment of As- sessors.	Statement of the owners.	Only by state- ment of owners as to average stock for the year.
Ashford,	100	No.	No rule.	By Assessors' ac- quaintance with the property and inquiry made of others.	Sworn list of owner and in- quiry.	Sworn list of owners.
Canterbury,	100	No.	No rule.	Only by inquiry of owners.	Assessors' judg- ment and inquiry of owner.	Inquiry of owner.
Chaplin,	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment of As- sessors, based on knowledge of im- provements made or depreciation in value.	Bank and Insur- ance stock as re- turned to Assess- ors at its market value.	By the aver- age amount of goods on hand during the year
Eastford,	75	No.	Every 5 years.	By inquiry of peo- ple who are supposed to know its value.	Assessors' judg- ment as to values.	Only by sworn lists returned.
Hampton,	100	No.	No rule.	Examination by the Assessors, when im- provements are known to have been made, and in cases where complaints have been made of over valuations.	Judgment of As- sessors.	Sworn return made by owner.
Killingly,	40	No.	No rule.	Noting improve- ments or decay.	The sworn lists and by compari- son. Neat cattle are listed at same value. Horses are seldom seen with reference to value. Musical instru- ments are never seen.	By sworn lists and an at- tempt at equal- ity.
Plainfield,	75	Yes.	....	By personal exami- nation.	By personal ex- amination as far as possible.	By the amount of stock on hand through the year.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Judgment of Assessors as to increase or decrease in values.	No.	No.	No.	\$60.00	No.	100
No.	Assessors judgment.	Not listed.	No.	No.	\$10.00 each.	No.	90
No.	Governed by last assessment.	Not listed.	No.	No.	\$50.00; two members.	No.	95
No.	By examination and judgment of Assessors.	Not listed.	No.	Not much.	\$25.00	2 acres assessed with build'gs.	50
No.	Assessors' judgment.	No; 75 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$15.00	No.	100
No.	Previous list and Assessors' judgment.	Not listed.	No.	No.	\$15.00 each; two persons.	2 acres included with build'gs.	100
Supposed each Assessor to be.	By the knowledge of his district, there being four abstracts each Assessor acts independently of the other.	Not listed.	No.	Not with present system.	\$200.00	No.	75
No.	By location, am't of stock kept during the year, am't of timber and whether smooth or stony.	No; 75 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$50.00 each.	No.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

WINDHAM COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations Made?	If not; how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Pomfret, .	75	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judg- ment.	Old abstracts, and knowledge possessed by the Assessors.	From old lists and ab- stracts largely. Remaining about the same each year.
Putnam, .	67	No.	No rule.	Assessors' Judg- ment.	Sworn list of owner is accepted in most cases.	Its Market value is used as a guide.
Scotland, .	100	Yes.	....	Appraisal is based on market value.	Sworn list of owner and exami- nation of live stock.	Sworn list of owner.
Sterling, .	75	Yes.	....	By comparisons made with property in this and other ad- joining towns.	None except by sworn lists.	Judgment of Assessors' and sworn lists.
Thompson,	45	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judg- ment and inquiry.	By sworn state- ment, and Assess- ors' personal knowledge and inquiry.	From lists sworn to by the owners or agents.
Windham, .	50	No.	No rule.	Examination and knowledge of Assess- ors, and by ascertain- ing as far as possible the income derived from the property.	By returns from banks and insur- ance companies, and inquiry of those familiar with the values of securities. Those who appear to be inclined to cover the middle clause of oath is empha- sized when taken.	Personal ex- amination in some cases.
Woodstock,	100	No.	No rule.	Assessors' acquaint- ance with the prop- erty and their best judgment.	None other than by knowledge of Assessors and owners descrip- tion.	Owner's val- uation.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	In the same old way. About the same each year.	None Listed.	No.	No.	\$15.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	60
Yes; as near as can be ascertained.	By the buildings and number of acres.	No, 67 Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$60.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
Yes.	Market value is the basis.	No.	No.	No.	\$20.00 each.	No.	90
No.	From recent sales and rentals.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$20.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	60
No.	Judgment of Assessors and returns made by owners.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$100.00	No.	100
Supposed to be.	Examination to some extent.	No.	No.	Yes; of great value.	\$275.00. Three Assessors.	No.	Not 50
No.	Owners' lists.	No. 33⅓ Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$25.00	No.	100

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Examinations Made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to Ascertain the Value of Taxable Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Merchandise ascertained?
TOWN.						
Litchfield,	100	Yes.	....	Personal examination and judgment of Assessors as to change in market value.	All legitimate means.	By sworn statement of owner and personal examination by Assessors.
Barkhamsted,	100	Yes.	....	By Personal examination.	By personal examination.	Owner's valuation.
Bethlehem,	100	Yes.	....	Judgment of Assessors.	Assessors' valuation to a great extent. Owner's statement is also largely used. Many using the unjust "2 mill tax law" as a shield.	Owner's list as sworn to.
Bridgewater,	90	No.	No regular rule.	Chiefly by inquiry and by observation. In case property is improved or kept in good repair it remains stationary or is advanced on the list, if the reverse is true of course it is reduced.	By inquiry and comparison with sales made during the year.	Sworn list of owner.
Canaan,	66%	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assessors, and comparison with sales recently made.	Sworn lists of owners.	Owner's sworn list.
Colebrook,	66%	No.	No rule.	By comparing valuations of real property here with lists or valuations in adjoining towns. Some of the real property being listed for all it would bring at forced sale.	Personal inspection. Horses and cows are valued at about full price.	Sworn statement of owner is accepted in all cases.
Cornwall,	100	Yes.	....	The only means is by comparison and Assessors' judgment together with sworn statement of owner.	Sworn statement of owner.	Sworn statement of owner. In most cases the merchant has little or no conscience or else it is made of India rubber

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Generally offset by bills payable.	Judgment of an Assessor acquainted with value of this class of property.	Yes; all above exemption.	No.	No. Lists describing property sufficiently	\$275.00	No.	95
No.	Personal examination and valuing according to condition and location.	No. 66% Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$50.00	No.	85
Yes; included in "money invested."	Location, nearness to market, condition of roads, buildings and land is considered as well as the known selling price of the property.	Yes. All above exemption.	No.	No.	\$15.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	100
Yes.	Assessors' judgment in most cases; farm property is assessed for all it would sell for.	Few above exemption	No.	No.	\$40.00	No.	100
Supposed to be.	It has been the custom to copy from the old assessments to considerable extent.	Few above exemption	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	50
No.	From personal knowledge, statement of owners, and comparative valuation.	No. 60 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$3.00 per diem.	No.	80
Supposed to be.	By comparing and equalizing.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	\$15.00 each.	No.	50

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Examinations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Taxable Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Merchandise ascertained?
TOWN.						
Goshen,	100	No.	Every third year.	Improvements are noted by the Assessors as well as deterioration, and property is valued accordingly. Sales made during the year also have a bearing.	By personal inspection.	From sworn lists of merchants.
Harwinton,	66%	No.	No rule.	No means except by observation and information from others.	By owner's statement under oath.	Owner's statement.
Kent.	75	No.	No rule.	From personal observation.	Lists of owners.	By sworn lists.
Morris,	100	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judgment.	Assessments are made according to the best judgment of Assessors and from owner's sworn statement.	From the sworn statement of merchants.
New Hartford,	66%	Yes.	....	By comparing one piece of property with another in same locality, and by Assessors' judgment.	By information gained from the owner and others, and by using the eyes and judgment of Assessors.	In two ways: By the owner's valuation under oath and judgment of Assessors after examination.
New Milford.	100	No.	No rule.	By the best knowledge obtainable.	By sworn lists.	By owner's valuation.
Norfolk,	66%	No.	No rule.	By lists sworn to by owners, which in most cases are copies of former ones, Assessors seldom making any change.	Owner's statement.	Considered as money invested

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; If not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Yes.	By an estimate of the value of buildings, condition of fences, etc. and by value of the net product.	None above exemption.	No.	No	Chairman, \$50.00; \$3.00 per diem for others.	No.	90
	Owner's valuation and Assessors judgment.	No. 66½ Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$40.00	No.	100
Don't know	By personal knowledge of the same.	If any.	No.	Yes.	\$25.00, Three persons.	Sometimes.	90
Largely.	By knowledge of selling price.	Yes.	No.	Might be.	\$10.00 each.	No.	100
Yes.	By calculating its selling price, and listing it at two-thirds of its value, taking into account its location.	No, 50 Per Cent.	No.	Doubtful.	\$60.00 each.	No.	80
No.	Use of old lists.	No, none above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$200.00	No.	100
Included in stock in trade.	Owner's valuation.	No.	No.	No.	\$10.00	2 Acres included with build'gs.	98

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Taxable Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Merchandise ascertained?
TOWN.	Per Cent of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Examinations made?	If not, how often?			
North Canaan	85	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assessors and Board of Relief.	Assessors' judgment, combined with all possible information.	Owner's valuation is accepted.
Plymouth.	100	No.	No rule.	Governed by actual sales of property in same neighborhood and sometimes by rentals obtained.	Statement of owner.	Owner's statement is accepted unless evidence to the contrary exists.
Roxbury, .	100	Not till 1895.	No rule.	Judgment of Assessors.	Personal examination and judgment of Assessors as to its fair cash value.	Sworn lists of owners.
Salisbury, .	80	Yes. For past two y'rs.	No rule.	Personal inspection of property.	Returns made by owners and personal knowledge of Assessors; they being chosen from different sections of the town.	Sworn lists of owners.
Sharon, .	90	No.	No rule.	Assessors' judgment.	By sworn lists, and comparison with previous assessments.	Sworn statement of owner and judgment of Assessors.
Thomaston,	90	No.	No rule.	Property values do not change as in larger places. A fair valuation once made is renewed from year to year unless additions or improvements call for an increase.	Personal property in sight revalued.	Sworn statement of owner as to amount invested in business.

TAXATION- REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Farms known to have been on the market for a term of years and "no takers" at the price are used as a basis in making valuations.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$70.00	No.	100
Not as a rule.	Sales and rentals of property in the vicinity is taken as a guide.	None Listed.	No.	Yes; of some value.	\$2.50 per diem.	Yes. All over 2 acres.	80
Yes.	Examination and comparison	None Listed.	No.	Yes; in some cases	\$25.00	No.	87½
No.	From personal inspection and comparison with other lands and buildings.	But little above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$100.00	No. 2 acres included with build'gs.	100
No.	Assessors' judgment based on knowledge of sales of like property.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$30.00 each.	No.	90
No.	Personal examination.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$50.00 each.	No. Land not to exceed 2 acres included with home- stead.	80

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

LITCH-FIELD COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Examinations Made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Taxable Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Merchandise ascertained?
TOWN.						
Torrington,	90	Heretofore No.	No rule.	By sales of, offers for, and Assessors' judgment of values.	Substantially owner's valuation	Principally from owner's sworn statement, and by comparison.
Warren,	100	Yes.	....	Assessors' judgment, they usually being men who are personally familiar with all the real property in town, and by actual examination of Town Records, have knowledge of every real estate transaction.	By personal examination and general information.	Sworn list of owner.
Washington,	75	No.	No rule.	Sales, appraised value of estates settled and other information having a bearing on values is considered.	Based on Assessors' ideas and judgment.	Sworn statement of owner
Watertown,	60	No.	No rule.	Assessors make personal examination of many properties, but not all.	Personal examination in many cases, and assess at 60 per cent. of full valuation.	Owner's list as money invested.
Winchester,	60	Yes.	....	Examination when values have changed, or any reason for the belief that previous valuation was too high or too low.	By examination and comparison with previous assessments.	Same as other property in connection with sworn lists of owners
Woodbury,	66½	Yes.	....	Prices at which property has been sold is taken as a guide in making valuations.	Assessors endeavor to make personal examination of all stock, Notes, etc. are all entered at Hartford.	Judgment of Assessors as to the proper amount invested in merchandise and trade.

TAXATION--REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What compensation is received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	Judgment of Assessors.	No; rarely any above exemption	No.	Yes.	\$100.00	No.	80
None listed	Personal examination.	No, 50 Per Cent.	No.	Very little.	\$10.00 each, two persons.	No.	100
Partly; not as they should be.	Judgment of Assessors.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	100
....	By examination, taking location, productiveness, etc. into consideration.	No, 60 Per Cent.	No.	No.	\$50.00 each, two Assessors.	No, 2 acres included with build'gs.	95
Supposed to be.	Assessed as other property, and per acre, according to location.	Few above exemption.	No.	No.	No stated sum; Assessors fix compensation.	No.	Nearly all.
Yes.	Best judgment of Assessors.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$40.00 each, two Assessors.	No.	90

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	Per Cent of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations Made?	If Not, How Often?	What Means are Used to Ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to Ascertain the value of Taxable Per- sonal Property?	How is the Value of stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Middletown, /	80	Yes, when necessary.	....	Personal examina- tion of all property possible in the time allowed.	By previous re- turns and per- sonal examina- tion.	By reference to inventories when possible.
Haddam,	100	No.	No rule.	By inquiry made by Assessors and de- scription of property contained in sworn lists.	The Assessors deliver blank lists and make in- quiries in regard to it.	Compare own- er's valuation with best evi- dence obtain- able. Bank stock, etc., as returned by cashiers.
Chatham,	70	Yes.	....	The Assessors' judgment as to its selling value after proper steps are tak- en for making such sale. Old lists are ex- amined to ascertain if property has been previously listed at its fair market value and if not it is the purpose of the Board to place a proper val- uation upon it, con- sidering the location. Its annual rental value is another means used.	Personal prop- erty is not listed at 70 Per Cent. of its value, horses perhaps excepted. Wagons, musical instruments, etc., at less than 50 Per Cent. Bicycles not to be. Boards of Assessors fol- low too much the abstracts made the previous year and find it diffi- cult to keep up the list as the Board of Relief often in- terferes.	None other than by inquiry of owners.
Chester,	75	No.	No rule.	Estimated value.	By estimate of its cash value.	By sworn list of owner.
Clinton,	80	No.	2 or 3 yrs.	The Assessors are familiar with all real estate. All new buildings are exam- ined and assessed.	Each taxpayer is required to swear to all taxa- ble personal prop- erty owned by him in this or any other state, except bank and insurance stocks, which are re- turned by the cashiers of the bank and insur- ance companies.	As sworn to by the owners.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts Included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Improvements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
Not always.	Knowledge of Assessors.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$200 each and \$100 for clerical work on books.	No.	60
Yes.	Improved and cultivated land with wood, sprout and other lands are appraised and an average fixed.	None Listed.	No.	No.	\$100.00	No.	95
No.	Farm lands are averaged at \$7.50 per acre in East Hampton district and \$8.50 in Middle Had-dam.	None Listed.	No.	Yes.	\$30.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	80
Yes.	Best judgment of Assessors.	None Listed.	No.	.....	\$30.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	83½
No.	Sworn lists of owners and Assessors' valuation.	None Listed.	No.	No.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	Nearly all.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Cromwell,	100	Yes.	....	It is the aim of the Assessors to keep up the valuation, and what was once a two-thirds valuation would now, owing to depreciation in values, be the market value or more.	Appraised by Assessors and sworn lists of owners.	Lists as re- turned by own- ers.
Durham,	100	Yes.	....	Personal house to house examination.	Personal visita- tions.	By the owner's valuation and by Assessors' judgment.
East Haddam,	75	No.	No rule.	Improvements and known selling price considered in making valuation.	Prices at which the property would bring in open market, and returns by banks and insurance companies.	Merchants' statement as to amount invested in merchan- dise and trade.
Essex,	75	No.	No rule.	Market value gov- erns largely. Village property has been listed higher latterly, while farm property, having depreciated in value, has been as- sessed lower.	The returns of officers of corpor- ations whose stock is liable to taxa- tion, and the lists as returned, are the only means.	The amount returned under the head of "Amount Em- ployed in Mer- chandise and Trade" is gen- erally accepted.
Killingworth,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yes.	....	By inquiring into any changes that have been made dur- ing the year that may have effected values.	By examination.	By examina- tion and state- ment of owners.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Compensation is Received?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?
90	2 acres included with build'gs.	None fixed. \$60.00 generally.	Yes.	No.	None above exemption.	Judgment of Assessors as to value per acre.	Yes, those considered good.
	Yes.	\$2.00 per diem.	No.	No.	No, 75 Per Cent.	Personal investigation.	No.
Nearly all.	No. 2 acres included with build'gs.	\$160.00	Yes.	No.	No, 75 Per Cent.	By comparison made with sales of this class of property during the year preceding the assessment.	Supposed to be.
90	Yes.	\$180.00	No.	No.	None Listed.	Recent sales, if any, otherwise by the valuation of previous years, deducting for any depreciation, and adding for improvements.	No.
Nearly all.	No.	\$30.00	No.	No.	None Listed.	By annual examinations.	Yes.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		Are Annual Exami- nations made? Per cent. of Market Value Assessed.	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Middlefield,	100	No.	No rule.	Sworn lists are re- quired from owners and changes made by Assessors to com- pare with other like property.	None but oath of owner.	Statement of owner.
Old Saybrook,	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assess- ors after consultation with others compe- tent to judge.	Sworn lists and knowledge of As- sessors.	A compari- son is made with lists of those making oath to the same.
Portland,	75	No.	When necessary.	Assessors consult with persons they consider good au- thority and base the assessment on opin- ions formed by the information gained. Sale or change of ownership by inheri- tance and division of estates are often of use in establishing values.	Judgment of As- sessors and com- parison.	By statements of owners and general ap- pearance of same.
Saybrook,	75	No.	No rule.	None save knowl- edge of improve- ments made.	Sworn state- ment of owner.	Sworn return of owner as to average amount on hand for the year.
Westbrook,	70	No.	No rule.	The sales of prop- erty in any locality has an influence in fixing values of sur- rounding property.	Any and all cir- cumstances that would seem to ef- fect the cash value of property are taken into consideration when the assess- ment is made.	Sworn state- ment of owner

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Improvements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	By list and description given by owner.	No.	No.	Yes.	\$2.00 per diem.	2 acres included with build'gs.	85
No.	Same method as in the case of other real property.	None Listed.	No.	Yes.	\$50.00. Two Assessors.	2 acres included with build'gs.	...
Yes.	Same manner as other property.	No. Few above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$75.00 each. Two assessors.	No, 2 acres included with build'gs.	80
No.	The basis of valuation under this head is reached mainly by actual sales, by appraisals for loans, by comparing the known value of one property with another under like conditions.	None above exemption.	No.	Yes.	\$25.00 each.	2 acres included with build'gs.	95
Supposed to be.	Location is considered, and land is subdivided into tillable, pasture, wood and meadow.	No, Very little over exemption	No.	Not particularly.	\$50.00	2 acres included with home-stead.	95

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

TOLLAND COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Tolland,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	No.	No rule.	By examinations.	Judgment of As- sessors.	Statement of owner aided by inventory fur- nished.
Andover,	100	No.	No rule.	Judgment of Assess- ors. As a rule, how- ever, if in their opin- ion certain property should be listed high- er than previously, the owners appeal to the Board of Relief, and cause the addi- tion to be taken off.	The Assessors accept owner's statement as to money at interest and cash on hand. Bank and insur- ance stock as re- turned by cash- iers. All other personal property is neglected.	Owner's valu- ation.
Bolton,	100	Yes.	....	Assessors' judgment and known selling price.	Judgment of As- sessors.	Stock of Mer- chandise is guessed at.
Columbia,	90	No.	No rule.	Personal acquaint- ance and knowledge of Assessors.	From former lists and personal ac- quaintance with the property.	Merchants' valuation of average am't. of stock for the year.
Coventry,	90	Yes.	....	Good judgment.	Good judgment.	By inventory.
Ellington,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Yes.	....	Personal inspection by a member of the Board of Assessors.	Owner's sworn list.	Owner's sworn statement.
Hebron,	100	Yes.	....	By comparison with other property.	Personal exami- nation.	By personal examination.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

Are Outstanding Book Accounts included in valuation?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Farming Implements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	What Compensation Is Received?	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.
No.	By examination.	Not Listed.	No.	Yes.	\$50.00 Three Assessors.	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
No.	Guess work; except in cases of sales of property when the known selling price is taken as a guide.	None above exemption.	No.	No.	\$20.00 Divided among three.	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
Yes.	Judgment of Assessors.	Yes. All above exemption.	No.	No.	\$2.50 per diem with team.	2 acres included with build'gs.	75
No.	By the location and the known value.	None Listed.	No.	No.	\$1.50 per diem.	No. 2 acres included with build'gs.	90
Yes, all considered good.	By good judgment.	Yes.	No.	No.	\$65.00	2 acres included with build'gs.	100
No.	According to its location. Buildings and improvements are also considered.	No. 33½ Per Cent.	No.	Yes.	\$35.00	No.	90
No.	Value is fixed according to location, condition of property, etc.	None Listed.	No.	No.	\$40.00	No.	80

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

TOLLAND, COUNTY.	Per Cent. of Market Value Assessed.	Are Annual Exam- inations made?	If not, how often?	What Means are Used to ascertain if Property should be Listed Higher or Lower than Last Previous Valuation?	What Means are Used to ascertain the Value of Tax- able Personal Property?	How is the Value of Stocks of Mer- chandise as- certained?
TOWN.						
Mansfield,	75	No.	No rule.	Assessor's judgment.	The Assessors use their own judgment and owner's statement as to value.	Same man- ner as other property.
Somers.	90	No.	No rule.	Excepting in 1892 and 1895, when per- sonal examinations were made, the valua- tion was made from general knowledge possessed by the Board of Assessors, who were usually chosen from different sections of the town.	From former lists and personal knowledge.	Chiefly from owner's state- ment.
Stafford,	50	No.	No rule.	Assessors' knowl- edge of improvement or depreciation in value of property.	Judgment of As- sessors.	Assessors' es- timate as to value of stock.
Union,	80	No.	No rule.	By best informa- tion obtainable.	By personal visi- tation.	Owner's val- uation.
Vernon,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Yes.	....	No special means. The Assessors have knowledge that a large portion of the taxable property is not properly assessed but the majority have not a spinal col- umn sufficient to rec- tify the evil.	Guess work.	Owner's val- uation.
Willington,	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Yes.	....	By personal exami- nation and compari- son made with as- sessments in other towns.	By personal ex- amination.	By personal observation.

TAXATION—REPLIES FROM BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

What Per Cent. of Poll Tax Collected.	Is Land Valued Separately from Buildings?	What Compensation is Received?	Would Such a Map be of Value?	Is a Plotted Map Used?	Are Farming Im- plements Listed at Full Value; if not, what Per Cent?	How is the Value of Farm Property Reached?	Are Outstanding Book Accounts in- cluded in valuation?
75	No.	\$28.00	Yes.	No.	None Listed.	Assessors are guided by informa- tion secured from owners and others.	No.
90	No.	\$2.50 per diem.	Yes.	No.	None taxed.	Judgment of As- sessors.	No.
91 4-7	No.	\$132.00. Three As- sessors.	Yes.	No.	Few above ex- emption.	According to the best judgment of Assessors.	No.
100	No.	\$10.00 each.	Yes.	No.	Not Listed.	By personal visi- tation.	Yes.
50	No.	\$100.00	Yes.	No.	None Listed.	No means other than that used in valuing other prop- erty.	No.
93	2 acres included with build'gs.	\$22.50 each.	No.	No.	None Listed.	By personal ex- amination.	No. Necess- sarily does not appear.

ASSESSORS' SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions by Assessors, as to how existing methods of assessing property for purposes of taxation may be improved, will be found to be of interest to those to whom the subject of the inequalities of taxation in this State is of vital importance.

While many of the suggestions made are of a character calculated to show the incongruities of the plan of assessments as now in practical use in Connecticut, yet should some of them be adopted, and a change in the present unequal and cumbersome system effected, the average taxpayer of the State would have reason for congratulation.

BERLIN.

A map would be of great value in this, that in the case of an assessment being laid against a property, consisting of a house and a certain number of acres of land, a proper valuation could be better placed upon the improved portion than can be done as at present. And that in the case of the levy of a district school tax, property in the different districts could be properly separated. In my opinion, all property, both real and personal, should be appraised at its full market value, always providing, however, that all towns pursued the same course.

BURLINGTON.

If people were compelled to bound their land more accurately, it would be easier for Assessors. Some of the farms that have been sold in Burlington have fallen off one-third to one-half of what they were taxed for. I think the Board of Assessors and Relief have done as well as they could to equalize the property. I think we should have a new appraisal of the town, and have the tax laid accordingly.

CANTON.

In the first place, get men who care so little for the office as to show impartial judgment. Second, no man who is not an owner of property should be allowed to assess the property of others. I have thought that a better valuation could be obtained if the

town would appoint by ballot two good men, to go through the town and assess the property, and then allow three months for owners to appeal to the Board of Selectmen, and they to decide. This to be done in the early part of summer. The subject of unequal taxation has long been a vexed question, and will continue to be so unless some future generation is wiser than the present or past. I do not believe any commission can be appointed who can judge of property all over the State, as well as good men in their own town can do.

EAST HARTFORD.

We wish to call attention to the law relating to the election of Assessors in this town (Public Acts of 1893, chapter 79). By this law we elect one Assessor annually, and each for a term of three years. Under this law we have at all times a majority of the Board who have had previous experience, and we think experience counts for as much in the valuation of property as in any other branch of our town government.

If the law under which we elect Assessors has disadvantages, they have not yet shown themselves.

GLASTONBURY.

The best business talent of our town feel that all property should be assessed at its fair market value.

GRANBY.

By appointing three disinterested men to appraise the property, or authorizing the Assessors to make a new assessment.

MANCHESTER.

Have a reassessment by outside parties. Put all property in at fair market value.

MARLBOROUGH.

Put up better men for Assessors.

NEW BRITAIN.

We believe *all* property should be assessed at its full market value, otherwise none should be. We see no reason why personal property should be assessed at full market value, while real estate goes in at half or less. Land on Main street should be assessed at so much per foot, and buildings separately.

NEWINGTON.

By vote of the town, the sum of thirty dollars is allowed to the Assessors. Of this amount, ten dollars is given to the one making up the tax book and abstract, leaving only twenty dollars to be divided among the three on the Board. This small compensation is enough to explain why so little time is spent in the work of making up the lists.

PLAINVILLE.

I have been on the Board of Assessors a number of years, at different times, but have never been quite satisfied with our work when we got through with it. I think it would be better for the Assessors to go over the town every year, and look at the property, or the principal part of it, but some don't think it necessary. Mr. ——— could not get time to do that.

ROCKY HILL.

Every year it is more apparent, and generally remarked, the inequality of the assessment and the need of a reassessment. By vote of the town in 1894, a general advance was made of fifty per cent. The State Board of Equalization, considering it too high, in comparison with other towns, reduced the Grand List over \$100,000. Therefore, in 1895, a general reduction was made of twenty per cent., to correspond.

Assessors get poor pay; the Board is limited to twenty dollars, which includes the abstract, and they would not feel at liberty to make radical changes from former assessments without being so instructed by the town.

SIMSBURY.

It was our intention to try and make an equal thing. It has been customary to assess property at fifty per cent., but we have raised it some. Some property owners think it is in at full value. A good many farms have an unknown value at the present time.

I think if all property in the State was assessed at its fair market value, it would be better. Think more bank and other stock would be held by monied men. If a man is honest, and returns a true list of all money invested, he has to pay full value, while, if my farm is assessed at fifty per cent., I am getting the best. On the other hand, the man who has all real estate, can

not put any of it away when the Assessors come around, and if he has taken a little pains to make his property attractive, which is a benefit to the town as well as to himself, he has to pay for it. But, I think, if every town would put property at full valuation, the thing would be nearer right.

SOUTHINGTON.

First, as the assessment of property in every town, no matter how small, is of the greatest importance, the law should be changed, giving more time for the Assessors to do their work; as it is now, there is nothing but hurry. I receive and take lists at my home nights and mornings, and how could we go over all the real estate, even in our small town, and make a satisfactory personal examination, and, even when we have done this, how can some of our Assessors know the value of such, or put a value on such real estate, if newly chosen, having no knowledge of their work. Assessors' work is of more importance than almost any other office. They should be men capable of valuing all kinds of property, and, when once found, should be elected for a term of years, only one out of office each year; men who will give time and energy to the work, and well paid for it, and go over property of all kinds every year, and make their report in detail to the town or city.

The aim should be to assess at full value. Bring the banks up with a round turn if they report less than the actual value. Now, as to the percentage of value, even the most knowing ones make mistakes. What we have found is this, that often when we thought to value certain property at fifty or seventy-five per cent., when the next year came around, we would find sometimes that the same property had changed hands at less than the amount assessed; especially, in the case of farming property, which, to my mind, is assessed higher than any other class of property. There seems to be no one rate for assessing real estate, but Assessors should have in mind that their duties consist in valuing property this year, not last, nor next. However, I, myself, determine the actual value on some real estate by what per cent. it pays year after year, and, with few exceptions, no man or person should complain. As to personal estate, money on hand and on deposit, I cannot conceive of a plan that will compel men to tell the truth, when it comes to the matter of trying to

find out what they have that is taxable. If you know, please advise.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

In our town, Assessors are chosen every year, consequently continually changed. I think it would be better to elect one each for three years, making a continuous board.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

A house to house canvass once in five years, Board of Relief forbidden to reduce valuations, except upon proof of sale, loss or deterioration, such proof to be something better than ex-parte statements of owners; all manufacturing property, or any property used in trade, to be valued by state officials, appointed by the governor, to be non-partisan, non-removable, except for causes pertaining to their duties or health. Such a State Board of Assessors to have power to examine books and accounts, and all appeals to be paid for by appellants.

All real estate to be assessed at its market value for any purpose. Thus, in times of prosperity, a full tax could be collected, based upon actual business; in hard times, an easement would operate to the relief of earners by trade and labor.

NEW HAVEN.

Require every person building a new building, or adding to one already built, to make sworn statement of the cost of such work on their tax list.

Require merchants and manufacturers to return a full inventory of stock on hand on the average for the year.

Require all insurance companies to make a return of amount of insurance carried by each individual on business and buildings, just as banks are now required to return owners of stock, &c.

ANSONIA.

The pay is so small that no one really wants the position. Most of them decline a re-election. Our City ought to be re-assessed. Possibly, it will be, as the question has been agitated somewhat of the necessity for it.

BETHANY.

It has often happened, in my experience as an Assessor, that,

when people make out and send in their lists, they fail in some particular to fulfill the requirements of the law.

BRANFORD.

There is not time enough given the Assessors to make a thorough examination of every piece of land, or every building, or of all tools, &c.

The town should have a thorough reassessment, and it should be done in the summer months, as there is a large number of non-residents that own cottages near the shore, and occupy them in summer, and the value of their property could be better ascertained.

Property in Branford is supposed to go in at about its full valuation, but, without a thorough investigation of Grand List and summing up of same, I cannot give the exact per cent. it was listed at. While the village properties, Branford and Stony Creek, and also shore property, have advanced considerably in the last few years, farming property has decreased to nearly half its former value, in some cases less. The assessments have not been changed very materially, although our Board has made some changes in valuation. We have not been authorized to make a thorough overhauling.

DERBY.

We were appointed Assessors with the understanding there would be a commission appointed by the Legislature to readjust values which had not been done in a great many years. One party wanted the readjustment for what the Assessors had done in 1894, doing away with the assessment. The other party wanted the adjustment for the benefit of the Assessors of 1895. The 1894 party carried the day, and the Legislature refused to have anything to do with an assessment that had been made. The Mayor requested us to make a new assessment. We commenced about the 1st of April. We started by taking each separate lot and building on one block, and so on. It took, to perfect the lists, which were entirely new, until the 5th day of January, 1896. The buildings were measured to give an accurate floor plan. The surface feet of each floor was taken, and price per foot was based on condition and location. One of the Assessors had been a builder for forty years, and he figured on

the measurements. Said lists seem to give satisfaction. The towns adjoining us have their lists at from thirty to forty per cent. of their true market value, which you will readily see does the City of Derby a great injustice with our State and County Tax.

EAST HAVEN.

First, by having men for Assessors well acquainted, and not changing all of them every year.

HAMDEN.

I can see no way to remedy the present evils of taxation. Perhaps, long term of office might help the matter.

MERIDEN.

An Assessor should be elected for three years at least, in order to get full information and experience in office, and, in cities, he should be compelled to look over and inspect property annually, and should receive such compensation for services which would secure competent, honest and reliable men for the important office of Assessor.

MIDDLEBURY.

I would say, so far as my observation extends, a man worth fifty, or five hundred, or five thousand dollars, pays his just proportion of tax; while the man worth fifty thousand or five hundred thousand escapes doing so.

MILFORD.

If the Town should have the property carefully surveyed and appraised, in my opinion, the Town would increase the number of acres, thereby increasing the amount of the Grand List. I find that there are very many old land deeds recorded say, so many acres, more or less; it is usually more; also the farming land on the Sound shore has increased wonderfully in value for cottage lots, but no better for farming purposes, while the farming land in the north part of the town has depreciated in value.

NAUGATUCK.

I would suggest the rigid enforcement of the law which requires that all property shall be assessed at its full value. Previous to 1895, property in this town was assessed nominally at

forty per cent. of its cash value, but really at any per cent. from ten to fifty. Many property owners did not know at what per cent. of its value property should be listed. So long as their property was not assessed higher than their neighbors, they were satisfied. When the present Board of Assessors, last fall, added sixty per cent. to their own valuation, they appealed. I do not believe that any law or custom, which hides from the taxpayer the amount of taxes he actually pays, is good morals, or that it serves any honest purpose.

I would recommend that the law be changed so as to give the Assessors, at least, one month more time; that is, require the tax lists to be handed to the Assessors by October 1st, instead of November 1st, as now. In all large towns, the time allowed the Assessors is entirely inadequate.

Personal property, which Assessors can never find, unless the owner chooses to reveal it, should be exempted. Not one man in ten who owns the required amount of household furniture pays taxes on it. Two or three in each town are punished for their honesty; while others, with more elastic consciences, escape.

ORANGE.

Our method is to assess property at a certain per cent. of its value, which value we estimate, in a majority of cases, from personal knowledge of the property; yet, there remains a large amount which, owing to lack of time, we are unable to inspect and consider, and is, therefore, put in the lists as copied from previous assessment.

The Borough of West Haven, (which is the seat of government of the Town of Orange,) is a rapidly growing community, composed, to a great extent, of small holdings, as is also the entire southern boundary of the town. This, with the large extent of farm territory, together with oyster grounds within our limits, combine to make an amount of labor for the Assessors which they can at best but poorly perform within the time prescribed by law, however much our present method of assessing property might be improved.

The law requires that the Assessors place property in the lists at its actual valuation. This they do not do. In this respect, would suggest that the law be so amended as to require the Assessors in each town to return annually to the State, a subscribed and sworn statement of a true valuation of the taxable

property in their respective towns, but that it should be optional with each town to determine what per cent. of said valuation should be placed in its assessment lists. Upon the enforcement of the law, and the intelligence and integrity of the Assessor, all depends.

OXFORD.

In my opinion, our town should be resurveyed, as, in my mind, there are hundreds of acres now in the town that are not listed at all. It would seem to be a fair way of ascertaining, as, it appears to me, most of our taxpayers try to dodge taxes, or, at least, represent their property worth less than it should be.

SEYMOUR.

We think a committee of experts, to act with the Assessors in appraising the manufacturing establishments, would be something of a benefit, and, we think, it should be done by the State. I am frank to state, that I have but poor knowledge as to the fair market value in this town. We believe that farms and cattle are taxed too high at the present time.

SOUTHBURY.

In my opinion, there is in our town a very unfair assessment of real estate, there having been but very little change in assessed value in more than twenty-five years. The reason for this is, that the Assessors are paid a specified salary of \$30 each, which is a small compensation for the labor performed, and, if they were to personally inspect all the real estate in the town, it would be worth, at least, three times what it now costs.

I would suggest, as a remedy, the appointment of a commission of three persons to make an assessment of the real estate by personal examination, or, by making the salary of the Board of Assessors large enough, so that they might do the same.

It has been the custom to copy the valuation of all real estate from the previous year's list, and what few changes have been made were by the Board of Relief, where the owner thought the property had depreciated in value.

WALLINGFORD.

In further answer to Question 1, the Assessors would state that property here is now valued on the basis established by the

special committee appointed in 1892, to make general reassessment and equalization, and whose report and recommendations were accepted by the town.

It seems very desirable, from every point of view, that property should be assessed at its fair market value, and that there should be uniformity in this regard throughout the State.

It might tend to this result if a circular to the towns was issued by the proper authority, suggesting that special Town meetings be held to consider and act upon the advisability of appointing a committee to reassess property on the basis of full valuation.

In further answer to Question 11, a plotted map would not only "be of value," but would undoubtedly result in a substantial increase of the Grand List; for, without one, it is practically impossible to secure an accurate assessment of landed property.

WOLCOTT.

I know of no way to improve the present method in this town.

NEW LONDON.

In my opinion, all property should be assessed at its actual value. A perfect map of all real estate should be provided, and should be assessed independent of improvements. Some means should be adopted by which personal property shall pay a fair share of the burdens. Many of our wealthy men, with large holdings of personal property, refuse to hand in lists. We can only write up the last year's list and add ten per cent. Some stringent legislation is required. Our assessment on personal property is very small.

NORWICH.

In the first place, Assessors should be elected for three years, so that they can become acquainted with all the property of the town, and, during the time they are not in office, learn the changes that are constantly taking place, and thus, when in October a person comes to make oath to his list, the Assessors would know how many changes had been made during the year.

All property should be taxed on full valuation. An appraisal should be made once in five years, and less property in the town

should be in the exempt list. Our tax list is \$13,777,781. Our exempt list of property is \$21,414,972.

BOZRAH.

The real estate in this town is assessed at nearly its full value. Some farms, that have been sold to close estates, have been sold at less than their assessed value.

COLCHESTER.

As one of the Assessors, I have personally visited nearly every piece of real estate in this town in former years, and a large portion I am familiar with, and my colleagues know the rest.

EAST LYME.

We, as the Board of Assessors, believe that a law should be passed compelling the Board to prosecute all persons who give in false lists, leaving no option but to prosecute. We also believe that all towns should be made to conform to the law. We are of the opinion that not one-half of the towns have complied with the new law, whereby the property has to be bounded. This has been quite an expense to our town, as we had to go to the records to bound and describe over one hundred lists.

FRANKLIN.

The method of assessing property can be much improved by causing the Assessors of every town to assess the property at a just and true valuation, without favor to any one. Enforce the ten per cent. clause in every case, even if it requires the enforcement of the law against the Assessors to make them do their duty.

GRISWOLD.

This tax question will never be settled until it is settled right, and will never be settled right until each dollar bears its equal share of taxation. It is not the little matter of personal property about country towns that requires looking after, but matters of larger magnitude, that are staring us in the face. I think Assessors should be elected for a term of years, which would make them masters of the situation. As it is now, the average Assessor takes but little interest farther than getting in the lists, and turning them over to some one to make an abstract from. This done,

he is ready to draw his pay, and consider his duty all done. But let him know that he is responsible for, say, three years, and he ought to take interest enough to see that proper adjustments are made.

GROTON.

The Board of Assessors and the taxpayers generally think, if property was assessed at its actual or market value, and the rate per cent. rated by the town made on it to cover the town's expenses, the Assessors could make a more satisfactory assessment than they do under the existing system. If the Board of Equalization has the authority to instruct the Assessors now in office to reassess the property in the towns in the State at its market value, and be prepared with their assessment to report at the annual town meetings on the last Monday in September, so that they could vote the rate to cover the town's expenses, perhaps it could be done this year.

Or, as our town is supposed to be assessed for two-thirds of its value, add one-third to each person's last list, and the rate to correspond, provided all towns in the State make theirs actual value, so the State and County Tax be not unequal.

LEBANON.

Think all real estate should be appraised by a commission appointed every five years.

LEDYARD.

First, I think we should have a new assessment. I mean by that, a personal examination by the Assessors of all property in this town.

Second, that the Assessors spend a reasonable amount of time making such examination.

Third, that they be paid by the day for making such examination. Such work should not be run over too hurriedly, as a good many mistakes may occur.

Fourth, if this system was practiced as often as once in ten years in this town, I think the taxpayers would be better satisfied, as a general rule.

LYME.

Should be looked after closely, and all property put in at its full value.

MONTVILLE.

A personal examination of all the real and personal property by a committee appointed by the State once in ten years, would better equalize the taxable property, and would gain an amount of tax both for the town and State.

NORTH STONINGTON.

By passing a law, making it a crime for any property owner to neglect to make a full inventory of all his property, whether taxable or not, as many are apt to claim their money is invested in non-taxable securities, to avoid taxation, and the Assessors have no way of ascertaining whether they are taxable or not. But a man owning real estate has no way of covering it up.

OLD LYME.

I think our property ought to be reassessed. Many of our farms lying near the border of the town are assessed at one hundred per cent., and in many cases more, while places in the village are not assessed for more than one-third. I think the town ought to pay the Assessors by the day, and have them make a personal visit to every taxpayer, and ask every question on the printed list.

PRESTON.

The Assessors to make personal examination of the property yearly, and to place the same in the list at a fair valuation, and the town vote them a compensation for making such valuation.

SPRAGUE.

By nomination of men in caucus and election of same men, who have judgment, time, business ability and common sense, combined with moral courage.

A farmer, merchant and man of general business knowledge should compose the Board in most towns. A County Board might be a good thing under certain circumstances.

STONINGTON.

In my judgment, Assessors should list property at its full market value, and should be given sufficient time in which to make an accurate estimate of the value, as to all property, both

real and personal. In addition to above, in my opinion, sufficient remuneration should be allowed the Assessors, that the necessary work to bring about this result could be properly done.

VOLUNTOWN.

Hereafter, the property of this town will go in at its full value, both real and personal. I think this is a good thing. I am also of the opinion that Assessors should look the property over every year. In order to do so, the pay would need to be more.

WATERFORD.

By assessing at actual fair value, as required by law of State, having the rate lower to correspond with the increase of assessment. There should be laws compelling banks and individuals to make returns of collection of interest on bonds and other securities to Assessors of the towns where the owners belong. The personal property now taxed by the State under Sec. 9, 1889, of General Statutes of Connecticut, should be turned over to towns, instead of being allowed to nearly escape taxation by paying two mills, an insignificant tax, levied by the State.

There is plainly an injustice in receiving the tax of two mills on good securities that pay dividends, and compelling owners of real estate to pay fifteen mills on property paying nothing, or nearly nothing, and which, in many instances, the Selectmen of the town, if they were to have full control, could not net enough to pay present taxes.

EASTON.

Question 11, "is a plotted map of all real property of any value?" I know of no other means that would aid the Assessors in this town and the towns adjoining that would be of as much value as that. When the Assessors are in doubt as to the quantity of land a man possesses, they go to the town records to find how much he has got. There they find the deeds drawn so many "acres, more or less," and that leaves a loop-hole for a great many acres to go through, while, if we had a map, we could find the land.

I think that the Assessors should personally inspect every acre of land, so as to determine the value of every man's farm. There are farms in Easton that are assessed for more than they will bring, while there are others that are in the lists for half

their value. I think also that all stock should be returned to the Assessors, the same as bank stock. Why not? One is a money earner as much as the other, and I think that money above a certain amount in Savings Banks should be taxed. There is one man in our town who has been refused the privilege of depositing any more money in the banks of Bridgeport and Norwalk, and that is where most of the money of Easton lies.

FAIRFIELD.

Will say that the law allowing a person to register bonds and stocks at Hartford ought to be repealed. It was made for the benefit of wealthy men by allowing them to escape local taxation, and it is unjust. I consider that the property in our town needs a reassessment. There are thousands of acres of land back from the shore that are assessed for more than it would bring. The Statutes compel the Assessors to have their work completed by December 15th, and they are not elected till the first Monday in October, which often delays us until the 10th; consequently, there is not time for a personal examination of all property on a fair basis in a country town. I do not believe the problem has yet been solved, at all events, not in this town.

GREENWICH.

If existing law is obeyed, new legislation would be unnecessary.

HUNTINGTON.

The custom of putting property in the town list at less than its valuation has been practiced for a long time here, but there is a growing dissatisfaction with the plan, and I think there is but little doubt that the next assessment will be made on the basis of full valuation. Personally, I think that is the correct plan.

NORWALK.

I was elected last year, after which we assessed at about full value. Never done before, I believe. I think it gives good satisfaction in general, (not when land in the city was in before at \$40 per acre, and now \$1,000 or more,) as I was elected this year again. I believe it is the just way of assessing property. Assessors should be elected for one, two and three years; then elect one each year.

REDDING.

I think that the mode of assessment could be improved by requiring Assessors to examine every man's stock and property in general, by going around and making personal examination.

RIDGEFIELD.

I think improvement in assessments must come from painstaking, conscientious work on the part of Assessors, rather than by any improved method. Of course, it is desirable that property in the various towns should be assessed at the same percentage of value.

SHERMAN.

I cannot see how the Assessors will ever be able to canvass the town and make personal examinations on a salary of \$8 per year. They do not get \$1 per day for receiving the lists and making out the books.

TRUMBULL.

Many people fail to make out lists, preferring to pay the ten per cent., thereby saving, no doubt, largely on personal property. It seems a little unfair to add very largely, without definite knowledge. Something like this should become a law, I think:

Every one failing to return lists should be notified by mail, and ten per cent. added. Then, if they failed to bring in a sworn list, a specified sum, say \$5,000, should be added for the first offence, and a larger one for each succeeding one.

Under Question 12, the salary is simply a custom, each Board being regulated apparently by the previous one. Twenty dollars extra are paid for making out the abstract book.

WESTON.

The existing method, I think, gives good satisfaction in this town, as it gives the Board a chance of seeing improvements, if any are made each year. Of course, the amount paid for it is small, but it has become a custom here, and the Assessors do it.

BROOKLYN.

Require all property that is taxable to be listed at its fair market value, whether it be real estate, stocks of merchandise, or other personal property. Hope to see the time when this will be done.

CANTERBURY.

All property, real or personal, should be assessed at its fair market value. Bank stock should be returned at full market value, not less, as is often the case, and should be made a criminal offence for not so doing.

CHAPLIN.

In farming towns, the equalization of taxes is a problem effecting the farmer, who seems to work the hardest and pays more than his share of the taxes, while the capitalist who lives in the same town, manages so that he pays much less, according to his wealth, than the hard working farmer, who has to face the stern realities of farming to obtain a living. There is room for much improvement in the equalization of taxes, and, when the rich man is by law required to pay in proportion to the poor man, the taxation problem will be nearer equal. Another loss in taxation is exemption of soldiers to the amount of \$1,000. I would suggest that the soldiers be taxed just the same as others, so long as they receive a pension.

EASTFORD.

I think the Assessors should go from house to house and examine not only the real estate but the personal property, and assess it for what it is worth. It has been the custom for many years in Eastford to have about one price for cows, viz.: about \$15, whether good or bad. If the Assessors could see the cows, this practice could and would be changed.

HAMPTON.

I have not given the subject thought enough to offer any suggestion.

If the present law is carried out, and the Assessors do their duty, I should think that would suffice. We feel that all of us have taxes big enough already. We hope there will be no method to make our taxes larger than at present. If there could be some scheme to equalize taxation throughout the State, perhaps ours would be less.

KILLINGLY.

I think the present law requiring taxpayers to hand to the Assessors a sworn list of their taxable property, under penalty, should be repealed. The Assessors should make the several

lists, and get the personal property by a personal examination of the taxpayer, asking questions and taking answers under oath, also by personal inspection. A competent "Board of Appeal" should be created. All the lists in a town or city should be entered on the same set of books.

If the present system is to be continued, Section 3824, and a part of Section 3828, of the General Statutes, should be repealed. It would be a great hardship to many if enforced, as borrowers now are generally required to pay all taxes assessed upon the property, including mortgages in excess of assessed valuation.

Poll tax and commutation tax should be taken or entered by the same person and at the same time. The present manner of doing this work is faulty, and ought to be remedied. A list of exemptions from poll tax and commutation tax should be made and kept at Town Clerk's office.

All property, real and personal, should be listed at its cash value, where it is located or situated. Now many stocks, "money at interest," go in at full value. Real estate, stocks of merchandise, personal property in manufacturing operations, are listed much less than value.

PLAINFIELD.

If the Assessors of each county would meet and compare lists, they could assess farms and farm stocks so that they would be about the same in each town.

We have five cotton manufactories in this town, and we assess them higher per spindle than any other town in the county.

POMFRET.

I do not think that the assessing is done in our town as it should be, but as well as it can be for the money we get. I think that the property ought to be gone over, at least, every five years, and would be better if the Assessors could go to each farm and see stock, and so forth, each year; and still, in a town like ours, where property does not change much each year, perhaps three or five years is often enough.

It seems to me, and always has, that all property ought to be assessed for its fair selling value, not forced sale, but if one town does it, every one in the State ought to.

It seems to me that it would be hard work to tell just what a

fair selling price would be of farm or other property for other people. We might tell what we would be willing to give if we wanted it.

The owner ought to be the best able to tell what it is worth to him. As it was stated at the convention last Fall, there is always a great amount of cheap property when the lists are handed in.

STERLING.

I know of no better way than that all property should be assessed at its actual value.

THOMPSON.

Assessors ought to be appointed of very best judgment to assess valuation on property at market value, giving time to look over all the property in a town, and, of course, a fair salary paid for same. As it is to-day, the poorer a man is the more tax he pays, as what little property he has is in sight, and, of course, taxed.

WINDHAM.

All property should be assessed at its fair market value. I shall be glad when public opinion will sustain our Assessors in this action.

WOODSTOCK.

I think there should be a plot of the town for the use of Assessors, and that the Assessors should visit every place personally and examine places. Localities vary as to valuation in this town. A place in the east or south part of the town is worth double what it would sell for in the west. I don't think, on the whole, that things are quite as they should be, but I think it would be better to pay more and have a thorough canvass of the town, and see what the result would be.

LITCHFIELD.

I think that a committee of three should carefully revalue all real property, both village and farm property, and that such committee should consist of representative residents of the town.

BETHLEHEM.

I think the repeal of the present law allowing people to refuse to take the oath required by law, and making the Assessor add

the ten per cent. required by law, for many construe the law to mean ten per cent. of what can actually be found on what they choose to list, when we know they are worth much more. I call to mind a case I found last October, where a man made out a list of something less than two hundred dollars, and then refused to make oath to the same, telling me to add ten per cent., when we knew that he had inherited nearly \$15,000 only a year or two since, and none of it has ever been lost or squandered. Allowing so much to be registered at Hartford, by paying a two mill tax makes the real and personal property not so registered, pay a larger tax than if all were taxed in the town.

CORNWALL.

The Board of Relief has more to do with the assessment than the Assessors, and is controlled in a way by a few persons; in many cases, in direct opposition to the Assessors.

HARWINTON.

By assessing at full valuation, and by the Assessors making personal examinations each year.

KENT.

I think each town in the State should be compelled by law to pay the Assessors sufficient to enable them to personally inspect each farm every year, also all personal property, as they cannot afford to do this for what they get at present.

NEW MILFORD.

The Assessors should inspect all property yearly, and all property should be assessed at full value.

NORFOLK.

I think, so far as this town is concerned, it would be advisable to reassess. There have been a great many changes since a regular assessment has been made, although there have been a good many changes in the lists. I think it would be better to have the assessment made by men from the town than by men from out of town.

PLYMOUTH.

If all the towns would require their Assessors to follow the law

literally, and assess property at its market value, it would be better than the present plan of assessing at only a fraction of market value.

ROXBURY.

I think the law regarding assessing property, as passed last Legislature, is all right, if every town will comply with it. But a good many towns have not this year, and that makes it unfair for County and State Tax, unless the State Board of Equalization will equalize it, which I think they will. I think it would be a good plan to have the land surveyed in towns that are not. I think it would add a number of acres to the Grand List of the State.

SALISBURY.

We would suggest this: that the Chairman of the Board of Assessors meet with the Board of Relief at their sittings.

Also, that they have authority to choose a clerk outside their number, at a specific salary, to be paid by the town.

WASHINGTON.

Would say that the trouble with our town seems to be the matter of outlaying farm property. It is at present much too high, if we consider present sales as establishing values.

WOODBURY.

I do not think it right for the rich man to pay two mills, and the poor farmer from ten to sixteen mills. The poor farmer pays taxes on everything he owns, and the rich man can cover a good share of his from sight.

Most of the farms are listed for all they would bring at forced sale, while property in town street will bring from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than it is listed for. I tried to have it changed last Fall, but failed. My brother Assessor and two of our Board went to Hartford to attend a meeting held there in regard to taxation, or something of the kind, and when they returned they were opposed to any change then. Their reason was that next Fall property would all be reassessed, and go into the list at full value.

MIDDLETOWN.

So far as this town is concerned, a plotted map is needed first, then a reassessment by a competent committee.

More time should be given to Assessors. In towns of ten to thirty thousand, one Assessor should be elected to serve the entire year; more than thirty thousand, full board the entire year.

CHATHAM.

I would insist that every man liable to pay taxes should make out a list of every item of his taxable property, and would make it a fine if he left off any of it, and he should, in like manner, make a statement in said list of what, in his opinion, each article would sell for under reasonable circumstances. I am satisfied it is a mistake to let people swear to a list that is not complete, or to think they have fulfilled the purpose of law when they swear to figures they know are merely nominal. Generally, the figures put down as owner's valuation are only such as they would like to be listed at, and do not, in any way, approach true valuation. People seem to labor under a belief that it is of no use to be honest in the matter, and think Assessors and Board of Relief mean to tax them beyond reason anyway. But, I think, if they were assured that all property was to be listed according to its true value, there would be less trouble. We hope in this town to come to that, and hope the State of Connecticut will make such a binding requirement that it will not fail to be done in this way, especially in regard to merchants and manufacturers. Let there be a way by which they shall be obliged to show their annual or semi-annual statement of assets and liabilities, just such as they make when getting at their profit and loss for the year. Stocks in manufacturing and mining operations do not get taxed here.

It is supposed that the taxes are paid on the plants and investment in mechanical operations by the company issuing the stocks. But, I am satisfied that generally the properties are not listed for anything like true value. Hence, those taxes are not all paid, and stocks ought to be listed. Manufacturers are considered as necessary to the life of the place where located, and so are allowed to go in for lower valuation, in order to keep them. This we have ascertained by writing to Assessors in such places as Meriden, New Britain, &c.

CROMWELL.

That all laws and statutes in regard to taxation be repealed, and one good statute made that will cover all the important

points, and a copy of same, with the instructions, if any, sent by State officials to the Chairman of Board of Assessors, also to the Board of Relief, annually, immediately after election.

DURHAM.

By every Assessor going to each owner and seeing for himself what said owner has got, and in what condition his land or property is, what stock he has, and how good they are.

But the pay is not enough for going the rounds, and, on account of this, old methods prevail.

OLD SAYBROOK.

I think that the town should pay more, so that the Assessors could afford to put more time on the search.

PORTLAND.

I am of the opinion, if there was a law passed compelling grantors to have land surveyed, and map of same placed on file in office of Town Clerk, when deed is passed, Assessors could form a more definite idea of number of acres in each piece or parcel, and that the same would be of value to Assessors many times in making valuations. I know instances where deeds have been given, stating number of acres more or less, when there were two acres less on deed than there was in parcel.

ANDOVER.

In regard to map, most persons elected as Assessors in this town know every piece of land in town better than a map would show them. There are a few farmers in town that report less acres than they own, and, in some cases, several years ago, I, as Assessor, corrected their lists, but the Board of Relief reduced them to old figures.

If a man builds new buildings and his list is raised, he goes to the Board and gets all taken off that has been added.

I have been Assessor a good many times, but don't see any way to improve methods for assessing, so long as six men that pull six different ways, assess and abate taxes.

ELLINGTON.

If all property, real and personal, was listed at its full value, and the rate reduced, it would make the taxes more equal.

All persons owning taxable property, real or personal, should be compelled to forward a sworn tax list to Board of Assessors on or before the first day of October of each year.

It is the owner of personal property that escapes taxation, while the real estate owner pays double his share.

Assessors should be elected to serve more than one year, and allowed a fair compensation for their services.

MANSFIELD.

A great many lists in this town, particularly of real estate, are copied from the old scroll or abstract, and I would suggest that a new assessment of all taxable property in the town should be made at its market value, without reference to any previous assessment.

It seems to me that, by so doing, the taxes might be more fairly equalized than they are now.

The Assessor is in the habit of calling at each house for the list, and, with the salary he receives, could hardly afford to go through the town, and examine personally all the property.

I would suggest that a committee, other than the Assessors, be appointed to do this, for one year, at least.

SOMERS.

A plotted map of land might be of some value, and personal visits by Assessors each year, but all these things add to the expense and already too heavy burden of taxes, so that personal visits once in five or ten years might be better in these small towns, where all are neighbors. The greatest difficulty of all is our inability to get at a large amount of property in bonds, notes, &c., in the hands of men abundantly able to pay a share of our taxes, but they had rather run the risk of perjury. Some system compelling the recording of every note, to give it any value, might be a benefit. Certainly, land-holders need this property to be taxed to help pay their expenses.

VERNON.

I am well aware that our tax list is all wrong. Some of our

property, particularly that of our small holders, is taxed at from forty to seventy-five per cent. of its value, while much of the larger holdings are taxed anywhere from fifteen to thirty-three and a third per cent. I have been on the Board two years, and have tried my best to equalize, but the other members have refused to sanction anything of the kind. I hardly think there is another town in the State with such glaring inequalities and injustice as you will find in the town of Vernon. It is a shame. One piece of property, that cost upwards of \$150,000, an entirely new building, was given in at \$5,000, and by fighting almost two whole days I managed to get it up to \$15,000. This is only one of many similar cases.

OTHER QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

It will be noticed that answers to Questions 5, 6 and 17, contained in the Schedule (Pages 19, 20), sent to Board of Assessors, have been given no place in the Tables, one town only (Meriden) having reported that an appraisal had been made by any committee other than the Board of Assessors, and the comparison with Assessors' valuation. In the town referred to, the Special Committee appointed for the purpose above mentioned reported a complete appraisal of all (real) property in the town, the increase over the assessment made the year previous being about one hundred per cent.

As to the matter of Assessors taking the oath, as required by law, each year before entering upon the performance of their duties, the Assessors of the town of Haddam state that they make oath to the abstract, and make no reference to the requirement of previous oath, Thomaston reporting that the required oath is not taken. Waterford reports that part of oath is taken before, and remainder on signing abstract. Middlebury answers the question thus, not always.

PART II.

TAXATION.

1. PROBATED ESTATES.
2. APPRAISED VALUE.
3. ASSESSED VALUE.
4. PER CENT. ASSESSMENT OF APPRAISAL.

PROBATED ESTATES, APPRAISALS AND ASSESSMENTS.

This chapter of the report is devoted to the subject of valuations placed upon the estates of deceased persons, by Appraisers appointed by the Probate Courts in the different districts in which such persons resided previous to their decease, the estates, in process of settlement by the Courts during the year 1895 only, being considered, and comparison made with the amount assessed against the same property on the Grand List of 1894, in the several towns where the probated estates are located.

With a view to accuracy in figures and detail, a thorough examination has been made by special agents of this Bureau, who personally examined the Probate Court records, containing the inventories and appraisals of the seven hundred and thirty-two estates with which, for purposes of statistics, comparisons are made. In order that the results obtained should be perfectly reliable, in no instance has comparison been made with property appraised, the identity of which with the stated assessment thereon there was any doubt. The manner in which the investigation has been conducted, permits the admission of no error in the figures and results secured. It has been affirmed that perfect reliance cannot be placed upon the valuation made by Appraisers of estates while those estates are in process of settlement in a Court of Probate, the ground taken for such an assumption being, that Appraisers are sometimes appointed with a view to reaching

a settlement at as small an expense as possible to the heirs or beneficiaries of the deceased person, thereby preventing an accurate estimate of value. Careful inquiry, however, shows convincingly that in the selection of Appraisers, (who are required by law to make return of inventory under oath,) Judges of Probate have due regard for their fitness, good judgment and knowledge of values, and, furthermore, it is quite susceptible of proof that the inventories made represent, except in very rare instances, lower, rather than higher, valuations, true market value being considered as a basis of estimate.

The agents of the Bureau, while in search of the data contained in this portion of the report, ascertained that, in the event of the sale of property under probate being made in order to effect a settlement, the price secured had rarely been less than the appraised value, and, in those few cases, the amount of decrease from the inventory as returned was infinitesimal, while, on the other hand, numerous sales were reported to the agents as having been made at a much higher price than the appraisal, thus proving the contention that appraisers, as a rule, lean more toward lower than higher valuation, true market value being considered. It should also be remembered that the amount of personal estate inventoried and appraised has no place in this computation, for the reason that the elements of uncertainty as to the personalty being liable to taxation so largely enters into the question, that that portion of the inventories referring to property, the liability to taxation of which there was any doubt has been entirely eliminated, and only real property, actually known to have been the same as was assessed on the Grand List of the year previous to the date of appraisal, is used in making comparisons. It will be noticed, that assessments of the smaller estates compared with the appraisal show a nearer equality than is shown in the comparisons made with the larger or more valuable. In this connection, a few instances have been exposed, where, by the laxity of the methods used by some Assessors, a piece of realty had been assessed previous to the decease of the owner for the land only upon which a building had been erected, and which had not been included in the assessment, the very evident lack of assessorial capacity or ability being here clearly shown. The wide difference in the percentages of appraised value, when compared to the assessment, is also a peculiarity which goes far to show that regularity in respect to

proportionate estimates is hardly commensurate with the opportunity for the display of good judgment in making the assessments, for it is certainly true that an appraisal made of a parcel of real estate which was in process of settlement by a Court of Probate, and, by reason of that fact, and a natural desire on the part of the persons making the inventory and estimate of value, to make such valuation at an amount as nearly approaching its actual value as the dictates of good judgment could approximate, and would of necessity imply that the value placed upon the estate by the appraisers, whose return to the Court must be made under oath, would more nearly approach its true market value than an assessment, which, as has been shown in the preceding chapter of this report, to have been made with many elements of uncertainty as to real value accompanying it. The number of estates examined, and which were situated in the town of Hartford, was seventy-eight. Of these, the assessment of one was found to be just equal to the amount at which it was appraised, and two were found to have been assessed at a higher amount than the appraised value.

The aggregate appraised value of all the estates in Hartford with which this computation has to do was \$915,923.00, the identical property having been assessed the year previous to the date of the sworn appraisal at \$599,909.00, or 65 per cent. of the valuation as returned by the Appraisers to the Probate Court.

The appraised value of the one hundred and fifteen estates located in the town of New Haven was \$1,270,193.00, and the assessed valuation \$699,445.00, or 55 per cent. of the appraisal, there being one where the assessment equaled the appraisal, and three which were assessed at an amount in excess of the return made to the Probate Court.

Following the same method with the towns of Ansonia and Derby, the examination shows the peculiarities of the system by the use of which it is made possible for such glaring inequalities to exist, for, in the former town, where assessments for purposes of taxation are made on a basis of 40 per cent., the twenty-one estates examined, and having an aggregate appraised value of \$80,250.00, were set in the tax list of the year next preceding at \$34,650.00, or 43 per cent. of the inventoried valuation. While in Derby, an adjoining town, where the Assessors have evidently endeavored to list property liable to taxation in conformity with the Statutes, requiring all property to be assessed at full value,

the six estates examined showed an aggregate appraised value of \$25,305.00, were assessed at \$30,180.00, being 19.3 per cent. in excess of the appraisal.

Comparing Meriden with Wallingford, it is found that the Assessors' estimate of the ratio at which property is listed is 55 per cent. in the former and $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in the latter named town. The result of the examination of probated estates in these towns is in a measure corroborative of the contention often made, that returns of Appraisers are of infinite value for the ascertainment of the *true* value, for the aggregate assessed value of the twelve estates examined in Meriden was 50 per cent. of the appraisal of the same property, and in Wallingford the assessment of the eighteen estates situated there was 61 per cent. of the appraised value.

In New London, nineteen estates were examined, of the aggregate assessed value of \$103,700.00. The same property, however, was appraised under oath at \$201,750.00, thus showing that the assessment was 51 per cent. of appraisal, though there were two estates which were assessed on a basis of exact equality with the appraised value, and one listed in excess of appraisal.

There were twenty-two estates examined in Norwich, the appraised value of which was \$85,860.00, and the assessed value of the same property was \$61,138.00, or 71 per cent. of the appraisal. One estate only being found to have been assessed at a higher amount than the appraisal.

Reference to the tables, giving the per cent. of assessed valuations, will show that the town of Waterbury is stated to have followed the rule of valuing property for purposes of taxation at one-third of its actual or market value. The appraised value of the eleven estates examined there, which had been probated during the period of this investigation, was \$215,613.00, the amount assessed against the same property, as was inventoried and appraised, was \$63,230.00, or 29 per cent. of the appraised value.

New Britain, also, may be quoted as an example in proof of the accuracy of the estimated per cent. of true valuation at which property is listed in that town, for the eleven estates which were taken from the records there, and which were appraised at \$87,550.00, were assessed the year previous at \$44,900.00, or 51 per cent. of the appraisal. So it would appear that the Assessors' estimate of half valuation as being the rule in that town is fully

borne out by the facts brought out by comparisons made with probated estates, the appraised value of which is compared with the assessment.

What is true in the case of New Britain is also true in many of the other towns. As in Stonington, where the estimated per cent. of true value assessed is $66\frac{2}{3}$, the average assessment of the fifteen estates examined there was 64 per cent. of the appraised value, and, applying the same rule to Danbury, where 60 per cent. is the rate of valuation, the seventeen probated estates show 55 per cent., and, while these close relations do not prevail in all the towns, yet it would seem that the assumption that the percentages of true valuation at which property is assessed in the several towns of the State, as stated in the tables contained in this report, are approximately correct.

In summarizing the appraisals of and assessments against the property of estates which had gone through the process of settlement in the Probate Courts, and, dividing the summary into Counties, the following result is reached :

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Hartford County, 69.8 per cent. Assessed valuation of one hundred and eighty-eight probated estates, 63 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in New Haven County, 60.8 per cent. Assessed valuation of two hundred and fifty-seven probated estates, 53 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in New London County, 74.1 per cent. Assessed valuation of fifty-six probated estates, 59 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Fairfield County, 80.8 per cent. Assessed valuation of one hundred and one probated estates, 72 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Windham County, 58.6 per cent. Assessed valuation of twenty-nine probated estates, 51 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Litchfield County, 81.0 per cent. Assessed valuation of thirty probated estates, 70 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Middlesex County, 80.4 per cent. Assessed valuation of thirty-eight probated estates, 89 per cent. of appraisal.

Assessors' estimate of valuation in Tolland County, 47.6 per cent. Assessed valuation of thirty-three probated estates, 43 per cent. of appraisal.

In the entire State, the rule of undervaluation, as applied to all the towns, would result in the assessment of all property at a ratio of 69.6 per cent. of true market value, and, comparing this result with the proportional assessment of the seven hundred and thirty-two probated estates of an appraised value of \$5,626,212.00, it is found that the assessed valuation of those estates was \$3,450,964.00, or 61 per cent. of the appraisal. It must be remembered, however, in making comparisons, that there were many estates examined which have been given no place in this computation, for the reason that the identity of the appraised property with the assessment thereon could not be established with absolute certainty, thus rendering the data as regards those particular estates of no value for purposes of statistics.

Thus, it is self-evident that the system of assessing property for purposes of taxation as it obtains in Connecticut can be improved upon, as inequalities are so clearly shown to be the rule, and not the exception, for consideration given to the facts adduced by the investigation and comparison made by the Bureau in this chapter is abundant evidence that the prevailing custom of undervaluation is one which ought in all fairness to be abolished by legislative enactment. And, while it has been asserted that there is sufficient law at this time, were it complied with, yet its evasion is so apparent that it may be said to be of no value.

TOWN OF HARTFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
1	\$76,500.00	\$58,760.00	\$17,740.00	.....	77
2	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	100
3	2,500.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	.....	44
4	22,000.00	16,500.00	5,500.00	.....	75
5	1,800.00	1,000.00	800.00	.....	56
6	11,000.00	6,250.00	4,750.00	.....	57
7	9,000.00	6,300.00	2,700.00	.....	70
8	2,000.00	1,300.00	700.00	.....	65
9	62,000.00	27,350.00	34,650.00	.....	44
10	10,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	.....	30
11	2,700.00	1,800.00	900.00	.....	67
12	700.00	600.00	100.00	.....	86
13	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	100
14	17,000.00	17,000.00	.....	.....	100
15	7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	67
16	2,600.00	1,800.00	800.00	.....	69
17	4,350.00	3,000.00	1,350.00	.....	69
18	5,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	.....	80
19	25,900.00	18,800.00	7,100.00	.....	73
20	12,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	.....	42
21	1,900.00	1,000.00	900.00	.....	53
22	25,250.00	22,750.00	2,500.00	.....	90
23	2,550.00	1,650.00	900.00	.....	65
24	5,800.00	4,000.00	1,800.00	.....	69
25	9,000.00	7,000.00	2,000.00	.....	78.
26	4,500.00	4,000.00	500.00	.....	89
27	4,750.00	5,450.00	.....	\$700.00	115
28	10,500.00	3,600.00	6,900.00	.....	34
29	23,500.00	16,600.00	6,900.00	.....	71
30	6,500.00	3,250.00	3,250.00	.....	50
Total,	*\$377,300.00	*\$256,360.00	*\$121,640.00	*\$700.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF HARTFORD—CONTINUED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$377,300.00	*\$256,360.00	*\$121,640.00	*\$700.00	
31	12,000.00	9,000.00	3,000.00	.....	75
32	3,160.00	1,210.00	1,950.00	.....	38
33	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	67
34	21,300.00	6,000.00	15,300.00	.....	28
35	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	50
36	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	67
37	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	67
38	23,300.00	19,500.00	3,800.00	.....	84
39	23,500.00	13,500.00	10,000.00	.....	57
40	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	.....	40
41	3,500.00	1,300.00	2,200.00	.....	37
42	300.00	100.00	200.00	.....	33
43	16,750.00	14,000.00	2,750.00	.....	84
44	1,200.00	1,000.00	200.00	.....	83
45	9,400.00	5,300.00	4,100.00	.....	56
46	1,400.00	750.00	650.00	.....	54
47	500.00	100.00	400.00	.....	20
48	10,000.00	7,200.00	2,800.00	.....	72
49	25,300.00	17,550.00	7,750.00	.....	69
50	4,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	62
51	6,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	.....	83
52	37,600.00	22,262.00	15,338.00	.....	59
53	9,000.00	7,700.00	1,300.00	.....	86
54	4,000.00	2,700.00	1,300.00	.....	67
55	23,350.00	11,350.00	12,000.00	.....	49
56	64,500.00	36,500.00	28,000.00	.....	57
57	6,000.00	4,200.00	1,800.00	.....	70
58	200.00	217.00	.....	17.00	108
59	1,100.00	500.00	600.00	.....	45
60	11,000.00	5,200.00	5,800.00	.....	47
Totals,	†\$715,660.00	†\$462,199.00	†\$254,178.00	†\$717.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF HARTFORD—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$715,660.00	*\$462,199.00	*\$254,178.00	*\$717.00	
61	7,760.00	3,500.00	4,260.00	.....	45
62	36,000.00	26,000.00	10,000.00	.....	72
63	2,500.00	1,900.00	600.00	.....	76
64	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	100
65	30,000.00	22,500.00	7,500.00	.....	75
66	6,500.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	.....	77
67	2,250.00	1,750.00	500.00	.....	78
68	7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	67
69	28,200.00	24,000.00	4,200.00	.....	85
70	250.00	50.00	200.00	.....	20
71	15,500.00	9,250.00	6,250.00	.....	60
72	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	.....	40
73	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	67
74	11,403.00	7,050.00	4,353.00	.....	62
75	8,400.00	5,800.00	2,600.00	.....	69
76	13,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	.....	54
77	12,000.00	5,710.00	6,290.00	.....	48
78	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	.....	70
Total,	\$915,923.00	\$599,909.00	\$316,731.00	\$717.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 78 Estates, 65 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
79	\$7,500.00	\$3,860.00	\$3,640.00	.....	51
80	2,475.00	1,468.00	1,007.00	.....	59
Total,	\$9,975.00	\$5,328.00	\$4,647.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 2 Estates, 53 Per Cent.

TOWN OF GLASTONBURY.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
81	\$2,300.00	\$1,174.00	\$1,126.00	.....	51
82	1,100.00	800.00	300.00	.....	73
83	1,770.00	1,288.00	482.00	.....	73
84	4,700.00	5,110.00	.....	\$410.00	109
85	623.00	690.00	.....	67.00	111
86	1,050.00	865.00	185.00	.....	82
87	1,300.00	1,000.00	300.00	.....	77
88	600.00	604.00	.....	4.00	101
89	2,000.00	1,800.00	200.00	.....	90
90	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	100
Totals,	\$15,543.00	\$13,431.00	\$2,593.00	\$481.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 10 Estates, 86 Per Cent.

TOWN OF NEWINGTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
91	\$13,675.00	\$8,839.00	\$4,836.00	.....	65

TOWN OF ROCKY HILL.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
92	\$6,350.00	\$5,370.00	\$980.00	.....	85
93	3,500.00	1,860.00	1,640.00	.....	53
94	6,537.00	5,860.00	677.00	.....	90
95	1,300.00	1,146.00	154.00	.....	88
Totals,	\$17,687.00	\$14,236.00	\$3,451.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 4 Estates, 80 Per Cent.

TOWN OF WEST HARTFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
96	\$7,000.00	\$3,100.00	\$3,900.00	.....	44
97	4,000.00	3,112.00	888.00	.....	78
Total,	\$11,000.00	\$6,212.00	\$4,788.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 2 Estates, 56 Per Cent.

TOWN OF WETHERSFIELD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
98	\$3,250.00	\$1,188.00	\$2,062.00	.....	37
99	2,400.00	2,275.00	125.00	.....	95
100	14,800.00	7,437.00	7,363.00	.....	50
101	6,000.00	3,150.00	2,850.00	.....	52
102	2,375.00	1,475.00	900.00	.....	62
103	2,250.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	.....	44
104	1,250.00	810.00	440.00	.....	65
105	3,980.00	915.00	3,065.00	.....	23
Total,	\$36,305.00	\$18,250.00	\$18,055.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 8 Estates, 50 Per Cent.

TOWN OF WINDSOR LOCKS.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
106	\$1,300.00	\$1,000.00	\$300.00	.....	77
107	9,892.00	5,640.00	4,252.00	.....	57
108	2,900.00	1,700.00	1,200.00	.....	59
Total,	*\$14,092.00	*\$8,340.00	*\$5,752.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF WINDSOR LOCKS—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$14,092.00	*\$8,340.00	*\$5,752.00		
109	9,700.00	11,600.00	.....	\$1,900.00	120
110	3,500.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	.....	46
111	3,200.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	50
112	1,500.00	800.00	700.00	.....	53
113	4,500.00	2,700.00	1,800.00	.....	60
Total,	\$36,492.00	\$26,640.00	\$11,752.00	\$1,900.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 8 Estates, 73 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF NEW BRITAIN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
114	\$4,500.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,200.00	.....	51
115	3,500.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	.....	46
116	1,700.00	700.00	1,000.00	.....	41
117	4,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	62
118	10,000.00	5,800.00	4,200.00	.....	58
119	10,500.00	6,200.00	4,300.00	.....	59
120	11,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	.....	45
121	5,200.00	2,300.00	2,900.00	.....	44
122	17,100.00	8,700.00	8,400.00	.....	51
123	10,500.00	6,300.00	4,200.00	.....	60
124	9,550.00	3,500.00	6,050.00	.....	37
Total,	\$87,550.00	\$44,900.00	\$42,650.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 11 Estates, 51.

TOWN OF BRISTOL.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
125	\$2,706.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,606.00	.....	41
126	500.00	400.00	100.00	.....	80
127	15,000.00	8,250.00	6,750.00	.....	55
128	4,000.00	1,800.00	2,200.00	.....	45
129	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
130	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	.....	50
131	1,026.00	710.00	316.00	.....	69
132	2,000.00	1,400.00	600.00	.....	70
133	1,500.00	1,100.00	400.00	.....	73
134	4,484.00	1,600.00	2,884.00	.....	36
Total,	\$34,416.00	\$17,960.00	\$16,456.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 10 Estates, 52 Per Cent.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
135	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	.....	.....	100
136	2,000.00	750.00	\$1,250.00	.....	37
137	250.00	500.00	.....	\$250.00	200
138	3,300.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	.....	48
139	12,493.00	7,300.00	5,193.00	.....	58
140	800.00	1,090.00	.....	290.00	136
141	1,980.00	1,504.00	476.00	.....	76
142	9,007.00	3,800.00	5,207.00	.....	42
143	1,030.00	465.00	565.00	.....	45
144	2,500.00	800.00	1,700.00	.....	32
145	4,120.00	3,318.00	802.00	.....	81
Total,	*\$38,480.00	*\$22,127.00	*\$16,893.00	*\$540.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$38,480.00	*\$22,127.00	*\$16,893.00	*\$540.00	
146	2,000.00	770.00	1,230.00	.....	38
147	2,500.00	2,330.00	170.00	.....	93
148	3,500.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	.....	40
149	2,450.00	1,415.00	1,035.00	.....	58
150	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	50
Total,	\$51,930.00	\$29,542.00	\$22,928.00	\$540.00	

Average Per Cent Assessment of Appraised Value, 16 Estates, 57 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF PLAINVILLE.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
151	\$3,900.00	\$1,870.00	\$2,030.00	.....	48
152	2,200.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	.....	45
153	1,150.00	590.00	560.00	.....	51
154	1,860.00	905.00	955.00	.....	49
155	800.00	500.00	300.00	.....	62
156	2,800.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....	50
157	3,800.00	1,750.00	2,050.00	.....	46
158	3,000.00	1,350.00	1,650.00	.....	45
159	2,500.00	1,350.00	1,150.00	.....	54
160	3,725.00	2,585.00	1,140.00	.....	69
161	900.00	300.00	600.00	.....	33
162	1,200.00	700.00	500.00	.....	58
163	1,800.00	1,000.00	800.00	.....	56
Total,	\$29,635.00	\$15,300.00	\$14,335.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 52 Per Cent.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
164	\$2,500.00	\$1,340.00	\$1,160.00	.....	54
165	2,980.00	2,056.00	924.00	.....	69
166	3,000.00	1,350.00	1,650.00	.....	45
167	3,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	33
168	3,000.00	1,490.00	1,510.00	.....	50
169	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
170	10,000.00	4,100.00	5,900.00	.....	41
171	2,900.00	800.00	2,100.00	.....	28
172	2,250.00	1,100.00	1,150.00	.....	49
173	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	.....	50
174	2,000.00	870.00	1,130.00	.....	43
175	3,000.00	1,225.00	1,775.00	.....	41
176	955.00	775.00	180.00	.....	81
Total,	\$38,585.00	\$17,606.00	\$20,979.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 46 Per Cent.

TOWN OF SOUTHTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
177	\$1,000.00	\$550.00	\$450.00	.....	55
178	3,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	.....	47
179	1,850.00	1,400.00	450.00	.....	76
180	7,750.00	3,675.00	4,075.00	.....	47
181	1,000.00	512.00	488.00	.....	51
182	3,300.00	2,500.00	800.00	.....	76
183	2,800.00	1,550.00	1,250.00	.....	55
184	3,865.00	3,190.00	675.00	.....	83
185	5,470.00	3,200.00	2,270.00	.....	59
Total,	*\$30,035.00	*\$17,977.00	*\$12,058.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF SOUTHLINGTON—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$30,035.00	*\$17,977.00	*\$12,058.00		
186	1,502.00	1,000.00	502.00	.....	67
187	2,000.00	2,600.00	.....	\$600.00	130
188	4,050.00	3,100.00	950.00	.....	77
Total,	\$37,587.00	\$24,677.00	\$13,510.00	\$600.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 12 Estates, 66 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
189	\$2,900.00	\$2,490.00	\$410.00	.....	86
190	34,000.00	20,000.00	14,000.00	.....	59
191	5,200.00	2,950.00	2,250.00	.....	57
192	4,000.00	1,735.00	2,265.00	.....	43
193	2,550.00	1,125.00	1,425.00	.....	44
194	2,800.00	775.00	2,025.00	.....	28
195	5,000.00	2,745.00	2,255.00	.....	55
196	7,500.00	4,850.00	2,650.00	.....	65
197	1,050.00	630.00	420.00	.....	60
198	3,300.00	1,915.00	1,385.00	.....	58
199	6,100.00	3,390.00	2,710.00	.....	56
200	15,195.00	10,130.00	5,065.00	.....	67
201	1,200.00	570.00	630.00	.....	48
202	800.00	650.00	150.00	.....	81
203	2,400.00	1,180.00	1,220.00	.....	49
204	35,575.00	21,479.00	14,096.00	.....	60
205	1,900.00	1,200.00	700.00	.....	63
Total,	*\$131,470.00	*\$77,814.00	*\$53,656.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN—CONTINUED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$131,470.00	*\$77,814.00	*\$53,656.00		
206	63,510.00	37,800.00	25,710.00	.....	60
207	2,750.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	.....	36
208	35,155.00	22,466.00	12,689.00	.....	64
209	1,400.00	550.00	850.00	.....	39
210	3,600.00	2,300.00	1,300.00	.....	64
211	18,195.00	11,835.00	6,360.00	.....	65
212	2,000.00	1,240.00	760.00	.....	62
213	2,500.00	1,650.00	850.00	.....	66
214	700.00	350.00	350.00	.....	50
215	44,696.00	13,900.00	30,796.00	.....	31
216	6,000.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	.....	60
217	9,720.00	4,075.00	5,645.00	.....	42
218	2,400.00	2,045.00	355.00	.....	85
219	1,000.00	100.00	900.00	.....	10
220	4,800.00	3,500.00	1,300.00	.....	73
221	14,800.00	15,170.00	.....	\$370.00	103
222	53,000.00	38,360.00	14,640.00	.....	72
223	3,800.00	1,465.00	2,335.00	.....	39
224	200.00	130.00	70.00	.....	65
225	4,400.00	2,260.00	2,140.00	.....	51
226	3,000.00	1,730.00	1,270.00	.....	58
227	3,750.00	3,000.00	750.00	.....	80
228	9,000.00	3,700.00	5,300.00	.....	41
229	4,000.00	2,820.00	1,180.00	.....	70
230	5,200.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	50
231	13,800.00	5,940.00	7,860.00	.....	43
232	2,200.00	1,440.00	760.00	.....	65
233	3,000.00	1,460.00	1,540.00	.....	49
234	7,500.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	.....	47
235	1,200.00	580.00	620.00	.....	48
Total,	†\$458,746.00	†\$268,380.00	†\$190,736.00	†\$370.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN—CONTINUED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$458,746.00	*\$268,380.00	*\$190,736.00	*\$370.00	
236	17,500.00	13,350.00	4,150.00	.....	76
237	14,900.00	7,290.00	7,610.00	.....	49
238	1,950.00	1,000.00	950.00	.....	51
239	3,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	.....	47
240	3,000.00	1,330.00	1,670.00	.....	44
241	2,200.00	1,150.00	1,050.00	.....	52
242	3,000.00	2,440.00	560.00	.....	81
243	35,000.00	20,690.00	14,310.00	.....	59
244	2,500.00	930.00	1,570.00	.....	37
245	22,750.00	12,375.00	10,375.00	.....	54
246	3,900.00	1,635.00	2,265.00	.....	42
247	3,250.00	1,455.00	1,795.00	.....	45
248	3,000.00	1,850.00	1,150.00	.....	62
249	2,000.00	650.00	1,350.00	.....	32
250	1,800.00	820.00	980.00	.....	46
251	3,517.00	2,875.00	642.00	.....	82
252	16,600.00	6,800.00	9,800.00	.....	41
253	84,000.00	49,300.00	34,700.00	.....	59
254	53,550.00	34,350.00	19,200.00	.....	64
255	12,000.00	7,575.00	4,425.00	.....	63
256	3,100.00	1,410.00	1,690.00	.....	45
257	5,000.00	1,600.00	3,400.00	.....	32
258	5,000.00	2,360.00	2,640.00	.....	47
259	6,000.00	3,820.00	2,180.00	.....	64
260	8,500.00	2,600.00	5,900.00	.....	31
261	11,000.00	8,750.00	2,250.00	.....	79
262	2,500.00	2,300.00	200.00	.....	92
263	5,500.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	.....	64
264	4,500.00	4,225.00	275.00	.....	94
265	5,500.00	2,725.00	2,775.00	.....	49
Total,	†\$804,763.00	†\$470,935.00	†\$334,198.00	†\$370.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN—CONTINUED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$804,763.00	*\$470,935.00	*\$334,198.00	*\$370.00	
266	7,000.00	3,010.00	3,990.00	.....	43
267	7,920.00	2,315.00	5,605.00	.....	29
268	1,500.00	530.00	970.00	.....	35
269	3,200.00	2,830.00	370.00	.....	88
270	39,650.00	24,785.00	14,865.00	.....	63
271	3,150.00	1,690.00	1,460.00	.....	54
272	1,000.00	700 00	300.00	.....	70
273	41,500.00	22,125.00	19,375.00	.....	53
274	47,100.00	24,265.00	22,835.00	.....	52
275	1,500.00	900.00	600.00	.....	60
276	3,500 00	2,100.00	1,400.00	.....	60
277	400.00	350.00	50.00	.....	81
278	5,000.00	1,790.00	3,210.00	.....	36
279	13,500.00	6,810.00	6,690.00	.....	50
280	1,000.00	1,000 00	.....	.....	100
281	10,800.00	2,060.00	8,740.00	.....	19
282	13,333.00	6,130.00	7,203.00	.....	46
283	4,000.00	3,520.00	480.00	.....	88
284	2,000.00	670 00	1,330.00	.....	33
285	600.00	260 00	340.00	.....	40
286	2,700.00	2,675.00	25.00	.....	99
287	2,850.00	2,200.00	650.00	.....	77
288	2,800.00	1,200.00	1,600.00	.....	43
289	2,000.00	650.00	1,350.00	.....	32
290	6,250.00	4,270.00	1,980.00	.....	68
291	2,250.00	1,100.00	1,150.00	.....	49
292	5,000.00	2,950.00	2,050.00	.....	59
293	5,000.00	2,730.00	2,270.00	.....	55
294	1,200.00	1,400.00	.....	\$200.00	117
295	21,570.00	9,710.00	11,860.00	.....	45
Total,	†\$1,064,036.00	†\$607,660.00	†\$456,946.00	†\$570.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$1,064,036.00	*\$607,660.00	*\$456,946.00	*\$570.00	
296	20,757.00	9,355.00	11,402.00	.....	45
297	4,000.00	1,830.00	2,170.00	.....	46
298	6,500.00	4,200.00	2,300.00	.....	65
299	6,100.00	785.00	5,315.00	.....	13
300	15,000.00	4,900.00	10,100.00	.....	33
301	13,000.00	6,160.00	6,840.00	.....	47
302	120,500.00	41,920.00	78,580.00	.....	35
303	20,300.00	22,635.00	.....	2,335.00	112
Total,	\$1,270,193.00	\$699,445.00	\$573,653.00	\$2,905.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 115 Estates, 55 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF EAST HAVEN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
304	\$800.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	.....	50
305	1,900.00	1,400.00	500.00	.....	74
306	2,500.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	.....	56
Total,	\$5,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$2,000.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 3 Estates, 61 Per Cent.

TOWN OF HAMDEN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
307	\$94,750.00	\$38,000.00	\$56,750.00	.....	40
308	650.00	810.00	.....	\$160.00	125
309	1,930.00	1,935.00	.....	5.00	100
310	1,750.00	1,500.00	250.00	.....	86
311	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	50
312	8,645.00	8,050.00	595.00	.....	93
313	350.00	250.00	100.00	.....	71
314	2,000.00	1,200.00	800.00	.....	60
315	900.00	1,000.00	.....	100.00	111
316	6,500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	.....	46
317	4,005.00	1,830.00	2,175.00	.....	46
318	2,241.00	2,600.00	.....	359.00	120
319	2,650.00	1,400.00	1,250.00	.....	53
Total,	\$129,371.00	\$63,075.00	\$66,920.00	\$624.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 49 Per Cent.

TOWN OF NORTH HAVEN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
320	\$3,500.00	\$1,850.00	\$1,650.00	.....	53
321	2,500.00	1,550.00	950.00	.....	62
322	600.00	625.00	.....	\$25.00	104
323	5,690.00	2,300.00	3,390.00	.....	40
324	1,100.00	550.00	550.00	.....	50
325	3,690.00	1,885.00	1,805.00	.....	51
326	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	100
Total,	\$18,080.00	\$9,760.00	\$8,345.00	\$25.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 7 Estates, 54 Per Cent.

TOWN OF ORANGE.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
327	\$900.00	\$750.00	\$150.00	.....	83
328	950.00	250.00	700.00	.....	26
329	4,210.00	2,320.00	1,890.00	.....	55
330	1,498.00	975.00	523.00	.....	65
331	14,660.00	7,670.00	6,990.00	.....	52
332	2,950.00	1,370.00	1,580.00	.....	46
333	2,880.00	1,780.00	1,100.00	.....	62
334	2,500.00	2,510.00	.....	\$10.00	100
335	1,652.00	1,220.00	432.00	.....	74
336	2,600.00	1,240.00	1,360.00	.....	48
337	1,300.00	820.00	480.00	.....	63
338	7,000.00	3,920.00	3,080.00	.....	56
339	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
340	3,500.00	1,775.00	1,725.00	.....	51
341	3,250.00	1,300.00	1,950.00	.....	40
342	2,000.00	900.00	1,100.00	.....	45
343	400.00	150.00	250.00	.....	37
Total,	\$54,250.00	\$29,950.00	\$24,310.00	\$10.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 17 Estates, 55 Per Cent.

TOWN OF SEYMOUR.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
344	\$2,100.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,000.00	.....	52
345	2,375.00	2,150.00	225.00	.....	91
346	8,600.00	4,150.00	4,450.00	.....	48
347	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
348	3,000.00	950.00	2,050.00	.....	32
Total,	\$18,075.00	\$9,350.00	\$8,725.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 5 Estates, 52 Per Cent.

TOWN OF WOODBRIDGE.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
349	\$905.00	\$863.00	\$42.00	.....	95
350	1,260.00	428 00	832.00	.....	34
Total,	\$2,165.00	\$1,291.00	\$874.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 2 Estates, 60 Per Cent.

TOWN OF BRANFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
351	\$800.00	\$500.00	\$300.00	.....	62
352	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	50
353	5,000.00	2,725.00	2,275.00	.....	54
354	2,450.00	1,800.00	650.00	.....	73
355	1,500.00	508.00	992.00	.....	34
356	1,250.00	800.00	450.00	.....	64
357	3,600.00	1,900.00	1,700.00	.....	53
358	9,325.00	7,840.00	1,485.00	.....	84
359	2,512.00	1,540.00	972.00	.....	61
360	4,434.00	3,700.00	734.00	.....	83
361	340.00	540.00	.....	\$200.00	159
362	3,200.00	2,200.00	1,000.00	.....	68
Total,	\$38,411.00	\$26,053.00	\$12,558.00	\$200.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 12 Estates, 68 Per Cent.

TOWN OF DERBY.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
363	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	.....	\$500.00	125
364	4,000.00	5,500.00	.....	1,500.00	137
365	8,405.00	8,500.00	.....	95.00	101
366	3,500.00	5,000.00	.....	1,500.00	143
367	800.00	1,000.00	.....	200.00	125
368	6,600.00	7,680.00	.....	1,080.00	116
Total,	\$25,305.00	\$30,180.00	.....	\$4,875.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 6 Estates, 119 Per Cent.

TOWN OF GUILFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
369	\$9,391.00	\$6,200.00	\$3,191.00	.....	66
370	950.00	890.00	60.00	.....	94
371	900.00	590.00	310.00	.....	66
372	338.00	356.00	.....	\$18.00	105
373	2,500.00	1,800.00	700.00	.....	72
374	1,100.00	695.00	405.00	.....	63
375	2,620.00	2,550.00	70.00	.....	97
376	5,312.00	2,712.00	2,600.00	.....	51
377	1,715.00	1,405.00	310.00	.....	82
378	791.00	791.00	.....	.....	100
379	3,000.00	2,945.00	55.00	.....	98
380	2,502.00	1,783.00	719.00	.....	71
381	2,000.00	2,200.00	.....	200.00	110
382	700.00	635.00	65.00	.....	91
383	1,100.00	1,000.00	100.00	.....	91
Total,	\$34,919.00	\$26,552.00	\$8,585.00	\$218.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 15 Estates, 76 Per Cent.

TOWN OF ANSONIA.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
384	\$1,500.00	\$600.00	\$900.00	.....	40
385	4,700.00	3,200.00	1,500.00	.....	68
386	2,000.00	700.00	1,300.00	.....	35
387	3,000.00	600.00	2,400.00	.....	20
388	2,525.00	1,200.00	1,325.00	.....	48
389	2,600.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	.....	42
390	1,400.00	500.00	900.00	.....	36
391	6,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	.....	38
392	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	40
393	3,500.00	3,000.00	500.00	.....	86
394	11,000.00	4,700.00	6,300.00	.....	43
395	4,300.00	1,700.00	2,600.00	.....	40
396	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	.....	40
397	1,400.00	450.00	950.00	.....	32
398	6,000.00	2,700.00	3,300.00	.....	45
399	4,625.00	1,600.00	3,025.00	.....	35
400	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	.....	50
401	2,000.00	600.00	1,400.00	.....	30
402	5,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	.....	27
403	9,800.00	4,800.00	5,000.00	.....	49
404	2,200.00	800.00	1,400.00	.....	36
Total,	\$80,250.00	\$34,650.00	\$45,600.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 21 Estates, 43 Per Cent.

TOWN OF MERIDEN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
405	\$20,000.00	\$9,575.00	\$10,425.00	.....	48
406	7,675.00	4,430.00	3,245.00	.....	58
Total,	*\$27,675.00	*\$14,005.00	*\$13,670.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF MERIDEN—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$27,675.00	*\$14,005.00	*\$13,670.00		
407	19,000.00	11,200.00	7,800.00	.....	59
408	37,272.00	16,775.00	20,497.00	.....	45
409	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	50
410	16,500.00	7,000.00	9,500.00	.....	42
411	4,700.00	1,750.00	2,950.00	.....	37
412	4,478.00	2,000.00	2,478.00	.....	45
413	2,800.00	1,350.00	1,450.00	.....	48
414	18,000.00	7,700.00	10,300.00	.....	43
415	10,700.00	8,000.00	2,700.00	.....	75
416	2,500.00	1,350.00	1,150.00	.....	54
Total,	\$149,625.00	\$74,130.00	\$75,495.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 12 Estates, 50 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF WALLINGFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
417	\$3,500.00	\$1,936.00	\$1,564.00	.....	55
418	3,000.00	2,272.00	728.00	.....	76
419	2,300.00	1,223.00	1,077.00	.....	53
420	2,420.00	1,940.00	480.00	.....	80
421	17,400.00	5,700.00	11,700.00	.....	33
422	5,910.00	5,743.00	167.00	.....	97
423	3,950.00	3,152.00	798.00	.....	80
424	3,500.00	2,275.00	1,225.00	.....	65
425	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
426	4,125.00	3,672.00	453.00	.....	89
427	2,550.00	2,775.00	.....	\$225.00	109
Total,	*\$50,655.00	*\$31,688.00	*\$19,192.00	*\$225.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF WALLINGFORD—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$50,655.00	*\$31,688.00	*\$19,192.00	*\$225.00	
428	6,506.00	4,025.00	2,481.00	.....	62
429	2,450.00	1,725.00	725.00	.....	70
430	4,430.00	3,110.00	1,320.00	.....	70
431	1,400.00	1,295.00	105.00	.....	92
432	5,000.00	2,875.00	2,125.00	.....	57
433	11,500.00	6,728.00	4,772.00	.....	59
434	11,000.00	5,635.00	5,365.00	.....	51
Total,	\$92,941.00	\$57,081.00	\$36,085.00	\$225.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 18 Estates, 61 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF WATERBURY.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
435	\$17,150.00	\$4,200.00	\$12,950.00	.....	24
436	124,305.00	30,975.00	93,330.00	.....	25
437	4,000.00	1,150.00	2,850.00	.....	29
438	2,200.00	880.00	1,320.00	.....	40
439	14,000.00	7,325.00	6,675.00	.....	52
440	6,000.00	1,600.00	4,400.00	.....	27
441	15,000.00	5,175.00	9,825.00	.....	34
442	10,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	.....	30
443	6,500.00	1,800.00	4,700.00	.....	28
444	11,958.00	5,325.00	6,633.00	.....	45
445	4,500.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	.....	40
Total,	\$215,613.00	\$63,230.00	\$152,383.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 11 Estates, 29 Per Cent.

TOWN OF NEW LONDON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
446	\$12,500.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,500.00	.....	56
447	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	100
448	5,500.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	.....	55
449	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	100
450	10,500.00	8,400.00	2,100.00	.....	80
451	2,200.00	1,700.00	500.00	.....	77
452	44,500.00	24,000.00	20,500.00	.....	54
453	3,750.00	2,750.00	1,000.00	.....	73
454	3,250.00	800.00	2,450.00	.....	25
455	5,600.00	5,500.00	100.00	.....	98
456	1,200.00	1,000.00	200.00	.....	83
457	6,300.00	4,800.00	1,500.00	.....	76
458	4,500.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	.....	40
459	3,300.00	2,800.00	500.00	.....	85
460	78,100.00	20,600.00	57,500.00	.....	26
461	2,400.00	1,800.00	600.00	.....	75
462	5,900.00	5,250.00	650.00	.....	89
463	5,750.00	6,100.00	.....	\$350.00	106
464	1,500.00	1,400.00	100.00	.....	93
Total,	\$201,750.00	\$103,700.00	\$98,400.00	\$350.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 19 Estates, 51 Per Cent.

TOWN OF NORWICH.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
465	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	\$400.00	.....	67
466	4,360.00	3,500.00	860.00	.....	80
467	700.00	300.00	400.00	.....	43
Total,	*\$6,260.00	*\$4,600.00	*\$1,660.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF NORWICH—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$6,260.00	*\$4,600.00	*\$1,660.00	.....
468	3,000.00	2,200.00	800.00	.....	73
469	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	60
470	1,800.00	1,100.00	700.00	.....	61
471	4,700.00	3,950.00	750.00	.....	84
472	2,000.00	1,400.00	600.00	.....	70
473	3,150.00	2,800.00	350.00	.....	89
474	1,400.00	1,000.00	400.00	.....	71
475	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	.....	70
476	3,600.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	.....	47
477	14,000.00	11,000.00	3,000.00	.....	79
478	1,050.00	1,088.00	.....	\$38.00	104
479	1,500.00	600.00	900.00	.....	40
480	6,800.00	4,200.00	2,600.00	.....	62
481	1,500.00	900.00	600.00	.....	60
482	2,500.00	2,400.00	100.00	.....	96
483	1,500.00	1,100.00	400.00	.....	73
484	2,200.00	1,400.00	800.00	.....	64
485	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	.....	70
486	6,400.00	4,200.00	2,200.00	.....	66
Total,	\$85,860.00	\$61,138.00	\$24,760.00	\$38.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 22 Estates, 71 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF STONINGTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
487	\$2,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	.....	60
488	2,075.00	1,150.00	925.00	.....	55
Total,	*\$4,075.00	*\$2,350.00	*\$1,725.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF STONINGTON—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$4,075.00	*\$2,350.00	*\$1,725.00		
489	1,000.00	900.00	100.00	.....	90
490	20,000.00	7,200.00	12,800.00	.....	36
491	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	.....	60
492	1,600.00	1,200.00	400.00	.....	75
493	1,000.00	300.00	700.00	.....	30
494	12,300.00	6,300.00	6,000.00	.....	51
495	4,400.00	4,000.00	400.00	.....	91
496	1,800.00	1,000.00	800.00	.....	56
497	5,000.00	3,700.00	1,300.00	.....	74
498	700.00	400.00	300.00	.....	57
499	10,000.00	12,600.00	.....	\$2,600.00	126
500	800.00	500.00	300.00	.....	62
501	600.00	400.00	200.00	.....	67
Total,	\$68,275.00	\$43,850.00	\$27,025.00	\$2,600.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 15 Estates, 64 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
502	\$9,200.00	\$5,600.00	\$3,600.00	.....	61
503	5,900.00	7,000.00	.....	\$1,100.00	111
504	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	.....	80
505	2,500.00	2,200.00	300.00	.....	88
506	10,450.00	8,000.00	2,450.00	.....	77
507	15,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00	.....	80
Total,	*\$45,550.00	*\$36,800.00	*\$9,850.00	*\$1,100.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF BRIDGEPORT—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$45,550.00	*\$36,800.00	*\$9,850.00	*\$1,100.00	
508	173,000.00	172,000.00	1,000.00	.....	99
509	10,000.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	.....	90
510	11,300.00	11,800.00	.....	500.00	104
511	46,300.00	41,800.00	4,500.00	.....	90
512	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	100
513	13,000.00	10,400.00	2,600.00	.....	80
514	21,650.00	14,700.00	6,950.00	.....	68
515	97,243.00	64,600.00	32,643.00	.....	66
516	1,400.00	1,700.00	.....	300.00	121
517	3,500.00	3,800.00	.....	300.00	109
518	12,600.00	7,600.00	5,000.00	.....	60
519	1,500.00	1,000.00	500.00	.....	67
520	2,800.00	2,400.00	400.00	.....	86
521	59,500.00	48,400.00	11,100.00	.....	81
522	9,000.00	9,600.00	.....	600.00	107
523	10,000.00	5,400.00	4,600.00	.....	54
524	77,285.00	62,550.00	14,735.00	.....	81
525	34,000.00	38,000.00	.....	4,000.00	112
526	4,800.00	4,100.00	700.00	.....	85
527	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	67
528	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	100
529	19,500.00	21,500.00	.....	2,000.00	110
530	12,500.00	11,000.00	1,500.00	.....	88
531	5,500.00	5,600.00	.....	100.00	102
Total,	\$687,928.00	\$598,750.00	\$98,078.00	\$8,900.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 30 Estates, 87 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF DANBURY.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
532	\$3,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$600.00	.....	80
533	3,000.00	5,000.00	.....	\$2,000.00	167
534	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	50
535	15,100.00	6,400.00	8,700.00	.....	42
536	4,000.00	3,300.00	700.00	.....	82
537	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	50
538	12,300.00	7,500.00	4,800.00	.....	61
539	2,500.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	.....	52
540	3,200.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	50
541	2,800.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	.....	64
542	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
543	3,600.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	.....	33
544	1,700.00	800.00	900.00	.....	47
545	3,500.00	1,100.00	2,400.00	.....	31
546	4,000.00	700.00	3,300.00	.....	17
547	2,500.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	.....	44
548	3,500.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	.....	46
Total,	\$73,700.00	\$40,300.00	\$35,400.00	\$2,000.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 17 Estates, 55 Per Cent.

TOWN OF GREENWICH.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
549	\$1,200.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	.....	50
550	1,650.00	1,700.00	.....	\$50.00	103
551	20,000.00	13,000.00	7,000.00	.....	65
552	750.00	800.00	.....	50.00	106
Total,	*\$23,600.00	*\$16,100.00	*\$7,600.00	*\$100.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF GREENWICH—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$23,600.00	*\$16,100.00	*\$7,600.00	*\$100.00	
553	375.00	100.00	275.00	.....	27
554	6,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	.....	67
555	3,650.00	1,700.00	1,950.00	.....	47
556	2,700.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	.....	44
557	6,000.00	1,900.00	4,100.00	.....	32
558	14,000.00	4,500.00	9,500.00	.....	32
559	3,000.00	1,600.00	1,400.00	.....	53
560	1,700.00	1,400.00	300.00	.....	82
561	1,200.00	500.00	700.00	.....	42
562	5,000.00	2,600.00	2,400.00	.....	52
563	40,000.00	18,500.00	21,500.00	.....	46
564	6,700.00	5,400.00	1,300.00	.....	81
Total,	\$113,925.00	\$59,500.00	\$54,525.00	\$100.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 16 Estates, 52 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF HUNTINGTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
565	\$1,500.00	\$600.00	\$900.00	.....	40
566	2,250.00	800.00	1,450.00	.....	35
567	5,550.00	1,800.00	3,750.00	.....	32
568	2,750.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	.....	36
569	1,100.00	520.00	580.00	.....	47
570	2,225.00	600.00	1,625.00	.....	27
571	700.00	324.00	376.00	.....	46
572	1,900.00	812.00	1,088.00	.....	43
573	700.00	240.00	460.00	.....	34
Total,	\$18,675.00	\$6,696.00	\$11,979.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 9 Estates, 36 Per Cent.

TOWN OF NORWALK.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
574	\$2,500.00	\$2,200.00	\$300.00	.....	88
575	4,100.00	5,700.00	.....	\$1,600.00	139
576	5,500.00	3,300.00	2,200.00	.....	60
577	9,000.00	6,600.00	2,400.00	.....	73
578	34,400.00	22,600.00	11,800.00	.....	66
579	3,500.00	3,600.00	.....	100.00	103
580	14,850.00	14,400.00	450.00	.....	97
581	11,950.00	9,320.00	2,630.00	.....	78
582	3,500.00	2,100.00	1,400.00	.....	60
583	8,400.00	7,400.00	1,000.00	.....	88
584	6,800.00	4,250.00	2,550.00	.....	62
585	18,150.00	11,800.00	6,350.00	.....	65
586	7,400.00	7,500.00	.....	100.00	101
587	4,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	62
588	9,000.00	7,000.00	2,000.00	.....	78
589	18,500.00	6,000.00	12,500.00	.....	32
Total,	\$161,550.00	\$116,270.00	\$47,080.00	\$1,800.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 16 Estates, 72 Per Cent.

TOWN OF STAMFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
590	\$12,000.00	\$3,800.00	\$8,200.00	.....	32
591	39,700.00	18,350.00	21,350.00	.....	46
592	7,700.00	4,900.00	2,800.00	.....	64
593	3,750.00	3,200.00	550.00	.....	85
594	25,000.00	20,600.00	4,400.00	.....	82
Total,	*\$88,150.00	*\$50,850.00	*\$37,300.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF STAMFORD—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$88,150.00	*\$50,850.00	*\$37,300.00		
595	4,000.00	1,800.00	2,200.00	.....	45
596	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	40
597	16,500.00	10,900.00	5,600.00	.....	66
598	12,000.00	5,800.00	6,200.00	.....	48
599	2,750.00	1,400.00	1,350.00	.....	51
600	29,500.00	13,500.00	16,000.00	.....	46
601	74,500.00	23,000.00	51,500.00	.....	31
602	4,500.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	.....	40
Total,	\$234,400.00	\$110,050.00	\$124,350.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 47 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF WINDHAM.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
603	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,000.00	.....	40
604	2,400.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	.....	58
605	1,275.00	700.00	575.00	.....	55
606	900.00	450.00	450.00	.....	50
607	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	100
608	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	50
609	12,000.00	4,700.00	7,300.00	.....	39
610	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	50
611	2,500.00	1,400.00	1,100.00	.....	56
612	6,000.00	3,333.00	2,667.00	.....	57
613	4,800.00	2,500.00	2,300.00	.....	52
614	1,200.00	500.00	700.00	.....	42
615	5,800.00	2,700.00	3,100.00	.....	47
Total,	\$51,875.00	\$25,183.00	\$26,692.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 49 Per Cent.

TOWN OF KILLINGLY.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
616	\$6,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$2,000.00	.....	69
617	2,000.00	1,218.00	782.00	.....	61
618	5,150.00	1,600.00	3,550.00	.....	31
619	6,250.00	2,100.00	4,150.00	.....	34
620	1,500.00	700.00	800.00	.....	47
621	200.00	112.00	88.00	.....	56
622	1,000.00	1,075.00	.....	\$75.00	107
623	4,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	.....	37
624	5,000.00	1,550.00	3,450.00	.....	31
625	625.00	625.00	.....	.....	100
Total,	\$32,225.00	\$14,980.00	\$17,320.00	\$75.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 10 Estates, 46 Per Cent.

TOWN OF PUTNAM.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
626	\$3,000.00	\$2,050.00	\$950.00	.....	68
627	3,650.00	2,200.00	1,450.00	.....	60
628	1,750.00	1,200.00	550.00	.....	69
629	2,000.00	1,800.00	200.00	.....	90
630	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	.....	40
631	4,500.00	3,625.00	875.00	.....	81
Total,	\$16,900.00	\$11,675.00	\$5,225.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 6 Estates, 69 Per Cent.

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
632	\$1,200.00	\$800.00	\$400.00	.....	67
633	3,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	.....	71
634	1,700.00	1,160.00	540.00	.....	68
635	8,500.00	8,500.00	.....	.....	100
636	6,000.00	2,600.00	3,400.00	.....	43
637	2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	.....	75
638	5,300.00	3,000.00	2,300.00	.....	57
Total,	\$28,200.00	\$20,060.00	\$8,140.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 7 Estates, 71 Per Cent.

TOWN OF TORRINGTON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
639	\$3,900.00	\$3,000.00	\$900.00	.....	77
640	2,500.00	2,250.00	250.00	.....	90
641	4,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	.....	67
642	17,500.00	13,500.00	4,000.00	.....	77
643	11,400.00	9,200.00	2,200.00	.....	81
644	1,700.00	1,400.00	300.00	.....	82
645	2,800.00	2,200.00	600.00	.....	79
646	14,000.00	11,000.00	3,000.00	.....	79
647	2,300.00	2,060.00	240.00	.....	90
648	4,500.00	3,700.00	800.00	.....	82
649	2,500.00	2,300.00	200.00	.....	92
650	2,800.00	2,000.00	800.00	.....	71
Total,	\$70,400.00	\$55,610.00	\$14,790.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 12 Estates, 79 Per Cent.

TOWN OF WINCHESTER.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
651	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	.....	67
652	2,650.00	1,200.00	1,450.00	.....	45
653	1,250.00	500.00	750.00	.....	40
654	2,300.00	1,500.00	800.00	.....	65
655	15,676.00	6,325.00	9,351.00	.....	40
656	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
657	3,200.00	2,250.00	950.00	.....	70
658	550.00	200.00	350.00	.....	36
659	5,800.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	.....	50
660	150.00	75.00	75.00	.....	50
661	2,500.00	3,000.00	.....	\$500.00	120
	\$37,576.00	\$19,950.00	\$18,126.00	\$500.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 11 Estates, 53 Per Cent.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
662	\$150.00	\$135.00	\$15.00	.....	90
663	7,000.00	8,100.00	.....	\$1,100.00	116
664	1,700.00	1,385.00	315.00	.....	81
665	8,700.00	7,700.00	1,000.00	.....	89
666	7,000.00	5,400.00	1,600.00	.....	77
667	800.00	600.00	200.00	.....	75
668	3,550.00	2,425.00	1,125.00	.....	68
669	4,200.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	.....	57
670	2,500.00	2,340.00	160.00	.....	94
671	12,250.00	12,290.00	.....	.....	100
	*\$47,890.00	*\$42,775.00	*\$6,215.00	*\$1,100.00	

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$47,890.00	*\$42,775.00	*\$6,215.00	*\$1,100.00	
672	5,000.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	.....	70
673	500.00	180.00	320.00	.....	36
674	19,600.00	14,200.00	5,400.00	.....	72
675	1,425.00	1,425.00	.....	.....	100
676	5,000.00	4,500.00	500.00	.....	90
677	6,650.00	8,780.00	.....	2,130.00	132
678	4,150.00	2,600.00	1,550.00	.....	63
679	4,000.00	5,220.00	.....	1,220.00	130
680	3,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	.....	71
681	1,891.00	1,385.00	506.00	.....	73
682	26,200.00	27,000.00	.....	800.00	103
683	1,245.00	3,540.00	.....	2,295.00	284
684	4,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	.....	56
685	2,500.00	2,250.00	250.00	.....	90
Total,	\$134,051.00	\$122,355.00	\$19,241.00	\$7,545.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 24 Estates, 91 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
686	\$250.00	\$100.00	\$150.00	.....	40
687	605.00	450.00	155.00	.....	74
688	1,100.00	966.00	134.00	.....	88
689	2,225.00	1,310.00	915.00	.....	59
690	300.00	210.00	90.00	.....	70
Total,	\$4,480.00	\$3,036.00	\$1,444.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 5 Estates, 68.

TOWN OF PORTLAND.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
691	\$1,553.00	\$1,600.00	.....	\$47.00	103
692	150.00	175.00	.....	25.00	117
693	2,523.00	2,800.00	.....	277.00	111
694	3,265.00	1,700.00	\$1,565.00	.....	52
695	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	60
696	11,600.00	9,450.00	2,150.00	.....	81
697	1,180.00	1,475.00	.....	295.00	125
698	3,000.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	.....	60
699	2,200.00	1,500.00	700.00	.....	68
	\$27,971.00	\$22,000.00	\$6,615.00	\$644.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 9 Estates, 79 Per Cent.

TOWN OF VERNON.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
700	\$1,200.00	\$300.00	\$900.00	.....	25
701	9,000.00	4,950.00	4,050.00	.....	55
702	800.00	500.00	300.00	.....	62
703	800.00	300.00	500.00	.....	37
704	4,700.00	2,000.00	2,700.00	.....	43
705	5,000.00	1,900.00	3,100.00	.....	38
706	3,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	.....	29
707	1,200.00	500.00	700.00	.....	42
708	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	50
709	1,800.00	500.00	1,300.00	.....	28
710	2,500.00	900.00	1,600.00	.....	36
711	1,950.00	1,500.00	450.00	.....	77
	*\$34,450.00	*\$15,350.00	*\$19,100.00	.....

*Amount carried forward.

TOWN OF VERNON—CONCLUDED.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	*\$34,450.00	*\$15,350.00	*\$19,100.00		
712	6,500.00	2,350.00	4,150.00	.....	36
713	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	.....	40
714	900.00	400.00	500.00	.....	44
715	1,000.00	450.00	550.00	.....	45
716	7,500.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	.....	40
717	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	.....	33
718	3,500.00	1,200.00	2,300.00	.....	34
719	2,000.00	1,200.00	800.00	.....	60
	\$73,850.00	\$30,150.00	\$43,700.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 20 Estates, 41 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

TOWN OF STAFFORD.

Number of Estate.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal Over Assessment.	Amount of Assessment Over Appraisal.	Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
720	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$100.00	.....	80
721	1,000.00	680.00	920.00	.....	42
722	2,850.00	1,050.00	1,800.00	.....	37
723	1,520.00	575.00	945.00	.....	38
724	350.00	150.00	200.00	.....	43
725	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	.....	50
726	8,600.00	3,600.00	5,000.00	.....	42
727	9,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	.....	56
728	1,000.00	400.00	600.00	.....	40
729	1,500.00	600.00	900.00	.....	40
730	1,900.00	800.00	1,100.00	.....	42
731	1,150.00	679.00	471.00	.....	59
732	750.00	400.00	350.00	.....	53
	\$31,920.00	\$14,934.00	\$16,986.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 13 Estates, 47 Per Cent.

PROBATE RETURNS—RECAPITULATION.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Hartford, . .	78	\$915,923.00	\$599,909.00	\$316,731.00	\$717.00	65
Bloomfield, .	2	9,975.00	5,328.00	4,647.00	.....	53
Glastonbury, .	10	15,543.00	13,431.00	2,593.00	481.00	86
Newington, .	1	13,675.00	8,839.00	4,836.00	.....	65
Rocky Hill, .	4	17,687.00	14,236.00	3,451.00	.....	80
West Hartford,	2	11,000.00	6,212.00	4,788.00	.....	56
Wethersfield, .	8	36,305.00	18,250.00	18,055.00	.....	50
Windsor Locks,	8	36,492.00	26,640.00	11,752.00	1,900.00	73
New Britain, .	11	87,550.00	44,900.00	42,650.00	.....	51
Bristol, . .	10	34,416.00	17,960.00	16,456.00	.....	52
Farmington, .	16	51,930.00	29,542.00	22,928.00	540.00	57
Plainville, .	13	29,635.00	15,300.00	14,335.00	.....	52
Manchester, .	13	38,585.00	17,606.00	20,979.00	.....	46
Southington, .	12	37,587.00	24,677.00	13,510.00	600.00	66
Total, . .	188	\$1,336,303.00	\$842,830.00	\$497,711.00	\$4,238.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 188 Estates, 63 Per Cent.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
New Haven, .	115	\$1,270,193.00	\$699,445.00	\$573,653.00	\$2,905.00	55
East Haven, .	3	5,200.00	3,200.00	2,000.00	.....	61
Hamden, . .	13	129,371.00	63,075.00	66,920.00	624.00	49
North Haven, .	7	18,080.00	9,760.00	8,345.00	25.00	54
Orange, . .	17	54,250.00	29,950.00	24,310.00	10.00	55
Seymour, . .	5	18,075.00	9,350.00	8,725.00	.....	52
Woodbridge, .	2	2,165.00	1,291.00	874.00	.....	60
Branford, . .	12	38,411.00	26,053.00	12,558.00	200.00	68
Total, . .	174	*\$1,535,745.00	*\$842,124.00	*\$697,385.00	*\$3,764.00	

*Amount carried forward.

PROBATE RETURNS—RECAPITULATION.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
	174	*\$1,535,745.00	*\$842,124.00	*\$697,385.00	*\$3,764.00	
Derby, . .	6	25,305.00	30,180.00	.....	4,875.00	119
Guilford, . .	15	34,919.00	26,552.00	8,585.00	218.00	76
Ansonia, . .	21	80,250.00	34,650.00	45,600.00	.....	43
Meriden, . .	12	149,625.00	74,130.00	75,495.00	.....	50
Wallingford, .	18	92,941.00	57,081.00	36,085.00	225.00	61
Waterbury, .	11	215,613.00	63,230.00	152,383.00	.....	29
Total, . .	257	\$2,134,398.00	\$1,127,947.00	\$1,015,533.00	\$9,082.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 257 Estates, 53 Per Cent.

*Amount brought forward.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
New London, .	19	\$201,750.00	\$103,700.00	\$98,400.00	\$350.00	51
Norwich, . .	22	85,860.00	61,138.00	24,760.00	38.00	71
Stonington, .	15	68,275.00	43,850.00	27,025.00	2,600.00	64
Total, . .	56	\$355,885.00	\$208,688.00	\$150,185.00	\$2,988.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 56 Estates, 59 Per Cent.

PROBATE RETURNS—RECAPITULATION.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Bridgeport, .	30	\$687,928.00	\$598,750.00	\$98,078.00	\$8,900.00	87
Danbury, . .	17	73,700.00	40,300.00	35,400.00	2,000.00	55
Greenwich, .	16	113,925.00	59,500.00	54,525.00	100.00	52
Huntington, .	9	18,675.00	6,696.00	11,979.00	.....	36
Norwalk, . .	16	161,550.00	116,270.00	47,080.00	1,800.00	72
Stamford, . .	13	234,400.00	110,050.00	124,350.00	.....	47
Total, . . .	101	\$1,290,178.00	\$931,566.00	\$371,412.00	\$12,800.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 101 Estates 72 Per Cent.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Windham, .	13	\$51,875.00	\$25,183.00	\$26,692.00	.....	49
Killingly, .	10	32,225.00	14,980.00	17,320.00	\$75.00	46
Putnam, . .	6	16,900.00	11,675.00	5,225.00	.....	69
Total, . . .	29	\$101,000.00	\$51,838.00	\$49,237.00	\$75.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 29 Estates, 51 Per Cent.

PROBATE RETURNS—RECAPITULATION.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Litchfield, . .	7	\$28,200.00	\$20,060.00	\$8,140.00	.....	71
Torrington, . .	12	70,400.00	55,610.00	14,790.00	.....	79
Winchester, . .	11	37,576.00	19,950.00	18,126.00	\$500.00	53
Total, . .	30	\$136,176.00	\$95,620.00	\$41,056.00	\$500.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 30 Estates, 70 Per Cent.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Middletown, . .	24	\$134,051.00	\$122,355.00	\$19,241.00	\$7,545.00	91
Chatham, . .	5	4,480.00	3,036.00	1,444.00	.....	68
Portland, . .	9	27,971.00	22,000.00	6,615.00	644.00	79
Total, . .	38	\$166,502.00	\$147,391.00	\$27,300.00	\$8,189.00	

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 38 Estates, 89 Per Cent.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWN.	Number of Estates.	Value as Appraised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as Assessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assessment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value.
Vernon, . .	20	\$73,850.00	\$30,150.00	\$43,700.00	.....	41
Stafford, . .	13	31,920.00	14,934.00	16,986.00	.....	47
Total, . .	33	\$105,770.00	\$45,084.00	\$60,686.00	.....

Average Per Cent. Assessment of Appraised Value, 33 Estates, 43 Per Cent.

PROBATE RETURNS—RECAPITULATION.

SUMMARY.

BY COUNTIES.	Number of Estates.	Value as Ap- praised by Probate Court, 1895.	Value as As- sessed on Grand List, 1894.	Amount of Appraisal in Excess of Assessment.	Amount of Assess- ment in Excess of Appraisal.	Average Per Cent. Assess- ment of Ap- praised Value.
Hartford, . .	188	\$1,336,303.00	\$842,830.00	\$497,711.00	\$4,238.00	63
New Haven, . .	257	2,134,398.00	1,127,947.00	1,015,533.00	9,082.00	53
New London, . .	56	355,885.00	208,688.00	150,185.00	2,988.00	59
Fairfield, . .	101	1,290,178.00	931,566.00	371,412.00	12,800.00	72
Windham, . .	29	101,000.00	51,838.00	49,237.00	75.00	51
Litchfield, . .	30	136,176.00	95,620.00	41,056.00	500.00	70
Middlesex, . .	38	166,502.00	147,391.00	27,300.00	8,189.00	89
Tolland, . .	33	105,770.00	45,084.00	60,686.00	.....	43
Total, . .	732	\$5,626,212.00	\$3,450,964.00	\$2,213,120.00	\$37,872.00	61

PART III.

TAXATION.

1. CORPORATIONS.
2. RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. ASSESSMENT.
4. PER CENT. ASSESSMENT OF AMOUNT TAXABLE.

CORPORATIONS.

RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF STATE AND ASSESSMENTS FOR TAXES.

SECTION 1956 of the General Statutes requires all joint stock corporations to lodge annually with the Secretary of State a sworn statement of the financial condition of each. The prescribed form of such return is printed herewith:

We, _____ *President,*
and _____ *Treasurer,*
of the _____

a joint stock corporation, organized under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Connecticut relating to joint stock companies, and located in _____ in said State, in compliance with the requirements of said laws, hereby certify under oath:

That the condition of the affairs of said company, as nearly as the same could be ascertained, on the first day of _____ 189 , in the following particulars, was as follows:

1. The amount of capital stock actually paid in was _____
2. The cash value of its real estate was _____
3. The cash value of its personal estate, exclusive of patents, was _____
4. The amount of its debts was _____
5. The amounts of its credits was _____
6. The name, residence and number of shares of each shareholder was _____

Names	Residence.	No. of shares.
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this _____
day of _____ 189

President.

Treasurer.

State of _____ }
County of _____ } *ss.*

Personally appeared _____ *President,*
and _____ *Treasurer,*
of the _____

signers of the foregoing certificate, and made solemn
oath to the truth of the same before me.

Notary Public.

Justice of the Peace.

Commissioner of the Superior Court.

GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT.

SEC. 1956.* The president and treasurer of every joint stock corporation shall annually, on or before the fifteenth day of February or August, lodge with the town clerk of the town in which such corporation is located, a certificate, signed and sworn to by them, showing the condition of its affairs as nearly as the same can be ascertained on the first day of December or January, or on the first day of June or July next preceding the time of making such certificate, in the following particulars, to wit:

1. The amount of capital stock actually paid in.
2. The cash value of its real estate.
3. The cash value of its personal estate, exclusive of patents.
4. The amount of its debts.
5. The amount of its credits.
6. The name, residence and number of shares of each shareholder.

And said town clerk shall record said certificate at length in a book to be kept for that purpose.

And a duplicate of said certificate, except the name residence and number of shares of each stockholder, shall also be made, sworn to, and lodged by them as aforesaid with the secretary of this State, which certificate shall be recorded at length by him in a book to be kept for that purpose,

SEC. 1968. Every joint stock corporation shall pay to the Secretary of the State, for the use of the State, the sum of one dollar for filing and recording each of the several certificates required by this chapter."

*As amended by Chapter LXV of the Public Acts of 1889.

When properly filled out and the intent of the law complied with, this statement is one upon which absolute reliance can be placed, and is largely made use of by commercial agencies and others, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual financial standing of the different corporations making such returns, and upon which their commercial rating or credit is determined. While there is every evidence that some corporations which have filed statements, have done so with but little regard for accuracy, yet in most instances they can be taken as being reliable.

One important fact ascertained by this investigation is, that there are many corporations whose officers make no returns of any description to the State, as required by the Section of the Statutes referred to above, the reason for such neglect or failure, it is fair to assume, being, that a true statement of their condition is not desired by them to be made public, either from a wish on their part to conceal from the view of the Assessors the amount of their taxable property, or to prevent the publicity of their real standing, for the purpose of obtaining credit on the assumption that their financial condition is on a better or more sound footing than it really is. From either point of view it does not redound to the credit of the neglecting corporations, and as their corporate existence is derived from the State itself, the power which brought them into corporate life should most certainly enact some sort of legislation, which would in some degree compel the more complete observance of law in reference to the filing of annual statements with the State officials in whose charge they really are, so far as a legal corporate existence is concerned. The penalty for such neglect in this State is of minor consideration to those corporations desiring to conceal or evade the disclosure of the actual amount of taxable estate owned by them as a corporate body, for the Statutes prescribe only that "All officers of such corporations who shall intentionally fail to perform any of the duties by law required of them, shall be jointly and severally liable for all its debts contracted during the period of such failure." (Sec. 1959, General Statutes).

Therefore, it is seen that in the event of the failure or neglect of the officers of any solvent corporation to comply with the legal requirements as regards the return to the Secretary of State, the penalty is of no account, for no danger of loss to them would accrue should they be compelled to assume the debts for the period of such failure, and let the same rule apply to the officers

of those corporations which may be insolvent, yet continuing to do business, and the penalty has little, if any, effect, for the officers of a corporation known by them to be insolvent, and which knowledge would doubtless have been the reason of their neglect to file the required statement, have abundant means of protection against personal liability in the event of insolvency proceedings, and, while the intent of the law may have been, and no doubt was, to secure annual statements from all corporations, yet it has very evidently failed of its purpose, and should be replaced by a more stringent and effective one.

The law recently enacted in the State of New York, with reference to reports of corporations to assessors might be considered as having an application to the needs of Connecticut along the lines of reform in the system which prevails in the State, and which permits of no means of obtaining the actual amount of taxable property owned by corporations, unless the officers of the incorporated companies choose to disclose it. The law above alluded to provides that, "in case of neglect to furnish such statements within thirty days after the time provided, the company so neglecting shall forfeit to the people of the State for each statement so omitted to be furnished the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars." A similar enactment would be of great value to the people of Connecticut, in this, that by means of its enforcement large amounts of taxable property owned by corporations, which now escape the payment of the just proportion of the tax levy in the towns where they are located, would then, by reason of the required return made by them under oath, be placed on the same plane with all other institutions, associations or persons liable to taxation, and thus the principle that all inhabitants should be taxed on an equality one with the other would in this regard be accomplished.

For the purpose of ascertaining the proportional amount of assessments against the corporations making sworn returns to the Secretary of State, the Bureau procured from the Secretary's office, copies of the annual statements made by them previous to February 15th, 1895, and for the purpose of comparison with the assessments against the property of the same corporations, 291 statements and assessments were examined, the result being found in the tables following this analysis. In further explanation of the means used to reach the tabulated results, it should be stated that all the material used in this connection has been most carefully

collated and arranged in as plain and simple a form as it was possible to be devised, and as will be seen by reference to the tables, the sworn returns as to cash value of real and personal estate (exclusive of patents), are combined, and in the event of the amount of debts exceeding the amount of credits, the latter amount is deducted from the former, and in case the reverse of these conditions is found to be true, the amount of the debts is deducted from the amount of the credits, thus by combining the sworn cash value of real and personal estate, deducting the amount of debts when in excess of the credits, and adding the amount of credits in excess of indebtedness, the actual amount taxable is reached.

IDENTITY OF CORPORATION CONCEALED.

It is not the purpose of this Bureau to disclose the identity of the corporations, the condition of, or the assessment against which this chapter of the report has to do, and with a view to this concealment of identity the numerical arrangement of the tables was adopted, the matter of location was also considered and the tabulation by counties was devised for the purpose of ascertaining the relation which the Assessor's estimated per cent. of valuation in the several counties of the State bears to the actual per cent. of sworn taxable value assessed against the corporations situated in the same localities.

GENERAL COMPARISON.

The table on Page 59 of this report gives the Assessors' estimate of the per cent. of true value at which property in the several counties of the State is assessed. The purpose of this comparison of percentages is to show the relative per cent. of assessment of property of corporations as compared to the estimates given by Assessors of all property in the same localities. It must be remembered in making comparisons, that the percentages obtained concerning corporations are reached by comparing the assessment against them with the sworn returns made by them to the Secretary of State, thus, carrying this method to its conclusion, it is found that in Hartford County sixty corporations show net taxable property to the amount of \$4,622,973.00. These corporations were assessed for purposes of taxation at *\$1,828,284.00,

*There were instances discovered of Corporations in this and other Counties of the State, which were assessed for taxes in more than one town, in which case the amount of assessment in all the towns is included in amount assessed.

or 39.5 per cent. of amount taxable, assuming that the return made to the Secretary of State was a true statement of the amount of taxable property actually possessed by them. The Assessors' estimate of the per cent. of true value at which property in this county was assessed is 69.8 per cent., the accurate manner in which these results have been reached precludes the possibility of error, and the facts indisputably prove that corporations err in permitting assessments to be laid against them at a sum so much below the amount they are really possessed of and to the value of which their officers make oath.

Following the same rule as regards the other counties in the State, the result is reached that in New Haven County the ninety-nine corporations, with which comparisons are made, having a net taxable property of \$8,495,140.00, were assessed at \$3,437,514.00, or 40.5 per cent. of amount taxable, while the Assessors' estimate of true value at which property in the county was assessed is 60.8 per cent.

The twenty corporations located in New London County, having a net taxable property of \$2,419,354.00, were assessed at \$1,046,635.00, or 43.3 per cent of amount taxable, the Assessors' estimate being 74.1 per cent.

In Fairfield County, forty-eight corporations show a net taxable property of \$2,788,398.00, which was assessed at \$1,351,900.00, or 48.5 per cent. of amount taxable, 80.8 per cent. being the estimate made by the Assssors of the per cent. of true value at which all property in the county was assessed.

The eight corporations located in Windham County, having a net taxable property of \$469,808.00, were assessed at \$356,948.00, or 76 per cent. of amount taxable, the Assessors' estimate that property in this county is assessed at 58.6 per cent. of true value.

In Litchfield County there are thirty-six corporations with which comparisons were made, the net taxable property of which amounted to \$2,363,100.00, the assessment being \$1,382,313.00, or 58.5 per cent. of amount taxable. The Assessors' estimate of ratio of true value at which property is assessed in the county being 81 per cent.

The nine corporations located in Middlesex County, having a net taxable property of \$1,362,930.00, were assessed at \$765,889.00, or 56.2 per cent. of amount taxable, 80.4 per cent. being the Assessors' estimate of the proportion of true value at which property in the county is assessed.

In Tolland County, the eleven corporations located there have a net taxable property of \$1,163,502.00, and was assessed for 338,844.00, or 29.1 per cent. of amount taxable, the Assessors' estimate of true value at which property is assessed in the county being 47.6 per cent.

The two hundred and ninety-one corporations in the entire State with which comparisons are made, show a net taxable property of \$23,685,205.00, and were assessed at \$10,508,327.00, or 44.4 per cent. of amount taxable, while the Assessors estimate that all property in the State is assessed at 69.6 per cent. of true value.

The comparisons and figures given in the foregoing are conclusive evidence that legislative treatment is required to secure equality in the assessment of the property of corporations as well as that of individuals, and steps should be taken at the incoming session of the General Assembly, toward the enactment of such laws as will require all corporations to render a statement in detail to the Boards of Assessors of the respective towns in which they are located, of all taxable property owned by them. This statement to be made under oath, and the law should also provide for the infliction of some penalty for neglecting to comply with such requirement.

MORTGAGED CORPORATIONS.

It was found upon examination of the records in the various towns wherein the several corporations were assessed for purposes of taxation, that there were mortgages recorded against many of them. It was also ascertained that an element of uncertainty existed as to whether the amounts of such mortgages were included in the statements of indebtedness as returned by the corporations to the Secretary of State; it being obviously true in many cases, as will be explained further on in this analysis, that the sum given as being "amount of debts" had no reference to incumbrances in form of real estate mortgages, this portion of the chapter, therefore, is devoted to those corporations against which mortgages were recorded, the number only, taken from the numerically arranged table, indicating to which corporation reference is made, and in order that the actual condition may be more clearly shown and understood, the amount of debts (not deducting credits) as returned to the Secretary of State, is given, and also the amount assessed against the mortgaged corporation, together with the amount of the before mentioned mortgages.

Thus it will be seen that in some instances, the amount of mortgage exceeds the amount returned as "debts," and in others the mortgage incumbrance exceeds the amount assessed against the corporation, thereby furnishing a foundation in fact for the contention that corporations are in some cases, taxed for a less amount than their just proportion, and proceeding upon the theory that taxes upon a mortgage debt are paid by the mortgagor, it will be seen that the amount taxable as given in the table would be increased by an amount equal to the mortgage, were the amount of such mortgage included in the statement to the Secretary of State as "debts." Comment on the peculiarities, as they are found to exist, would be out of place, and the bare statement of facts are given, and whatever inference may be drawn from them must be taken without instigation by this Bureau.

Corporation No. 12 is mortgaged to the amount of \$48,000.00; is assessed at \$42,060.00 and returns as amount of debts \$109,643.00. In the compilation as shown in the table, the amount of credits was deducted from the stated indebtedness, thereby reaching the amount taxable. If the mortgage debt, however, was included in the return to the Secretary of State of "amount of debts," it is obvious that the amount taxable should be increased by the amount of the mortgage, unless such mortgage should be non-taxable against the mortgagor, which is a very remote contingency, but the facts concerning which it is impossible for this Bureau to state.

Corporation No. 16 is mortgaged to the amount of \$12,000.00; is assessed at \$10,500.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$20,800.00. Very evidently the latter amount includes the mortgage debt, and equally as obvious is the fact that it is taxed for an amount less than full value.

Corporation No. 20 is mortgaged to the amount of \$1,600.00; is assessed at \$5,500.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$57.00, showing that the amount of mortgage was not included in the statement of debts, and the amount given in the table as taxable, is evidently correct.

Corporation No. 24 is mortgaged to the amount of \$7,500.00; is assessed at \$2,500.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$7,824.00, being taxed for one-third of the amount of its mortgage debt, is certainly proof positive that this corporation is not bearing its just proportion of the burden of taxation.

Corporation No. 31, is mortgaged to the amount of \$4,766.00; is assessed at \$15,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$54,719.00.

Corporation No. 32 is mortgaged to the amount of \$10,000.00; is assessed at \$7,500.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$29,967.00, being one of the many other corporations which acquiesce in an assessment for taxes on an amount less than its mortgage debt.

Corporation No. 36 is mortgaged to the amount of \$12,500.00, is assessed at \$10,050.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$22,511.00.

Corporation No. 49 is mortgaged to the amount of \$60,000.00; is assessed at \$125,025.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$94,544.00.

Corporation No. 81 is bonded for \$25,000.00; is assessed at \$12,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$35,763.00.

Corporation No. 107 is mortgaged to the amount of \$29,200.00; is assessed at \$18,500.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$100,049.00.

Corporation No. 108 is mortgaged to the amount of \$50,000.00; is assessed at \$33,000.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$99,000.00.

Corporation No. 112 is mortgaged to the amount of \$32,000.00; is assessed at \$75,000.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$60,355.00.

Corporation No. 121 is mortgaged to the amount of \$18,000.00; is assessed at \$20,000.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$20,000.00.

Corporation No. 123 is mortgaged to the amount of \$30,000.00; is assessed at \$30,000.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$46,708.00.

Corporation No. 130 is mortgaged to the amount of \$9,677.90; is assessed at \$6,500.00 and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$12,800.

Corporation No. 150 is bonded for \$137,863.19; is assessed at \$211,860.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$184,463.00.

Corporation No. 151 is mortgaged to the amount of \$12,000.00; is assessed at \$30,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$48,000.00.

Corporation No. 165 is bonded for \$20,000.00; is assessed at \$30,010.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$34,803.00.

Corporation No. 168 is mortgaged to the amount of \$10,000.00; is assessed at \$7,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$2,150.00.

Corporation No. 169 is mortgaged to the amount of \$1,500.00; is assessed at \$3,450.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$1,874.00.

Corporation No. 183 is mortgaged to the amount of \$3,000.00; is assessed at \$14,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$8,350.00.

Corporation No. 196 is mortgaged to the amount of \$20,000.00; is assessed at \$17,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$27,000.00.

Corporation No. 201 is mortgaged to the amount of \$5,000.00; is assessed at \$7,700.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$25,921.00.

Corporation No. 205 is mortgaged to the amount of \$4,000.00; is assessed at \$11,575.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$4,000.00.

Corporation No. 215 is mortgaged to the amount of \$8,500.00; is assessed at \$16,500.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$23,300.00.

Corporation No. 216 is mortgaged to the amount of \$20,000.00; is assessed at \$28,600.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$68,285.00.

Corporation No. 220 is mortgaged to the amount of \$81,500.00; is assessed at \$55,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$96,673.00.

Corporation No. 244 is mortgaged to the amount of \$100,000.00; is assessed at \$84,125.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts \$106,355.00.

Corporation No. 275 is mortgaged to the amount of \$5,500.00; is assessed at \$5,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$1,940.00.

Corporation No. 276 is mortgaged to the amount of \$31,000.00; is assessed at \$54,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$36,000.00.

Corporation No. 283 is mortgaged to the amount of \$1,500.00; is assessed at \$3,000.00, and returns to the Secretary of State as debts, \$11,079.00.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.		Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
1		\$49,103	....	\$15,877	\$64,980	\$89,000	....	\$24,020
2		83,500	....	46,000	129,500	191,500	....	62,000
3		40,000	....	5,000	45,000	25,000	\$20,000	....
4		28,000	\$10,000	....	18,000	15,250	2,750	....
5		35,307	25,589	....	9,718	10,000	....	282
6		7,438	1,102	....	6,336	6,000	336	....
7		150,000	....	4,000	154,000	60,000	94,000	....
8		134,269	....	4,167	138,436	38,000	100,436	....
9		69,573	....	3,342	72,915	17,500	55,415	....
10		4,432	....	3,421	7,853	7,000	853	....
11		15,800	282	....	15,518	4,070	11,448	....
12	(1)	148,673	94,459	....	54,214	42,060	12,154	....
13		17,595	....	12,956	30,551	6,000	24,551	....
14		12,000	220	....	11,780	3,600	8,180	....
15		10,285	2,000	....	8,285	2,500	5,785	....
16	(2)	41,000	15,200	....	25,800	10,500	15,300	....
17		90,791	16,570	....	74,221	25,000	49,221	....
18		9,750	....	700	10,450	2,600	7,850	....
19		52,523	4,441	....	48,082	14,000	34,082	....
20	(3)	6,500	....	45	6,545	5,500	1,045	....
21		37,000	....	3,000	40,000	21,000	19,000	....
22		27,126	14,426	....	12,700	2,500	10,200	....
23		128,035	....	12,963	140,998	28,450	112,548	....
24	(4)	13,000	7,822	....	5,178	2,500	2,678	....
25		13,629	....	1,370	14,999	5,800	9,199	....
26		7,330	4,407	....	2,923	1,650	1,273	....
27		20,917	....	9,083	30,000	8,000	22,000	....
28		55,642	....	27,655	83,297	23,320	59,977	....
Total.		*\$1,309,218	*\$196,518	*\$149,579	*\$1,262,279	*\$668,300	*\$680,281	*\$86,302

*Amount carried forward.

(1). Mortgage \$48,000.

(2). Mortgage, \$12,000.

(3). Mortgage, \$1,600.

(4). Mortgage, \$7,5000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.		Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
		*\$1,309,218	*\$196,518	*\$149,579	*\$1,262,279	*\$668,300	*\$680,281	*\$86,302
29		29,527	....	2,970	32,497	18,010	14,487	....
30		52,000	....	....	52,000	25,000	27,000	....
31	(5)	60,742	14,086	....	46,656	15,000	31,656	....
32	(6)	42,907	....	28,201	71,108	7,500	63,608	....
33		15,000	10,000	....	5,000	10,000	....	5,000
34		30,000	2,000	....	28,000	22,500	5,500	....
35		10,947	545	....	10,402	1,500	8,902	....
36	(7)	78,449	9,578	....	68,871	10,050	58,821	....
37		100,000	58,500	....	41,500	22,525	18,975	....
38		35,800	8,300	....	27,500	35,800	....	8,300
39		11,423	....	3,541	14,964	4,500	10,464	....
40		32,286	....	28,839	61,125	37,977	23,148	....
41		508,372	145,827	....	362,545	90,000	272,545	....
42		149,552	....	13,142	162,694	97,000	65,694	....
43		48,562	....	11,438	60,000	69,000	....	9,000
44		242,000	....	105,000	347,000	150,000	197,000	....
45		111,945	....	6,967	118,912	80,000	38,912	....
46		136,148	....	9,319	145,467	52,395	93,072	....
47		138,780	37,990	....	100,790	51,380	49,410	....
48		15,000	....	4,100	19,100	2,500	16,600	....
49	(8)	75,000	....	84,569	159,569	125,025	34,544	....
50		89,062	....	15,933	104,995	38,000	66,995	....
51		24,100	300	....	23,800	18,000	5,800	....
52		3,583	....	....	3,583	500	3,083	....
53		280,000	46,000	....	234,000	112,150	121,850	....
54		23,234	....	28,797	52,031	6,500	45,531	....
55		51,175	....	21,308	72,483	20,650	51,833	....
Total,		†\$3,704,812	†\$529,644	†\$513,703	†\$3,688,871	†\$1,791,762	†\$2,005,711	†\$108,602

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(5). Mortgage, \$4,766.

(6). Mortgage, \$10,000.

(7). Mortgage, \$12,500.

(8). Mortgage, \$60,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
	*\$3,704,812	*\$529,644	*\$513,703	*\$3,688,871	*\$1,791,762	*\$2,005,711	*\$108,602
56	125,261	....	51,350	176,611	133,600	43,011	....
57	170,000	60,000	....	110,000	75,500	34,500	....
58	2,433	....	123	2,556	850	1,706	....
59	124,253	65,059	....	59,194	30,400	28,794	....
60	28,255	8,334	....	19,921	2,500	17,421	....
61	215,000	12,000	....	203,000	61,500	141,500	....
62	162,244	87,244	....	75,000	50,000	25,000	....
63	100,000	....	12,200	112,200	41,033	71,167	....
64	36,000	8,000	....	28,000	30,660	....	2,660
65	1,505	....	1,060	2,565	750	1,815	....
66	17,851	....	2,327	20,178	20,000	178	....
67	20,000	....	6,752	26,752	6,000	20,752	....
68	2,204	....	80	2,284	1,400	884	....
69	725,629	....	68,175	793,804	170,200	623,604	....
70	4,216	....	1,033	5,249	1,025	4,224	....
71	25,785	4,653	....	21,132	....	21,132	....
72	18,727	....	7,600	26,327	4,500	21,827	....
73	19,929	....	5,248	25,177	1,500	23,677	....
74	26,053	....	4,094	30,147	3,900	26,247	....
75	50,942	....	4,498	55,440	15,000	40,440	....
76	226,689	....	6,615	233,304	224,000	9,304	....
77	45,730	....	384	46,114	5,800	40,314	....
78	36,455	9,941	....	26,514	21,600	4,914	....
79	106,928	12,024	....	94,904	22,000	72,904	....
80	19,148	....	4,830	23,978	24,000	....	22
81 (9)	42,060	9,283	....	32,777	12,000	20,777	....
82	30,000	16,522	....	13,487	9,000	4,487	....
83	65,899	....	8,987	74,886	8,650	66,236	....
84	19,700	3,726	....	15,974	3,000	12,974	....
85	66,667	....	33,333	100,000	30,000	70,000	....
Total,	†\$6,240,384	†\$826,430	†\$732,392	†\$6,146,346	†\$2,802,130	†\$3,455,500	†\$111,284

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(9). Bonded, \$25,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
	*\$6,240,384	*\$826,430	*\$732,392	*\$6,146,346	*\$2,802,130	*\$3,455,500	*\$111,284
86	10,165	....	4,597	14,762	1,500	13,262	....
87	114,342	....	735	115,077	33,125	81,952	....
88	264,759	117,374	....	147,385	55,000	92,385	....
89	106,579	45,923	....	60,656	25,000	35,656	....
90	16,612	....	5,137	21,749	13,000	8,749	....
91	350,000	....	....	350,000	72,000	278,000	....
92	18,274	3,024	....	15,250	6,500	8,750	....
93	159,588	....	27,633	187,221	40,000	147,221	....
94	24,000	....	10,500	34,500	29,000	5,500	....
95	89,602	....	11,429	101,031	61,400	39,631	....
96	10,710	....	3,061	13,771	5,000	8,771	....
97	2,310	....	726	3,036	500	2,536	....
98	11,553	....	3,624	15,177	5,000	10,177	....
99	50,000	21,389	....	28,611	14,000	14,611	....
100	57,747	....	9,012	66,759	5,975	60,784	....
101	32,330	1,043	....	31,287	2,200	29,087	....
102	73,000	....	52,000	125,000	60,000	65,000	....
103	415,987	173,101	....	242,886	90,000	152,886	....
105	70,172	9,473	....	60,699	27,500	33,199	....
105	646,549	135,162	....	511,387	50,000	461,387	....
106	224,502	110,089	....	114,413	20,500	93,913	....
107 (10)	157,132	79,599,	....	77,533	18,500	59,033	....
108 (11)	170,000	53,500	....	116,500	33,000	83,500	....
109	45,242	10,287	....	34,955	13,000	21,955	....
110	27,014	15,736	....	11,278	4,000	7,278	....
111	19,263	4,893	....	14,370	9,300	5,070	....
112 (12)	237,709	38,710	....	198,999	75,000	123,999	....
Total,	†\$9,645,525	†\$1,645,733	†\$860,846	†\$8,860,638	†\$3,572,130	†\$5,399,792	†\$111,284

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(10). Mortgage, \$29,200.

(11). Mortgage, \$50,000.

(12). Mortgage, \$32,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount. Taxable
	*\$9,645,525	*\$1,645,733	*\$860,846	*\$8,860,638	*\$3,572,130	*\$5,399,792	*\$111,284
113	121,200	....	6,550	127,750	50,000	77,750	....
114	103,550	....	17,624	121,174	100,000	21,174	....
115	6,941	....	189	7,130	1,200	5,930	....
116	21,388	10,874	....	10,514	2,500	8,014	....
117	303,340	....	41,112	344,452	150,672	193,780	....
118	4,300	....	100	4,400	2,000	2,400	....
119	13,800	....	3,900	17,700	10,600	7,100	....
120	50,000	....	30,000	80,000	17,000	63,000	....
121 (13)	65,606	19,539	....	46,067	20,000	26,067	....
122	533,000	....	103,000	636,000	105,200	530,800	....
123 (14)	123,906	45,578	....	78,328	30,000	48,328	....
124	271,572	....	54,657	326,229	200,000	126,229	....
125	12,150	....	500	12,650	7,200	5,450	....
126	17,217	....	197	17,414	6,500	10,914	....
127	8,318	....	5,054	13,372	6,000	7,372	....
128	5,259	....	1,241	6,500	800	5,700	....
129	55,111	24,340	....	30,771	2,000	28,771	....
130 (15)	100,000	7,809	....	92,191	6,500	85,691	....
131	44,275	8,125	....	36,150	4,320	31,830	....
132	64,487	....	10,953	75,440	6,000	69,440	....
133	8,995	3,416	....	5,579	3,500	2,079	....
134	78,284	10,360	....	67,924	30,000	37,924	....
135	1,269	465	....	804	650	154	....
136	19,958	....	4,978	24,936	2,200	22,736	....
137	30,000	....	90	30,090	6,000	24,090	....
138	1,772	457	....	1,315	550	765	...
139	185,000	65,000	....	120,000	147,500	....	27,500
140	38,800	....	12,200	51,000	5,000	46,000	....
Total,	†\$11,935,023	†\$1,841,696	†\$1,153,191	†\$11,246,518	†\$4,496,022	†\$6,889,280	†\$138,784

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(13.) Mortgage, \$18,000.

(14.) Mortgage, \$30,000.

(15.) Mortgage, \$9,677.90

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.		Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
		*\$11,935,023	*\$1,841,696	*\$1,153,191	*\$11,246,518	*\$4,496,022	*\$6,889,280	*\$138,784
141		145,000	30,000	....	115,000	43,300	71,700	....
142		103,463	15,221	....	88,242	22,000	66,242	...
143		19,081	....	147	19,228	3,000	16,228	....
144		199,417	79,103	....	120,314	44,275	76,039	....
145		224,941	....	66,291	291,232	34,500	256,732	....
146		27,000	14,448	....	12,552	10,000	2,552	....
147		10,575	2,091	....	8,484	3,000	5,484	....
148		500,000	....	225,000	725,000	180,000	545,000	....
149		17,000	9,751	....	7,249	3,500	3,749	....
150	(16)	344,716	180,063	....	164,653	211,860	....	47,207
151	(17)	148,000	18,000	....	130,000	30,000	100,000	....
152		150,000	41,367	....	108,633	57,050	51,583	....
153		6,531	74	....	6,457	3,500	2,957	....
154		11,864	3,797	....	8,067	1,450	6,617	....
155		44,904	175	....	44,729	6,200	38,529	....
156		20,800	10,670	....	10,130	6,000	4,130	....
157		43,486	18,488	....	24,998	5,400	19,598	....
158		36,000	....	4,061	40,061	10,750	29,311	....
159		600,000	278,070	....	321,930	330,000	....	8,070
160		46,294	17,644	....	28,650	35,000	....	6,350
161		180,000	35,000	....	145,000	28,000	117,000	....
162		98,783	....	1,378	100,161	10,000	90,161	....
163		104,378	3,840	....	100,538	31,200	69,338	....
164		71,000	1,000	....	70,000	35,500	34,500	....
165	(18)	136,678	31,639	....	105,039	30,010	75,029	....
166		180,874	84,970	....	95,904	55,000	40,904	....
167		51,682	....	11,492	63,174	4,950	58,224	....
Total,		†\$15,457,490	†\$2,717,107	†\$1,461,560	†\$14,201,943	†\$5,731,467	†\$8,670,887	†\$200,411

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(16). Bonded, \$137,863.19.

(17). Mortgage, \$12,000.

(18). Bonded, \$20,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.		Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
		*\$15,457,490	*\$2,717,107	*\$1,461,560	*\$14,201,943	*\$5,731,467	*\$8,670,887	*\$200,411
168	(19)	21,780	1,459	....	20,321	7,000	13,321	....
169	(20)	8,359	....	742	9,101	3,450	5,651	....
170		598,120	202,489	....	395,631	131,000	264,631	....
171		126,900	....	19,380	146,280	62,260	84,020	....
172		61,615	....	5,632	67,247	8,300	58,947	....
173		1,525	....	658	2,183	450	1,733	....
174		579,050	13,908	....	565,142	134,566	430,576	....
175		100,980	47,364	....	53,616	28,650	24,966	....
176		22,165	1,268	....	20,897	7,100	13,797	....
177		30,000	18,100	....	11,900	5,000	6,900	....
178		15,000	100	....	14,900	8,000	6,900	....
179		42,457	....	4,700	47,157	20,000	27,157	....
180		7,428	1,840	....	5,588	5,600	....	12
181		35,725	....	39,344	75,069	35,000	40,069	....
182		2,979	....	750	3,729	550	3,179	....
183	(21)	83,000	2,700	....	80,300	14,000	66,300	....
184		4,713	1,096	....	3,617	1,100	2,517	....
185		219,000	119,000	....	100,000	44,000	56,000	....
186		11,482	4,125	....	7,357	6,000	1,357	....
187		43,703	24,314	....	19,389	15,700	3,689	....
188		72,709	10,752	....	61,957	7,975	53,982	....
189		10,000	....	3,800	13,800	7,000	6,800	....
190		12,706	8,738	....	3,968	8,250	....	4,282
191		12,600	1,900	....	10,700	8,000	2,700	....
192		50,000	....	2,000	52,000	54,350	....	2,350
193		1,620,000	120,000	....	1,500,000	602,000	898,000	....
194		119,255	....	15,059	134,314	54,607	79,707	....
195		251,000	114,700	....	136,300	40,000	96,300	....
Total,		†\$19,621,741	†\$3,410,960	†\$1,553,625	†\$17,764,406	†\$7,051,375	†\$10,920,086	†\$207,055

* Amount brought forward.

† Amount carried forward.

(19.) Mortgage, \$10,000.

(20.) Mortgage, \$1,500.

(21.) Mortgage, \$3,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE--ASSESSMENTS.

No.		Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
		*\$19,621,741	*\$3,410,960	*\$1,553,625	*\$17,764,406	*\$7,051,375	*\$10,920,086	*\$207,055
196	(22)	25,000	7,000	....	18,000	17,000	1,000	....
197		257,842	47,842	....	210,000	116,000	94,000	....
198		47,975	22,695	....	25,280	15,305	9,975	....
199		15,474	....	1,347	16,821	10,400	6,421	....
200		4,626	....	2,451	7,077	1,000	6,077	....
201	(23)	32,899	19,694	....	13,205	7,700	5,505	....
202		5,567	1,784	....	3,783	2,400	1,383	....
203		44,728	2,904	....	41,824	10,150	31,674	....
204		35,850	2,750	....	33,100	22,500	10,600	....
205	(24)	18,640	....	910	19,550	11,575	7,975	....
206		13,664	....	1,767	15,431	2,500	12,931	....
207		174,266	31,884	....	142,382	18,000	124,382	....
208		58,000	....	5,000	63,000	27,850	35,150	....
209		24,661	15,264	....	9,397	10,000	....	603
210		319,751	....	10,936	330,687	127,500	203,187	....
211		23,461	....	6,880	30,341	9,500	20,841	....
212		14,000	3,500	....	10,500	4,000	6,500	....
213		4,703	....	6,207	10,910	4,400	6,510	....
214		27,814	....	12,838	40,652	6,000	34,652	....
215	(25)	37,500	16,500	....	21,000	16,500	4,500	....
216	(26)	127,146	67,006	....	60,140	28,600	31,540	....
217		11,450	3,264	....	8,186	3,000	5,186	....
218		17,000	....	1,000	18,000	11,700	6,300	....
219		10,991	5,401	....	5,590	2,000	3,590	....
220	(27)	142,334	82,334	....	60,000	55,000	5,000	....
221		102,707	3,530	....	99,177	61,435	37,742	....
Total,		†\$21,219,790	†\$3,744,312	†\$1,602,961	†\$19,078,439	†\$7,653,390	†\$11,632,707	†\$207,658

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(22). Mortgage, \$20,000.

(23). Mortgage, \$5,000.

(24). Mortgage, \$4,000.

(25). Mortgage, \$8,500.

(26). Mortgage, \$20,000.

(27). Mortgage, \$81,500.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
	*\$21,219,790	*\$3,744,312	*\$1,602,961	*\$19,078,439	*\$7,653,390	*\$11,632,707	*\$207,658
222	32,128	15,089	....	17,039	10,000	7,039	....
223	10,050	1,000	....	9,050	13,025	....	3,975
224	60,178	....	20,646	80,824	9,250	71,574	....
225	26,000	....	9,578	35,578	17,100	18,478	....
226	9,012	2,166	....	6,846	2,200	4,646	....
227	13,051	11,262	....	1,789	3,000	....	1,211
228	2,500	860	....	1,640	1,000	640	....
229	92,238	32,827	....	59,411	40,000	19,411	....
230	2,967	1,103	....	1,864	770	1,094	....
231	19,000	3,700	....	15,300	6,000	9,300	....
232	74,352	33,902	....	40,450	33,200	7,250	....
233	18,762	....	11,111	29,873	5,000	24,873	....
234	21,976	....	679	22,655	7,500	15,155	....
235	18,651	856	....	17,795	6,000	11,795	....
236	6,000	678	....	5,322	1,000	4,322	....
237	40,000	....	9,425	49,425	30,135	19,290	....
238	14,183	4,657	....	9,526	3,300	6,226	....
239	12,403	....	14,588	26,991	8,400	18,591	....
240	115,738	35,529	....	80,209	49,995	30,214	....
241	43,070	17,024	....	26,046	10,000	16,046	....
242	61,000	21,800	....	39,200	12,000	27,200	....
243	7,000	....	450	7,450	4,000	3,450	....
244 (28)	230,302	66,277	....	164,025	84,125	79,900	....
245	184,142	115,021	....	69,121	79,600	....	10,479
246	32,129	12,129	....	20,000	5,000	15,000	....
247	19,000	....	4,500	23,500	3,500	20,000	....
248	230,000	....	91,000	321,000	273,000	48,000	....
249	13,000	2,000	....	11,000	5,000	6,000	....
250	70,000	....	36,000	106,000	115,000	....	9,000
Total,	†\$22,698,622	†\$4,122,192	†\$1,800,938	†\$20,377,368	†\$8,491,490	†\$12,118,201	†\$232,323

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(28.) Mortgage \$100,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
	*\$22,698,622	*\$4,122,192	*\$1,800,938	*\$20,377,368	*\$8,491,490	*\$12,118,201	*\$232,323
251	30,000	....	1,500	31,500	24,000	7,500	....
252	2,450	....	79	2,529	1,934	595	....
253	5,737	....	1,661	7,398	1,000	6,398	....
254	67,000	....	59,000	126,000	57,400	68,600	....
255	175,000	62,000	....	113,000	50,000	63,000	...
256	20,208	....	3,530	23,738	8,000	15,738	....
257	225,299	47,312	....	177,987	100,000	77,987	....
258	60,000	....	26,356	86,356	26,780	59,576	....
259	9,913	551	....	9,362	3,988	5,374	....
260	31,985	1,700	....	30,285	20,000	10,285	....
261	19,865	....	3,866	23,731	13,500	10,231	....
262	4,000	800	....	3,200	550	2,650	....
263	13,657	3,262	....	10,395	10,000	395	....
264	32,500	....	9,576	42,076	15,000	27,076	....
265	4,500	....	219	4,719	2,500	2,219	....
266	11,000	170	....	10,830	5,500	5,330	....
267	125,000	....	100,000	225,000	75,000	150,000	....
268	14,000	1,100	....	12,900	2,000	10,900	....
269	28,481	3,561	....	24,920	9,500	15,420	....
270	70,674	....	5,226	75,900	55,385	20,515	....
271	273,377	204,096	....	69,281	64,000	5,281	....
272	74,000	36,000	....	38,000	24,100	13,900	....
273	77,507	....	25,727	103,234	78,400	24,834	....
274	24,938	....	11,062	36,000	5,600	30,400	....
275 (29)	9,777	....	5,629	15,406	5,000	10,406	....
276 (30)	61,000	35,000	....	26,000	54,000	....	28,000
277	122,367	10,736	....	111,631	30,000	81,631	....
278	120,000	61,950	....	58,050	20,000	38,050	....
Total,	†\$24,412,857	†\$4,590,430	†\$2,054,369	†\$21,876,796	†\$9,254,627	†\$12,882,492	†\$260,323

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

(29). Mortgage, \$5,500.

(30). Mortgage, \$31,000.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

No.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Debts Less Credits.	Credits Less Debts	Amount Taxable.	Returns to Assessors.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assess- ment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.
	*\$24,412,857	*\$4,590,430	*\$2,054,369	*\$21,876,796	*\$9,254,627	*\$12,882,492	*\$260,323
279	18,979	5,368	....	13,611	10,150	3,461	....
280	106,502	....	18,826	125,328	27,584	97,744	....
281	11,153	....	5,958	17,111	2,000	15,111	....
282	89,500	17,500	....	72,000	43,000	29,000	....
283 (31)	17,046	7,595	....	9,451	3,000	6,451	....
284	10,442	....	77	10,519	2,000	8,519	....
285	6,450	2,594	....	3,856	1,000	2,856	....
286	35,327	580	....	34,747	25,000	9,747	....
287	5,100	189	....	4,911	1,100	3,811	....
288	520,000	....	67,136	587,136	310,000	277,136	....
289	175,000	....	80,539	255,539	190,000	65,539	....
290	95,000	....	5,200	100,200	75,000	25,200	....
291	300,000	....	274,000	574,000	563,866	10,134	....
Total,	\$25,803,356	\$4,624,256	\$2,506,105	\$23,685,205	\$10,508,327	\$13,437,201	\$260,323

*Amount brought forward.

(31.) Mortgage, \$1,500.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$41,000.00	\$25,800.00	\$10,500.00	\$15,300.00	.....	40.7
9,750.00	10,450.00	2,600.00	7,850.00	.....	24.9
7,330.00	2,923.00	1,650.00	1,273.00	.....	56.4
20,917.00	30,000.00	8,000.00	22,000.00	.....	26.7
55,642.00	83,297.00	23,320.00	59,977.00	.....	27.9
52,000.00	52,000.00	25,000.00	27,000.00	.....	48.1
78,449.00	68,871.00	10,050.00	58,821.00	.....	14.6
35,800.00	27,500.00	35,800.00	.....	\$8,300.00	130.2
11,423.00	14,964.00	4,500.00	10,464.00	.....	30.1
136,148.00	145,467.00	52,395.00	93,072.00	.....	36.0
3,583.00	3,583.00	500.00	3,083.00	.....	13.7
280,000.00	234,000.00	112,150.00	121,850.00	.....	47.9
23,234.00	52,031.00	6,500.00	45,531.00	.....	12.5
125,261.00	176,611.00	133,600.00	43,011.00	.....	75.6
28,255.00	19,921.00	2,500.00	17,421.00	.....	12.5
215,000.00	203,000.00	61,500.00	141,500.00	.....	30.5
2,204.00	2,284.00	1,400.00	884.00	.....	61.3
4,216.00	5,249.00	1,025.00	4,224.00	.....	19.5
18,727.00	26,327.00	4,500.00	21,827.00	.....	17.1
19,929.00	25,177.00	1,500.00	23,677.00	.....	5.9
19,700.00	15,974.00	3,000.00	12,974.00	.....	18.5
350,000.00	350,000.00	72,000.00	278,000.00	.....	20.6
18,274.00	15,250.00	6,500.00	8,750.00	.....	42.6
32,330.00	31,287.00	2,200.00	29,087.00	.....	7.0
65,606.00	46,067.00	20,000.00	26,067.00	.....	43.4
533,000.00	636,000.00	105,200.00	530,800.00	.....	16.5
5,259.00	6,500.00	800.00	5,700.00	.....	12.3
19,958.00	24,936.00	2,200.00	22,736.00	.....	8.8
148,000.00	130,000.00	30,000.00	100,000.00	.....	23.1
44,904.00	44,729.00	6,200.00	38,529.00	.....	13.9
*\$2,405,899.00	*\$2,510,198.00	*\$747,090.00	*\$1,771,408.00	\$8,300.00	

*Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

HARTFORD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$2,405,899.00	*\$2,510,198.00	*\$747,090.00	*\$1,771,408.00	*\$8,300.00	
36,000.00	40,061.00	10,750.00	29,311.00	.....	26.8
180,874.00	95,904.00	55,000.00	40,904.00	.....	57.3
51,682.00	63,174.00	4,950.00	58,224.00	.....	7.8
21,780.00	20,321.00	7,000.00	13,321.00	.....	34.4
8,359.00	9,101.00	3,450.00	5,651.00	.....	37.9
598,120.00	395,631.00	131,000.00	264,631.00	.....	33.1
22,165.00	20,897.00	7,100.00	13,797.00	.....	33.9
15,000.00	14,900.00	8,000.00	6,900.00	.....	53.7
42,457.00	47,157.00	20,000.00	27,157.00	.....	42.4
83,000.00	80,300.00	14,000.00	66,300.00	.....	17.5
44,728.00	41,824.00	10,150.00	31,674.00	.....	24.3
174,266.00	142,382.00	18,000.00	124,382.00	.....	12.6
127,146.00	60,140.00	28,600.00	31,540.00	.....	47.6
142,334.00	60,000.00	55,000.00	5,000.00	.....	91.7
18,651.00	17,795.00	6,000.00	11,795.00	.....	33.7
6,000.00	5,322.00	1,000.00	4,322.00	.....	18.8
40,000.00	49,425.00	30,135.00	19,290.00	.....	61.0
230,302.00	164,025.00	84,125.00	79,900.00	.....	51.3
32,129.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	.....	25.0
230,000.00	321,000.00	273,000.00	48,000.00	.....	85.0
13,000.00	11,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	.....	45.5
70,000.00	106,000.00	115,000.00	.....	9,000.00	108.5
2,450.00	2,529.00	1,934.00	595.00	.....	76.5
5,737.00	7,398.00	1,000.00	6,398.00	.....	13.5
32,500.00	42,076.00	15,000.00	27,076.00	.....	35.6
273,377.00	69,281.00	64,000.00	5,281.00	.....	92.4
61,000.00	26,000.00	54,000.00	.....	28,000.00	207.7
122,367.00	111,631.00	30,000.00	81,631.00	.....	26.9
120,000.00	58,050.00	20,000.00	38,050.00	.....	34.5
17,046.00	9,451.00	3,000.00	6,451.00	.....	31.7
\$5,228,369.00	\$4,622,973.00	\$1,828,284.00	\$2,839,989.00	\$45,300.00	39.5

*Amount brought forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$83,500.00	\$129,500.00	\$191,500.00	.....	\$62,000.00	147.9
40,000.00	45,000.00	25,000.00	\$20,000.00	.....	55.6
4,432.00	7,853.00	7,000.00	853.00	.....	89.1
148,673.00	54,214.00	42,060.00	12,154.00	.....	77.6
17,595.00	30,551.00	6,000.00	24,551.00	.....	19.6
90,791.00	74,221.00	25,000.00	49,221.00	.....	33.7
13,629.00	14,999.00	5,800.00	9,199.00	.....	38.7
15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	.....	5,000.00	200.0
30,000.00	28,000.00	22,500.00	5,500.00	.....	80.4
242,000.00	347,000.00	150,000.00	197,000.00	.....	43.2
138,780.00	100,790.00	51,380.00	49,410.00	.....	51.0
24,100.00	23,800.00	18,000.00	5,800.00	.....	75.6
170,000.00	110,000.00	75,500.00	34,500.00	.....	68.6
2,433.00	2,556.00	850.00	1,706.00	.....	33.3
162,244.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	.....	66.7
100,000.00	112,200.00	41,033.00	71,167.00	.....	36.6
36,000.00	28,000.00	30,660.00	.....	2,660.00	109.5
1,505.00	2,565.00	750.00	1,815.00	.....	29.2
17,851.00	20,178.00	20,000.00	178.00	.....	99.1
20,000.00	26,752.00	6,000.00	20,752.00	.....	22.4
725,629.00	793,804.00	170,200.00	623,604.00	.....	21.4
26,053.00	30,147.00	3,900.00	26,247.00	.....	12.9
66,667.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	70,000.00	.....	30.0
10,710.00	13,771.00	5,000.00	8,771.00	.....	36.3
11,553.00	15,177.00	5,000.00	10,177.00	.....	32.2
57,747.00	66,759.00	5,975.00	60,784.00	.....	9.0
73,000.00	125,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	.....	48.0
27,014.00	11,278.00	4,000.00	7,278.00	.....	35.5
19,263.00	14,370.00	9,300.00	5,070.00	.....	64.7
6,941.00	7,130.00	1,200.00	5,930.00	.....	16.8
*\$2,383,110.00	*\$2,415,615.00	*\$1,073,608.00	*\$1,411,667.00	*\$69,660.00	

*Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$2,383,110.00	*\$2,415,615.00	*\$1,073,608.00	*\$1,411,667.00	*\$69,660.00	
21,388.00	10,514.00	2,500.00	8,014.00	.....	23.8
4,300.00	4,400.00	2,000.00	2,400.00	.....	45.5
13,800.00	17,700.00	10,600.00	7,100.00	.....	59.9
50,000.00	80,000.00	17,000.00	63,000.00	.....	21.2
271,572.00	326,229.00	200,000.00	126,229.00	.....	61.3
12,150.00	12,650.00	7,200.00	5,450.00	.....	56.9
8,318.00	13,372.00	6,000.00	7,372.00	.....	44.9
55,111.00	30,771.00	2,000.00	28,771.00	.....	6.5
78,284.00	67,924.00	30,000.00	37,924.00	.....	44.2
30,000.00	30,090.00	6,000.00	24,090.00	.....	19.9
1,772.00	1,315.00	550.00	765.00	.....	41.8
103,463.00	88,242.00	22,000.00	66,242.00	.....	24.9
500,000.00	725,000.00	180,000.00	545,000.00	.....	24.9
150,000.00	108,633.00	57,050.00	51,583.00	.....	52.5
6,531.00	6,457.00	3,500.00	2,957.00	.....	54.2
11,864.00	8,067.00	1,450.00	6,617.00	.....	18.0
71,000.00	70,000.00	35,500.00	34,500.00	.....	50.7
136,678.00	105,039.00	30,010.00	75,029.00	.....	28.6
126,900.00	146,280.00	62,260.00	84,020.00	.....	42.6
1,525.00	2,183.00	450.00	1,733.00	.....	20.6
579,050.00	565,142.00	134,566.00	430,576.00	.....	23.8
35,725.00	75,069.00	35,000.00	40,069.00	.....	46.6
2,979.00	3,729.00	550.00	3,179.00	.....	14.7
4,713.00	3,617.00	1,100.00	2,517.00	.....	30.4
11,482.00	7,357.00	6,000.00	1,357.00	.....	81.6
10,000.00	13,800.00	7,000.00	6,800.00	.....	50.7
12,706.00	3,968.00	8,250.00	.....	4,282.00	207.9
50,000.00	52,000.00	54,350.00	.....	2,350.00	104.5
†\$4,744,421.00	†\$4,995,163.00	†\$1,996,494.00	†\$3,074,961.00	†\$76,292.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$4,744,421.00	*\$4,995,163.00	*\$1,996,494.00	*\$3,074,961.00	*76,292.00	
1,620,000.00	1,500,000.00	602,000.00	898,000.00	.....	40.1
251,000.00	136,300.00	40,000.00	96,300.00	.....	29.3
4,626.00	7,077.00	1,000.00	6,077.00	.....	14.1
32,899.00	13,205.00	7,700.00	5,505.00	.....	58.3
5,567.00	3,783.00	2,400.00	1,383.00	.....	63.4
58,000.00	63,000.00	27,850.00	35,150.00	.....	44.2
319,751.00	330,687.00	127,500.00	203,187.00	.....	38.6
14,000.00	10,500.00	4,000.00	6,500.00	.....	38.1
4,703.00	10,910.00	4,400.00	6,510.00	.....	40.2
10,991.00	5,590.00	2,000.00	3,590.00	.....	35.8
10,050.00	9,050.00	13,025.00	.....	3,975.00	143.9
60,178.00	80,824.00	9,250.00	71,574.00	.....	11.4
26,000.00	35,578.00	17,100.00	18,478.00	.....	48.6
9,012.00	6,846.00	2,200.00	4,646.00	.....	32.1
2,967.00	1,864.00	770.00	1,094.00	.....	41.3
19,000.00	15,300.00	6,000.00	9,300.00	.....	39.2
18,762.00	29,873.00	5,000.00	24,873.00	.....	16.7
14,183.00	9,526.00	3,300.00	6,226.00	.....	34.6
12,403.00	26,991.00	8,400.00	18,591.00	.....	31.1
115,738.00	80,209.00	49,995.00	30,214.00	.....	62.3
7,000.00	7,450.00	4,000.00	3,450.00	.....	53.6
19,000.00	23,500.00	3,500.00	20,000.00	.....	14.9
30,000.00	31,500.00	24,000.00	7,500.00	.....	76.2
67,000.00	126,000.00	57,400.00	68,600.00	.....	45.6
175,000.00	113,000.00	50,000.00	63,000.00	.....	44.2
225,299.00	177,987.00	100,000.00	77,987.00	.....	56.2
60,000.00	86,356.00	26,780.00	59,576.00	.....	31.0
31,985.00	30,285.00	20,000.00	10,285.00	.....	66.0
†\$7,969,535.00	†\$7,968,354.00	†\$3,216,064.00	†\$4,832,557.00	†\$80,267.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$7,969,535.00	*\$7,968,354.00	*\$3,216,064.00	*\$4,832,557.00	*\$80,267.00	
\$19,865.00	23,731.00	13,500.00	10,231.00	.....	56.9
11,000.00	10,830.00	5,500.00	5,330.00	.....	50.8
125,000.00	225,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	.....	33.3
28,481.00	24,920.00	9,500.00	15,420.00	.....	38.1
74,000.00	38,000.00	24,100.00	13,900.00	.....	63.4
24,938.00	36,000.00	5,600.00	30,400.00	.....	15.6
9,777.00	15,406.00	5,000.00	10,406.00	.....	33.2
18,979.00	13,611.00	10,150.00	3,461.00	.....	74.6
11,153.00	17,111.00	2,000.00	15,111.00	.....	11.7
89,500.00	72,000.00	43,000.00	29,000.00	.....	59.7
10,442.00	10,519.00	2,000.00	8,519.00	.....	19.0
35,327.00	34,747.00	25,000.00	9,747.00	.....	71.9
5,100.00	4,911.00	1,100.00	3,811.00	.....	22.4
\$8,433,097.00	\$8,495,140.00	\$3,437,514.00	\$5,137,893.00	\$80,267.00	40.5

*Amount brought forward.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$28,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$15,250.00	\$2,750.00	.....	84.7
35,307.00	9,718.00	10,000.00	.....	\$282.00	102.9
150,000.00	154,000.00	60,000.00	94,000.00	.....	39.0
12,000.00	11,780.00	3,600.00	8,180.00	.....	30.6
508,372.00	362,545.00	90,000.00	272,545.00	.....	24.8
*\$733,679.00	*\$556,043.00	*\$178,850.00	*\$377,475.00	*\$282.00	

*Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

NEW LONDON COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount. Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$733,679.00	*\$556,043.00	*\$178,850.00	*\$377,475.00	*\$282.00	
149,552.00	162,694.00	97,000.00	65,694.00	.....	59.6
75,000.00	159,569.00	125,025.00	34,544.00	.....	78.4
25,785.00	21,132.00	†	21,132.00	.....	....
42,060.00	32,777.00	12,000.00	20,777.00	.....	36.6
10,165.00	14,762.00	1,500.00	13,262.00	.....	10.2
114,342.00	115,077.00	33,125.00	81,952.00	.....	28.8
50,000.00	28,611.00	14,000.00	14,611.00	.....	48.9
415,987.00	242,886.00	90,000.00	152,886.00	.....	37.1
646,549.00	‡511,387.00	50,000.00	461,387.00	.....	9.8
157,132.00	77,533.00	18,500.00	59,033.00	.....	23.9
600,000.00	321,930.00	330,000.00	.....	8,070.00	102.5
43,703.00	19,389.00	15,700.00	3,689.00	.....	81.0
23,461.00	30,341.00	9,500.00	20,841.00	.....	31.3
102,707.00	99,177.00	61,435.00	37,742.00	.....	61.9
43,070.00	26,046.00	10,000.00	16,046.00	.....	38.4
\$3,233,192.00	\$2,419,354.00	\$1,046,635.00	\$1,381,071.00	\$8,352.00	43.3

*Amount brought forward.

†Exempt from taxation for five years.

‡Exempt for all in excess of \$50,000.00 for a period of ten years from October 1, 1893, by vote of town.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$49,103.00	\$64,980.00	\$89,000.00	.....	\$24,020.00	137.0
7,438.00	6,336.00	6,000.00	\$336.00	.....	94.7
134,269.00	138,436.00	38,000.00	100,436.00	.....	27.4
69,573.00	72,915.00	17,500.00	55,415.00	.....	24.0
52,523.00	48,082.00	14,000.00	34,082.00	.....	29.1
37,000.00	40,000.00	21,000.00	19,000.00	.....	52.5
*\$349,906.00	*\$370,749.00	*\$185,500.00	*\$209,269.00	*\$24,020.00	

*Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$349,906.00	*\$370,749.00	*\$185,500.00	*\$209,269.00	*\$24,020.00	
27,126.00	12,700.00	2,500.00	10,200.00	.....	19.7
128,035.00	140,998.00	28,450.00	112,548.00	.....	20.2
100,000.00	41,500.00	22,525.00	18,975.00	.....	54.3
48,562.00	60,000.00	69,000.00	.....	9,000.00	115.0
111,945.00	118,912.00	80,000.00	38,912.00	.....	67.3
89,062.00	104,995.00	38,000.00	66,995.00	.....	36.2
226,689.00	233,304.00	224,000.00	9,304.00	.....	96.0
45,730.00	46,114.00	5,800.00	40,314.00	.....	12.6
19,148.00	23,978.00	24,000.00	.....	22.00	100.1
30,009.00	13,487.00	9,000.00	4,487.00	.....	66.7
16,612.00	21,749.00	13,000.00	8,749.00	.....	59.8
89,602.00	101,031.00	61,400.00	39,631.00	.....	60.8
2,310.00	3,036.00	500.00	2,536.00	.....	16.5
70,172.00	60,699.00	27,500.00	33,199.00	.....	45.3
170,000.00	116,500.00	33,000.00	83,500.00	.....	28.3
121,200.00	127,750.00	50,000.00	77,750.00	.....	39.1
17,217.00	17,414.00	6,500.00	10,914.00	.....	37.3
100,000.00	92,191.00	6,500.00	85,691.00	.....	7.1
64,487.00	75,440.00	6,000.00	69,440.00	.....	8.0
19,081.00	19,228.00	3,000.00	16,228.00	.....	15.6
17,000.00	7,249.00	3,500.00	3,749.00	.....	48.3
43,486.00	24,998.00	5,400.00	19,598.00	.....	21.6
46,294.00	28,650.00	35,000.00	.....	6,350.00	122.2
180,000.00	145,000.00	28,000.00	117,000.00	.....	19.3
104,378.00	100,538.00	31,200.00	69,338.00	.....	31.0
61,615.00	67,247.00	8,300.00	58,947.00	.....	12.3
100,980.00	53,616.00	28,650.00	24,966.00	.....	53.4
219,000.00	100,000.00	44,000.00	56,000.00	.....	44.0
†\$2,619,646.00	†\$2,329,073.00	†\$1,080,225.00	†\$1,288,240.00	†\$39,392.00	

*Amount brought forward.

†Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$2,619,646.00	*\$2,329,073.00	*\$1,080,225.00	*\$1,288,240.00	*\$39,392.00	
257,842.00	210,000.00	116,000.00	94,000.00	.....	55.2
15,474.00	16,821.00	10,400.00	6,421.00	.....	61.2
35,850.00	33,100.00	22,500.00	10,600.00	.....	68.0
18,640.00	19,550.00	11,575.00	7,975.00	.....	59.2
13,664.00	15,431.00	2,500.00	12,931.00	.....	16.2
24,661.00	9,397.00	10,000.00	.....	603.00	106.4
11,450.00	8,186.00	3,000.00	5,186.00	.....	36.6
32,128.00	17,039.00	10,000.00	7,039.00	.....	59.9
13,051.00	1,789.00	3,000.00	.....	1,211.00	167.7
2,500.00	1,640.00	1,000.00	640.00	.....	60.1
92,238.00	59,411.00	40,000.00	19,411.00	.....	67.3
74,352.00	40,450.00	33,200.00	7,250.00	.....	82.1
21,976.00	22,655.00	7,500.00	15,155.00	.....	33.1
6,450.00	3,856.00	1,000.00	2,856.00	.....	25.9
\$3,239,922.00	\$2,788,398.00	\$1,351,900.00	\$1,477,704.00	\$41,206.00	48.5

*Amount brought forward.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$10,285.00	\$8,285.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,785.00	.....	30.2
159,588.00	187,221.00	40,000.00	147,221.00	.....	21.4
27,000.00	12,552.00	10,000.00	2,552.00	.....	79.7
10,575.00	8,484.00	3,000.00	5,484.00	.....	35.4
344,716.00	164,653.00	211,860.00	.....	\$47,207.00	128.7
20,800.00	10,130.00	6,000.00	4,130.00	.....	59.2
184,142.00	69,121.00	79,600.00	.....	10,479.00	115.2
9,913.00	9,362.00	3,988.00	5,374.00	.....	42.6
\$767,019.00	\$469,808.00	\$356,948.00	\$170,546.00	\$57,686.00	76.0

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$15,800.00	\$15,518.00	\$4,070.00	\$11,448.00	.....	26.2
6,500.00	6,545.00	5,500.00	1,045.00	.....	84.0
60,742.00	46,656.00	15,000.00	31,656.00	.....	32.2
42,907.00	71,108.00	7,500.00	63,608.00	.....	10.5
10,947.00	10,402.00	1,500.00	8,902.00	.....	14.6
15,000.00	19,100.00	2,500.00	16,600.00	.....	13.1
-51,175.00	72,483.00	20,650.00	51,833.00	.....	28.5
50,942.00	55,440.00	15,000.00	40,440.00	.....	27.1
65,899.00	74,886.00	8,650.00	66,236.00	.....	11.6
106,579.00	60,656.00	25,000.00	35,656.00	.....	41.2
24,000.00	34,500.00	29,000.00	5,500.00	.....	84.1
224,502.00	114,413.00	20,500.00	93,913.00	.....	17.9
45,242.00	34,955.00	13,000.00	21,955.00	.....	37.2
103,550.00	121,174.00	100,000.00	21,174.00	.....	82.5
123,906.00	78,328.00	30,000.00	48,328.00	.....	38.3
44,275.00	36,150.00	4,320.00	31,830.00	.....	12.0
1,269.00	804.00	650.00	154.00	.....	80.8
185,000.00	120,000.00	147,500.00	.....	\$27,500.00	122.7
38,800.00	51,000.00	5,000.00	46,000.00	.....	9.8
145,000.00	115,000.00	43,300.00	71,700.00	.....	37.7
98,783.00	100,161.00	10,000.00	90,161.00	.....	10.0
30,000.00	11,900.00	5,000.00	6,900.00	.....	42.0
7,428.00	5,588.00	5,600.00	.....	12.00	100.2
12,600.00	10,700.00	8,000.00	2,700.00	.....	74.8
119,255.00	134,314.00	54,607.00	79,707.00	.....	40.7
25,000.00	18,000.00	17,000.00	1,000.00	.....	94.4
27,814.00	40,652.00	6,000.00	34,652.00	.....	14.8
37,500.00	21,000.00	16,500.00	4,500.00	.....	78.6
17,000.00	18,000.00	11,700.00	6,300.00	.....	65.0
61,000.00	39,200.00	12,000.00	27,200.00	.....	30.6
*\$1,798,415.00	*\$1,538,633.00	*\$645,047.00	*\$921,098.00	*\$27,512.00	

*Amount carried forward.

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
*\$1,798,415.00	*\$1,538,633.00	*\$645,047.00	*\$921,098.00	\$27,512.00	
20,208.00	23,738.00	8,000.00	15,738.00	.....	33.7
13,657.00	10,395.00	10,000.00	395.00	.....	96.2
14,000.00	12,900.00	2,000.00	10,900.00	.....	15.5
77,507.00	103,234.00	78,400.00	24,834.00	.....	75.9
95,000.00	100,200.00	75,000.00	25,200.00	.....	74.9
300,000.00	574,000.00	563,866.00	10,134.00	.....	98.2
\$2,318,787.00	\$2,363,100.00	\$1,382,313.00	\$1,008,299.00	\$27,512.00	58.5

*Amount brought forward.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable.
\$32,286.00	\$61,125.00	\$37,977.00	\$23,148.00	.....	62.1
303,340.00	344,452.00	150,672.00	193,780.00	.....	43.7
8,995.00	5,579.00	3,500.00	2,079.00	.....	62.7
47,975.00	25,280.00	15,305.00	9,975.00	.....	60.5
4,000.00	3,200.00	550.00	2,650.00	.....	17.2
4,500.00	4,719.00	2,500.00	2,219.00	.....	53.0
70,674.00	75,900.00	55,385.00	20,515.00	.....	73.0
520,000.00	587,136.00	310,000.00	277,136.00	.....	52.8
175,000.00	255,539.00	190,000.00	65,539.00	.....	74.4
\$1,166,770.00	\$1,362,930.00	\$765,889.00	\$597,041.00	.....	56.2

AMOUNT TAXABLE—ASSESSMENTS.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts.	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assessment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assessment of Amount Taxable
\$13,000.00	\$5,178.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,678.00	.....	48.3
29,527.00	32,497.00	18,010.00	14,487.00	.....	55.4
124,253.00	59,194.00	30,400.00	28,794.00	.....	51.4
36,455.00	26,514.00	21,600.00	4,914.00	.....	81.5
106,928.00	94,904.00	22,000.00	72,904.00	.....	23.2
264,759.00	147,385.00	55,000.00	92,385.00	.....	37.3
237,709.00	198,999.00	75,000.00	123,999.00	.....	37.7
199,417.00	120,314.00	44,275.00	76,039.00	.....	36.8
224,941.00	291,232.00	34,500.00	256,732.00	.....	11.8
72,709.00	67,597.00	7,975.00	53,982.00	.....	12.9
106,502.00	125,328.00	27,584.00	97,744.00	.....	22.0
\$1,416,200.00	\$1,163,502.00	\$338,844.00	\$824,658.00	.....	29.1

SUMMARY—RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Cash Value Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Taxable Plus Credits Minus Debts	Amount Assessed.	Amount Taxable in Excess of Assessment.	Assess- ment in Excess of Amount Taxable.	Per Cent. Assess- ment of Amount Tax- able.
Hartford, .	\$5,228,369.00	\$4,622,973.00	\$1,828,284.00	\$2,839,989.00	\$45,300.00	39.5
New Haven,	8,433,097.00	8,495,140.00	3,437,514.00	5,137,893.00	80,267.00	40.5
New London,	3,233,192.00	2,419,354.00	1,046,635.00	1,381,071.00	8,352.00	43.3
Fairfield, .	3,239,922.00	2,788,398.00	1,351,900.00	1,477,704.00	41,206.00	48.5
Windham, .	767,019.00	469,808.00	356,948.00	170,546.00	57,686.00	76.0
Litchfield, .	2,318,787.00	2,363,100.00	1,382,313.00	1,008,299.00	27,512.00	58.5
Middlesex, .	1,166,770.00	1,362,930.00	765,889.00	597,041.00	.....	56.2
Tolland, .	1,416,200.00	1,163,502.00	338,844.00	824,658.00	.....	29.1
Total, .	\$25,803,356.00	\$23,685,205.00	\$10,508,327.00	\$13,437,201.00	\$260,323.00	44.4

Reference has been made in the preceding pages of this report to corporations which, by vote of the town, were exempted from the payment of taxes on a part or all of their property. While it evidently was the intent and purpose of the citizens attending the town meetings when such votes of exemption were passed, to encourage and foster manufacturing industries, yet consideration for existing statute law should enter into the matter, and, in the event of such consideration, would prevent action on the part of the towns, so clearly and plainly in violation of the provisions of law. There are numerous decisions bearing upon the subject, which have a direct application to those cases heretofore referred to, and strongly affirm that "where property of a tax-payer has been legally assessed for taxation the town has no power to release him from a portion of his tax, he being of ability to pay." And, "after the Assessors have completed their valuation of property, their work is subject to review and correction by the Board of Relief, and by them only." As long ago as 1877, the town of Torrington, at a special town meeting, legally warned, which warning contained among other notices of the purpose for which the meeting was called, a specific one with reference to the "collection, or reduction and abatement of the tax against the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company of said town in the tax list of the town for the year 1875."

A vote was passed at the meeting thus called, reducing the amount of tax laid against the company, suit afterwards being brought against the Tax Collector of the Town of Torrington to compel him to collect the full amount of the tax, and the Superior Court of Litchfield County decided, that "a town cannot by a vote exempt property from taxation." In the face of this decision, however, several towns of the State have passed votes of a nature similar to the one herein referred to, evidently not considering its legality, notably those of the towns of Griswold and Colchester, the first of which voted to exempt the Aspinook Company on all property in excess of \$50,000.00, and the latter made the exemption a complete one—the Colchester/Shoe Company being the beneficiary—both being direct violations of law.

PART IV.

TAXATION.

1. EARLY METHODS.
2. REMEDIES.
3. LAWS.

EARLY METHODS OF TAXATION.

The earliest source of information upon the subject of taxation to which the Bureau refers in this report, is the reprint of the original edition of the laws of 1673. It is true, however, that the code of 1650 copied from the Massachusetts Statute, was in use up to that date by the Colonies of Hartford and New Haven, and bears a slight resemblance to the methods existing at the present day.*

The code of 1650 above alluded to provided, that all assessments should be by one rule, "that is to say according and in proportion to the general list of polls and ratable estate from time to time given and made according to law", and also ordered that the inhabitants were to choose a "Commissioner" who, with the selectmen, made the lists upon which assessments were laid.†

The first written law on the subject applying directly to the Colonies of Hartford and New Haven (that of 1673), required to be chosen "three or four able inhabitants, who were designated as listers, and who were required to make a list of all the male persons in the same town from sixteen years of age and upwards (except assistants, Commissioners, Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians and Schoolmasters), and a true estimation of all personal or real estate, according to the just valuation. All which persons and estates are by the said three or four men to be assessed and

*The form of ascertaining each one's proportion of tax by the means of what is now known as a Board of Assessors, was first used in England during the reign of Henry II, in 1181, when "four or six lawful men of each parish were chosen to ascertain and determine what portion of his chattels and income, other than landed property, was subject to taxation." In the reign of Richard I, which followed, the same principle was made to apply in a general way, to all property, both real and personal.

†Thus it would seem that even in the "olden time," as well as at present, the value at which taxable property should be placed in the list of the owner, was determined by men with the choice of which, the property owner had much to do.

valued as hereafter followeth, every person, aforesaid, at eighteen pound a head, and for a more certain rule of rating cattle, every cow of four years old and upwards, shall be valued at four pounds, every ox of five years old and upwards, five pounds, etc. * * " Because all meadows, arable ground and cattle, are ratable as aforesaid, and for all such persons as by the advantage of their arts and trades are more able to help bear the public charge, then common laborers and workmen, as butchers, bakers, brewers, victuallers, smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, joiners, millers, masons, with all other named persons and artists, shall be rated for their returns and gains proportionable to other men, for the produce of their estates.*

In the event of the failure or neglect of the listers to perform the duties committed to them by this order, a fine of forty shillings was imposed for each offence.

A further order provided that in case any person in the Colony "shall refuse or neglect to give in a true account under his hand, of his cattle to the list makers, or their agents, within six days after demanded in their respective towns, or shall leave out any of them, he shall forfeit for every such default the estate left out, the one half to the public treasury, and the other half to the persons discovering the same and prosecuting it to effect."

After the separation of this country from Great Britain, the first authentic compilation of the laws relating to the subject of taxation, is to be found in the revision of the Statutes of 1808, which followed in a measure the precedents established by the Colonists, and which provided that all the towns in the State should, at the annual town meetings thereof, choose such number of listers as they judged to be necessary and convenient, who were required by law to notify all inhabitants liable to taxation to give in their lists during the month of July in each year, by posting a notice on the public sign post. All inhabitants of the town were required to give to the listers in writing, on or before the tenth day of September following, a true account of all listable polls, and all ratable estate belonging to them on the twentieth day of August next preceding. The listers were given until the last day of December annually, in which to inspect and make up

* The system providing for the taxation of persons, in proportion to income, and taxing real and personal estate at a fixed value, thus preserving equality, was the custom at that time and prevailed until 1819.

the lists,* and were by law compelled to add four fold for all the ratable estate they found left out of the list by the persons who were found to be owners of the property so left out on the twentieth day of August preceding, and the listers were also empowered to add to the list four fold for the whole ratable estate of all such persons as had given in no lists at all, as a penalty on the inhabitants for their neglect. One-half of all such sums arising from such four fold additions was to be paid to the listers as a reward for their trouble, and the other half for the uses for which such rates were made.

In the event of the failure of any lister to lodge a copy of the list with the town clerk during the month of January in each year, a penalty of seventeen dollars was imposed upon the lister so neglecting.

The amendment of Section 3,809 of the General Statutes, which became a law June 28, 1895, and which will be found in this chapter accompanying other laws pertaining to assessments, clearly endows the Assessors with sufficient power to equalize the assessment of the property of those owners who fail to give in their lists in compliance with law, as it provides that in the event of such failure on the part of the owner, the Assessors "shall fill out a list for him, putting therein all property which they have reason to believe is owned by him, liable to taxation, at the actual valuation thereof, from the best information they can obtain, and add thereto ten per centum of such valuation, and in said list they shall make a separate description and valuation of each parcel of real estate."

It is obvious that this statute has been, in a measure, evaded by Assessors in the State, as the custom still prevails of copying the previous list of those failing to make returns, and adding to the former assessment ten per cent. only as a penalty for neglecting to fill out their lists as required by law. It would seem that this was a neglect of duty on the part of the Assessors, as sufficient power is given them under existing law to place all such property as is not listed and sworn to by the owner, at its actual

*The time allowed at this period in the history of the State, when the labor attached to the making up and perfecting the lists was small as compared to that of the present, by reason of a largely increased population, amount and kinds of taxable property, was fully six months, when at this day, with the labor attendant upon the performance of their duties, many times multiplied, the Assessors are allowed less than one-half that time.

and not its former supposed or estimated value, and adding thereto ten per centum as an additional penalty.

Should all property be assessed at its full value, the very evident injustice done the owners of taxable stocks and bonds could be avoided, many of whose taxable estate may consist entirely of the class which is of necessity taxed at the reported market value, while others in the same community, whose taxable property is made up of real estate, is assessed at one-third of the market value.

Many owners of vacant land situated in localities adjacent to the larger manufacturing towns of the State, and which are held by them for speculative purposes, contend that inasmuch as the property in question yields no income, that it ought not to be taxed proportionally to other nearby estates, upon which buildings had been erected, thereby creating an earning capacity and from the rentals of which, income was derived. This contention is an erroneous one, for it is asserted by many of the most noted writers upon the subject of economics that, increasing value is income, and is so defined by them.

"The present practice of Assessors in this matter is a good illustration of the misapplication of the principle of taxation according to ability. The holder of unimproved real estate gets no apparent income from it; he is therefore taxed on only a small percentage of the market value of the property, while the owner of improved land must pay a correspondingly heavier tax. This puts a premium on the worst sort of land speculation. The man who serves society is burdened; the man who stands in the way and tries to profit by others' progress is encouraged and helped." (Economics by Professor Arthur T. Hadley, page 474.)

The following extracts are also taken from writings of the same author, "A poll tax is in frequent use; but it is neither productive nor equitable, and stands as a relic of past methods, rather than as a subject of present importance. An inheritance tax has much to recommend it, in the fact that it takes property for the use of the State at the time when individuals least feel its loss. It is also easy of collection, because all estates of deceased persons must come under cognizance of the Probate Court, independently of the question of taxation. The chief objections to such a tax, are the possibility of evading it by donations before death, and the uncertainty of the amount which it will produce in any given year, which makes it unavailable as calculable source of immediate revenue. In spite of these objections, an increasing amount of government income is being collected by this method. * * *

Adam Smith, in a passage frequently quoted, (*) lays down four criteria of a good tax system: equity, certainty, convenience of time of payment, and avoidance of unnecessary cost of collection, direct or indirect. If all these things can be combined, the tax is obviously a good one. But what if they cannot all be combined? What if the first two requirements (which are the most fundamental general principles, the third and fourth being largely matters of administrative detail) be found to conflict with one another? What shall we do if the pursuit of equity demands sacrifice of certainty, and if all the methods of taxation which promise a sure return, seem to leave some men untouched, who can best afford to pay? By placing equity first, Smith gives countenance to the popular view that we should make this not only our ideal of taxation, but our guiding principles in framing tax laws. As an ideal it is undoubtedly right; as a guiding principle, it will be found to defeat the realization of that ideal.

It should be said in justification of Smith, that the distinction between ideals and guiding principles in taxation, which has since become so conspicuous, was in his day only just beginning to take shape. In ancient times certainty and equity went hand in hand. The men who held property and enjoyed incomes had this property and income in forms which rendered it easy of assessment. Their wealth consisted chiefly of real estate. Personal property was small in amount and consisted largely of visible and tangible objects, like plate or jewels, kept for display, rather than for income. The persons who could best pay taxes held the property whose value could be ascertained. The attempts to levy taxes on other people, though frequently made, were at once ineffective and unjust. But from the time of Adam Smith downward, there has been an increasing divergence from this state of things. The persons who are best able to pay taxes are not now so situated that the Assessors can ascertain the exact measure of their ability. Invisible forms of personal property, like stocks or notes, have assumed a dominant importance. The attempt to secure equal contribution by a general income tax, or a general property tax, may result in exempting the dishonest and burdening the honest, in making a tax system, whose burdens are wholly out of proportion to the financial results. Under these conditions the tax legislator now has to choose between making equality or certainty his primary end, rather than to keep both in view as co-ordinate aims.

In the light of experience in modern industrial communities, there can scarcely be any doubt as to the proper choice. *Certainty* is the fundamentally important object, without which all

(*) *Wealth of Nations*, Book V., chapter II. part II.

attempts at equality prove illusory. (*) With an uncertain tax no systematic improvement can be hoped for. With a certain tax any evils which exist at the outset tend to diminish as time goes on.

Uncertainty may result either from failure to discover the objects which should be taxed; or from doubt as to their value; or from the possibility of collusion between the Assessor and the person who should pay the tax by which consent is given to an unduly low valuation.

To avoid the first evil, taxes should be levied, as far as possible, upon visible and tangible objects. In general, things should be assessed rather than persons. The attempt to rely on personal disclosure as a means of discovering taxable property, results in discrimination of the worst character. The property of income of widows and orphans, which is in the hands of trustees, whose reports are matters of public knowledge, is taxed at its full value; so is that of a few exceptionally conscientious men. The majority of men make some return of taxable property sufficient to satisfy their consciences; but they interpret all doubtful points in their own favor, so as to make as few returns as possible. They take the law into their own hands; and as an English essayist has said, the law is such a fragile thing that when men take it into their own hands it is sure to get broken. Finally, there is a considerable class of men who have no conscience at all in the matter, and who, in safe reliance on the certainty that their property will remain undiscovered, escape taxation on everything which the law hopes to discover by their declaration.

Nor is this an evil that tends to correct itself by time. The success of the bad in escaping taxation, and the impunity with which they defy the law, lowers the public conscience year by year. When we have a tax law which discriminates against dishonesty, the honesty and the law both suffer in about equal measure.

Of the visible and tangible sources of taxation, real estate is probably the most important. It can always be seen; it can never run away. In order to be sure of taxing its owners, it is only necessary to apply the rule of making no deductions on account of debt. Mortgaged real estate should be assessed at its full value. This may seem to bear hard on the debtor, but it is

* If people would carry out to its logical conclusion the modern theory that taxes are a self-imposed burden, we might make equity our primary object as well as our ultimate goal. Where public sentiment insists that people shall make correct tax returns, and treats laxity in this respect as a dereliction of public duty, the tax legislator has a comparatively free hand. There are certain communities where this sentiment is so strong that the principle of self-assessment can be safely adopted, with the knowledge that crooked tax returns will be as severely condemned by the individual conscience as crooked voting. But with the increasing margin of doubt as to what constitutes taxable income, the difficulties of relying on such sentiment become greater; and in the absence of such a controlling motive no tax law can be made effective, unless framed with the immediate purpose of preventing evasion.

really far more equitable than the system of deductions. If such deductions are allowed, a large part of the money loaned on real estate escapes taxation altogether ; while undue burdens are put, first, on the holder of unmortgaged real estate, who has to pay a higher tax rate on account of the deductions made from the grand list, and, second, on the honest minority of lenders(*), who pay a high tax rate on their investments, while most other investors make no adequate return of property thus loaned. The holder of mortgaged real estate gets comparatively little benefit from the deduction, because the theory that such loans are taxable against the lender drives enough honest investors out of the mortgage loan market to keep the rate of interest higher than it otherwise would be. The only real beneficiary is the unscrupulous investor, who profits by the high interest rate, and makes no tax return.

The chief obstacle to a change in system, apart from the reluctance of legislators to abandon the old principle of taxing persons instead of things, is found in the apparent loss to communities of lenders, in allowing property which their citizens own, to be taxed in the place where it is invested. But the actual amount collected in this way is very small in proportion to the vexation involved.

Another objection urged against this plan is that real estate, which is already overburdened, will suffer still more, while personal property will be correspondingly relieved. But the secondary result of relieving the lender from taxation, owing to increased competition among different lenders, will be a lowering of the rate of interest, and the holders of personal property will thus indirectly pay a larger share of the taxes than they now do. If such loans can be reached by this indirect method, one of the largest items of personal property will be taxed ; and a very large part of the remainder can be reached by taxes on corporations.

In the assessment of corporate property, as in that of real estate, no deduction should be allowed for indebtedness. If the attempt is made to tax the debt in the hands of the holders, it will fail. The tax should reach the whole property of the corporation without reference to the question of its ownership. In that way, and in that way only, will it be evenly distributed. If the market price of the securities is used as a means of ascertaining the value of such property, bonds, as well as stocks, should be included in the estimate. It affords opportunities for evasion no less than for injustice, if two railroads, physically alike, pay different rates of taxes, because the capital of the one was largely borrowed, while that of the other was subscribed. * *

The third source of uncertainty arises from danger of collusion between the Assessors and those who pay the taxes. This comes about chiefly when minor civil divisions are asked to

(*)Chiefly those whose property is held in trust.

contribute to the general government, on the basis of their assessed valuation. For local purposes, it makes no difference to a town whether its citizens pay a tax of one per cent. on a valuation of \$2,000,000, or two per cent. on a valuation of \$1,000,000. But, if they are asked to contribute to the general government, the community with the less valuation will have an advantage, and the desire to secure such advantages will lead the local authorities to a system of undervaluations, which may easily result in great irregularities. No board of equalization can correct such an evil. For certainty of valuation, it is indispensable that the objects of national and local taxation shall be kept as far as possible separate from one another.

Innumerable remedies have been proposed in the past by legislators and economists who have studied the system of assessments for the purposes of taxation, as it obtains in Connecticut, but with no appreciable result. It appears to be the consensus of opinion that measures looking toward the establishment of a State Board of Tax Commissioners, bearing a similarity to the plan as adopted by the State of New York, (the law establishing which will be found at the close of this chapter), would be a move in the direction of the necessary reform in existing methods. A commission so organized would most certainly have the effect to establish a uniformity in form of assessments and valuations, the necessity for which is obvious. The argument used against the organization of such a commission having reference to the matter of expense, is a fallacious one, for consideration of the subject, clearly shows that a large increase in revenue to the towns and to the State would result in the application of a uniform rule to all towns in the matter of assessment rolls, and the often recurring examinations made by a competent commission having supervisory powers over the lists of all communities, thus preventing concealment of taxable property and collusion by property holders with boards of Assessors.

Another all important point which has escaped the notice of many of those citizens who have agitated the necessity of a more equitable and just system than the prevailing one, is the matter of time allowed Assessors in which to make up and complete the assessment lists, as has been previously shown in this report the length of time allowed by law for this purpose is entirely inadequate for the proper performance of the duties required of the Assessors. The very apparent impossibility of accomplishing the work of receiving the lists and estimating values of the property

in the larger towns within the time prescribed by law is clear, and by reason of this impossibility, imperfect, unequal and unfair assessments are made. It would seem, therefore, that radical measures are necessary, particularly in the larger communities, that Assessors be given sufficient time in which to perfect the assessment lists. Moreover, in many of the towns continuous boards should be chosen and the entire year be given to the work of the proper adjustment and equalization of values.

The matter here referred to, of the feasibility of a continuous board being chosen in the larger towns, might also be made to apply to the more sparsely inhabited ones, and would certainly be of benefit. Many Assessors advocate this scheme, and large numbers of citizens favor it, the plan being one of easy consummation, for members of Boards of Assessors could be chosen for one, two and three years, one retiring annually (if not re-elected), thus serving the purpose of continuity, and, at all times, securing the services of men of previous experience.

Too much cannot be said in favor of more liberality on the part of the towns in the matter of compensation paid the Boards of Assessors. The remuneration, in many instances, being so small as to render the services rendered, (if the matter of adequate compensation was to be considered,) of little, if any, value, for it cannot be expected that a member of a Board of Assessors can properly perform the duties incumbent upon him for a less sum per diem than is usually paid street laborers. The natural result of such parsimony is that oftentimes tax lists are simply copies of abstracts of former years, having no reference to existing conditions or values. Furthermore, it can be truthfully stated that, in the few towns in the State where the rule prevails of paying a sufficient salary to its Assessors, satisfactory increases in tax revenue have resulted, and any return to former customs in this regard would not be considered.

The laws of this State having a bearing upon the subject of taxation, together with extracts from those of the States of New York and Massachusetts, are printed herewith.

In conclusion, it is perhaps pertinent to the subject of remedies to state that should Boards of Assessors be held to a strict adherence to existing statute law concerning the matter of assessing property at its full market value a prodigious stride toward equality in valuation of property for purposes of taxation would be made, and the public at large be benefitted to a degree not yet accomplished.

TAXATION—LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

SECTION 3803. Such lists shall specify the different kinds of property, except that household furniture, libraries, and tools may be set in the list in gross; and shall also contain one general head, embracing all taxable property not specifically mentioned; and the taxable estate of married women, other than separate property, shall be set in the lists of their husbands.

SEC. 3805. Any interest in real estate listed for taxation shall be set by the Assessors in the list of the party in whose name the title to such interest shall stand on the land records of the town in which such real estate is situated; but nothing in this section shall effect the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 3810. Every assessor, who shall accept the list of any person, not made, sworn to, and perfected according to law, shall forfeit all compensation for acting as assessor, and shall also, for each list so accepted, forfeit fifty dollars, one-half to him who shall sue therefor, and one-half to the town in which the offense is committed.

SEC. 3811. Every assessor, who shall neglect to hand a sworn list of his taxable property to the assessors of the town in which he resides, shall forfeit fifty dollars to such town.

SEC. 3813. The assessors, while in session to perfect the lists and make the abstracts thereof, may take from the town clerk's office the lists and abstract of the town for the previous year.

SEC. 3816. Every assessor, before lodging such abstract with the town clerk, shall take and subscribe the oath provided by law, which shall be certified by the magistrate administering the same, and indorsed upon or attached to said abstract.

SEC. 3818. Every male person between the ages of twenty-one and seventy years shall pay a poll-tax of one dollar, and no more, for town and State taxes.

SEC. 3822. The funds and estate which have been or may be granted provided by this State, or given by any person or persons to the President and Fellows of Yale college, Trinity college, or Wesleyan university, and by them respectively invested and held for the use of such institutions, shall, with the income thereof, remain exempt from taxation, provided, however, that neither of

said corporations shall ever hold in this State, real estate, free from taxation, affording an annual income of more than six thousand dollars.

SEC. 3824. Money loaned on interest, with an agreement that the borrower shall pay the taxes thereon, and secured by a mortgage of real estate in this State, shall, to an amount equal to the assessed value of the land mortgaged, as valued and set in the assessment list of the town where it is situated, be exempt from taxation, but the excess of any such loan over such valuation shall be assessed and taxed in the town where the lender resides, in the same manner as other money on interest, and all taxes levied on the land so mortgaged shall be and remain a lien on said land until paid, and shall have priority of the lien created by said mortgage; but nothing herein shall be construed to exempt any savings bank from the payment of its direct tax to the State.

SEC. 3827. All property, not exempted, shall be liable to taxation, as follows :

Dwelling houses, with the buildings and lots appurtenant thereto, not exceeding two acres, and mills, stores, distilleries, buildings used for manufacturing purposes, and fisheries, and property in fish pounds, designated and set out according to law; to be set in the list at their present true and actual valuation.

Lands and separate lots, except house lots; to be set in the list at their average present and actual valuation by the acre.

Quarries, mines and ore beds, whether owned in fee or leased; to be set in the list separately, at their present true and actual valuation; and if owned by a corporation, the whole stock, property and franchise shall be set in the list of the town where such quarry, mine or ore bed is.

All real estate shall be set in the list of the town where it is situated.

SEC. 3831. The present true and just value of any estate shall be deemed by all assessors and boards of relief to be the fair, market value thereof, and not its value at a forced or auction sale.

SEC. 3832. The whole property of every corporation in this State, whose stock is not by law liable to taxation, and which is not required to pay a direct tax to the State in lieu of other taxes, and whose property is not by law expressly exempt from taxation, shall be set in its list and liable to taxation in the same manner as the property of individuals.

SEC. 3833. Real estate owned by any corporation not required for the transaction of its appropriate business, shall be taxable as provided in the preceding section, unless the same shall be specially exempted by law.

SEC. 3834. The real estate of any such corporation shall be set in the list of the town in which it is situated, and the personal estate shall be set in the list of the town in which it has its principal place of business, or exercises its corporate powers; and

when it shall have two or more establishments for transacting its business in different towns, school districts, or other municipal divisions, it shall be assessed and taxed for every such establishment, and for the personal property attached thereto, or connected therewith, in the town, school district, or other municipal division having the power of taxation in which such establishment is; and the stockholders of any corporation, the whole property of which is assessed and taxed in its name, shall be exempt from assessment or taxation for their stock therein.

SEC. 3835. Every dwelling house, belonging to any railroad company, shall be set in the list, and be liable to taxation in the town where said dwelling house is situated, notwithstanding the fact that the same may be rented to, or occupied by an employe of said railroad company, and the amount paid for taxes on any such dwelling house or houses shall be deducted from the sum required by law to be paid by such railroad company for taxes to the State.

SEC. 3846. No person shall be assessed or taxed for materials procured for the purpose of manufacturing, or for manufactured goods on hand beyond the amount of capital actually invested, and surplus earnings; nor at a less sum than the present, true, and just value of his real estate and the machinery attached or belonging thereto, unless reduced by indebtedness that may be deducted, as in other cases hereinafter specified.

SEC. 3847. The interest of any trading, mercantile, manufacturing, or mechanical business shall be assessed in the company or corporate name, in the town, city or borough where the business is carried on; and the list of any business shall be given in by the person having charge thereof, residing in the town, city, or borough, when the owner or owners do not reside therein. The average amount of goods kept on hand for sale during the year, or any portion of it when the business has not been carried on for a year, previous to the first day of October, shall be the rule of assessment and taxation; but merchants shall also be liable to be assessed for any amount due them from responsible persons, beyond their liabilities; and any merchant may have a deduction from his list for debts owing by him, in the same manner and to the same extent as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3848. Traders of any kind, when their business is not located, shall be assessed in the same manner as is provided in the preceding section, in the list of the town, city or borough where they reside; but the goods, wares and merchandise of any resident or corporation located in this state, in the hands of any merchant or trader, for sale on commission, need not be estimated in making up the average provided for in this and the preceding section, in the list of such merchant or trader.

SEC. 3855. The assessors, who may omit any real estate, or any amount equivalent to its valuation, from the list of any person, because of an indebtedness secured by mortgage upon

such real estate, or the board of relief, who may reduce such list for such cause, shall add the amount of such indebtedness to the list of the creditor, if resident in the same town; but, if he does not reside in such town, shall make a list against him, embracing such indebtedness, and give him written notice thereof, within ten days thereafter, by depositing such notice in the post office, postage paid, addressed to him at his place of residence; and he may appear before them within ten days after said notice shall have been given, and show cause why such indebtedness should not be assessed against him.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the assessors in every town to require all persons giving in tax lists to sign, date, and deliver to them a sworn statement upon said list of the following form: "I do hereby declare under oath that the foregoing list, according to the best of my knowledge, remembrance, and belief, is a true statement of all my property liable to taxation, and that I have included in said tax list all bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness, except such as are by statute exempted from taxation or are endorsed by the state treasurer as not at present liable to taxation in Connecticut, and which are now owned by me or held by me in trust, or which I am required by law to put into my said tax list; and also all bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, and all shares of the capital stock of any corporation, the stock of which is taxable, which I have transferred as collateral security to any corporation. I also declare under oath that I have not conveyed or temporarily disposed of any estate for the purpose of evading the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. Dated at _____ this—day of—, 18—." Any person signing and delivering to the assessors a false statement of the foregoing form shall be guilty of the crime of perjury, and subject to the punishment by law provided for said crime. Any assessor failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit fifty dollars to any person suing therefor for each such act of neglect.

ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER CCXLVI.

An act concerning Tax Lists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3809 of the general statutes, as amended by Chapter LXXXIV of the public acts of 1889, is hereby amended to read as follows: Each resident of any town liable to give in a list and pay taxes therein shall, on or before the first day of November,

annually, give in his list made and sworn to as hereinbefore prescribed, making a description of all real estate, each parcel being separately described, and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do the assessors shall fill out a list for him, putting therein all property which they have reason to believe is owned by him, liable to taxation, at the actual valuation thereof from the best information they can obtain, and add thereto ten per centum of such valuation, and in said list they shall make a separate description and valuation of each parcel of real estate.

Approved, June 28, 1895.

[Senate Bill No. 176.]

CHAPTER CCLVIII.

An Act amending an Act imposing a Tax on Investment Companies.

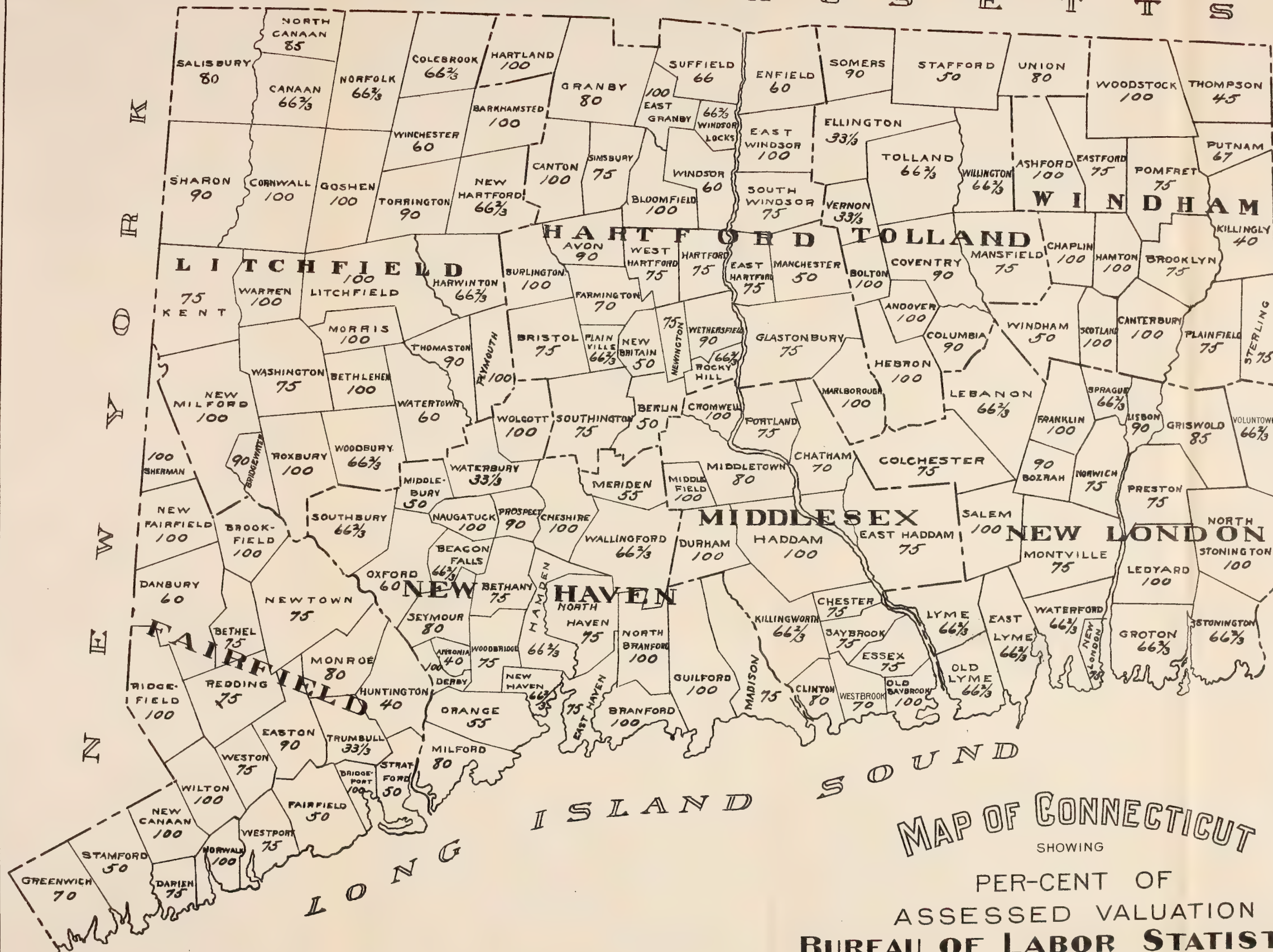
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section thirteen of Chapter CCXLIII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the assessors in every town to require all persons giving in tax lists to sign, date, and deliver to them a sworn statement upon said list of the following form: I do hereby declare under oath that the foregoing list, according to the best of my knowledge, remembrance, and belief, is a true statement of all my property liable to taxation, and that I have included in said tax list all bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness, except such as are by statute exempted from taxation or are endorsed by the state treasurer as not on the first day of October of this year liable to taxation in Connecticut, and which are now owned by me or held by me in trust, or which I am required by law to put into my said tax list; and also all bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, and all shares of the capital stock of any corporation, the stock of which is taxable, which I have transferred as collateral security to any corporation. I also declare under oath that I have not conveyed or temporarily disposed of any estate for the purpose of evading the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. Dated at———this———day of———18—. Any person signing and delivering to the assessors a false statement of the foregoing form shall be guilty of the crime of perjury, and subject to the punishment by law provided for said crime. Any assessor failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit fifty dollars to any person suing therefor for each such act of neglect.

Approved, June 29, 1895.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

R H O D E I S L A N D



MAP OF CONNECTICUT

SHOWING
PER-CENT OF
ASSESSED VALUATION
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SAMUEL B. HORNE, COMMISSIONER.
1896.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Remarks
1	John Smith	25	M	
2	Mary Jones	22	F	
3	James Brown	30	M	
4	Elizabeth White	28	F	
5	Robert Black	35	M	
6	Sarah Green	20	F	
7	William Hall	40	M	
8	Anna Lee	24	F	
9	Thomas King	32	M	
10	Jane Adams	26	F	
11	Charles Taylor	38	M	
12	Elizabeth Scott	21	F	
13	George Baker	45	M	
14	Frances Miller	23	F	
15	Henry Wilson	33	M	
16	Martha Moore	27	F	
17	John Davis	31	M	
18	Rebecca Hunt	19	F	
19	Samuel King	42	M	
20	Lucy Clark	25	F	
21	David Lewis	36	M	
22	Ann Walker	22	F	
23	Joseph Hall	41	M	
24	Isabella Young	24	F	
25	Samuel King	34	M	
26	Elizabeth Scott	21	F	
27	George Baker	45	M	
28	Frances Miller	23	F	
29	Henry Wilson	33	M	
30	Martha Moore	27	F	
31	John Davis	31	M	
32	Rebecca Hunt	19	F	
33	Samuel King	42	M	
34	Lucy Clark	25	F	
35	David Lewis	36	M	
36	Ann Walker	22	F	
37	Joseph Hall	41	M	
38	Isabella Young	24	F	
39	Samuel King	34	M	
40	Elizabeth Scott	21	F	
41	George Baker	45	M	
42	Frances Miller	23	F	
43	Henry Wilson	33	M	
44	Martha Moore	27	F	
45	John Davis	31	M	
46	Rebecca Hunt	19	F	
47	Samuel King	42	M	
48	Lucy Clark	25	F	
49	David Lewis	36	M	
50	Ann Walker	22	F	

TAXATION—LAWS OF NEW YORK.

EXTRACT FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
WHICH BECAME OPERATIVE MAY 27, 1896.

PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION. All real property within this State, and all personal property situated or owned within this State, is taxable, unless exempt from taxation by law.

The terms "lands," "real estate" and "real property," as used in this Chapter, include the land itself above and under water, all buildings and other articles and structures, substructures and superstructures, erected upon, under or above, or affixed to the same ; * * * all bridges, all telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances ; * * * all surface, under ground or elevated railroads ; all railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks and the iron thereon ; * * * all mains, pipes and tanks laid or placed in, upon, above or under any public or private street or place for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation or conveyance therein, or that is protected thereby ; all trees and underwood growing upon land, and all mines, minerals, quarries and fossils in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State.

The terms "personal estate" and "personal property," as used in this Chapter, include chattels, money, things in action, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond or mortgage ; debts and obligations for the payment of money due or owing to persons residing within this State, however secured or whereon such securities shall be held ; debts due by inhabitants of this State to persons not residing within the United States, for the purchase of any real estate ; public stocks in moneyed corporations, and such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION. The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

1. Property of the United States.
2. Property of this State other than its wild or forest lands in the forest preserve.
3. Property of a municipal corporation of the State held for public use, except the portion of such property not within the corporation.
4. The land in any Indian reservation owned by the Indian nation, tribe or band occupying them.
5. All property exempt by law from execution, other than an exempt homestead.
6. Bonds of a municipal corporation heretofore issued for the purpose of paying up or retiring the bonded indebtedness of such corporation.
7. The real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women, or for religious, bible, tract, charitable, benevolent, missionary, hospital, infirmary, educational, scientific, literary, library, patriotic, historical, cemetery purposes, or for the enforcement of laws relating to children or animals, or for two or more such purposes, and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, and the personal property of any such corporation or association shall be exempt from taxation. But no such corporation or association shall be entitled to any such exemption if any officer, member or employe thereof shall receive or may be lawfully entitled to receive, any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of such purposes, or as proper beneficiaries of its strictly charitable purposes; or if the organization thereof, for any of such avowed purposes, be a guise or pretence for directly or indirectly making any other pecuniary profit for such corporation or association, or for any of its members or employes, or if it not be in good faith organized or conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes. The real property of any such corporation or association entitled to such exemption, held by it exclusively for one or more such purposes, and from which no rents, profits or income are derived, shall be so exempt, though not in actual use therefor, by reason of the absence of suitable building or improvements thereon, if the construction of such buildings or improvements is in progress, or is in good faith contemplated by such corporation or association. The real property of any such corporation not so used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, but leased or otherwise used for other purposes, shall not be so exempt; but if a portion only of any lot or building of any such corporation or association is used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes of any such corporation or association, then such lot or building shall be so

exempt, only to the extent of the value of the portion so used, and the remaining portion of such lot or building, to the extent of the value of such remaining portion, shall be subject to taxation. Property held by an officer of a religious denomination shall be entitled to the same exemptions, subject to the same conditions and exceptions as property held by a religious corporation.

8. Real property of an incorporated association of present or former volunteer firemen, actually and exclusively used and occupied by such corporation, and not exceeding in value fifteen thousand dollars.

9. All dwelling houses and lots of religious corporations while actually used by the officiating clergyman thereof, but the total amount of such exemption to any one religious corporation shall not exceed two thousand dollars. Such exemption shall be in addition to that provided by subdivision seven of this section.

10. The real property of an agricultural society permanently used by it for exhibition grounds.

11. The real property of a minister of the gospel or priest, who is regularly engaged in performance of his duties as such, or permanently disabled, by impaired health from the performance of such duties, or over seventy-five years of age, and the personal property of such minister or priest, but the total amount of such exemption on account of both real and personal property shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

12. All vessels registered at any port in this State and owned by an American citizen, or association, or by any corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port, are exempted from all taxation in this State, for State and local purposes, and all such corporations, all of whose vessels are employed between foreign ports and ports in the United States, are exempted from all taxation in this State, for State and local purposes, upon their capital stock, franchises and earnings, until and including December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

13. A bond, mortgage, note, contract, account or other demand, belonging to any person not a resident of this State, sent to or deposited in this State for collection; the products of another State, owned by a non-resident of this State and consigned to his agent in this State for sale or commission for the benefit of the owner; moneys of a non-resident of this State, under the control or in the possession of his agent in this State, when transmitted to such agent for the purpose of investment or otherwise.

14. The deposits in any bank for savings which are due depositors, the accumulation in any domestic life insurance corporation, held for the exclusive benefit of the insured, other than real estate and stocks, now liable to taxation; and the accumulations of any

incorporated co-operative loan association upon the shares of such association held by any person.

15. Moneys collected in the course of the business of any corporation, association or society doing a life or casualty insurance business or both, upon the co-operative or assessment plan, and which are to be used for the payment of assessments or for death losses or for benefits to disabled members.

16. The owner or holder of stock in an incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital, shall not be taxed as an individual for such stock.

17. The personal property in excess of one hundred thousand dollars of a mutual life insurance corporation incorporated in this State before April tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

NO DEDUCTION ALLOWED FOR INDEBTEDNESS FRAUDULENTLY CONTRACTED.—No deduction shall be allowed in the assessment of personal property by reason of the indebtedness of the owner contracted or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities owned by him or held for his benefit, nor for or on account of any indirect liability as surety guarantor, indorser or otherwise, nor for or on account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation.

WHEN PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS IS TAXABLE.—Non-residents of this State, doing business in the State, either as principals or partners, shall be taxed on the capital invested in such business, as personal property, at the place where such business is carried on, to the same extent as if they were residents of the State.

PLACE OF TAXATION OF PROPERTY OF RESIDENTS.—Every person shall be taxed in the tax district where he resides when the assessment for taxation is made, for all personal property owned by him, or under his control as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator. * * * In case of any controversy as to the proper place of taxation within the State of any person, his residence for purposes of taxation may be determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, subject to review by the Court.

PLACE OF TAXATION OF REAL PROPERTY.—When real property is owned by a resident of a tax district in which it is situated, it shall be assessed to him. When real property is owned by a resident outside the tax district where it is situated, it shall be assessed as follows:

1. When the property is occupied, it must be assessed to the occupant.

2. If the occupant resides out of the tax district, or, if the land is unoccupied, it shall be assessed as non-resident. * *

PLACE OF TAXATION OF PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.—The real estate of all incorporated companies liable to taxation, shall be assessed in the tax district in which the same shall lie, in the

same manner as the real estate of individuals. All the personal estate of every incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital, shall be assessed in the tax district where the principal office or place for transacting the financial concerns of the company shall be. * * *

TAXATION OF CORPORATE STOCK.—The capital stock of every company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been excepted in the assessment roll or shall be exempt by law, together with its surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding ten per centum of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and all shares of stock in other corporations actually owned by such company which are taxable upon their capital stock under the laws of this State, shall be assessed at its actual value.

STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS TAXABLE ON SHARES.—The stockholders of every bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes in the tax district where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said district or not.

PLACE OF TAXATION OF INDIVIDUAL BANK CAPITAL.—Every individual banker shall be taxable upon the amount of capital invested in his banking business in the tax district where the place of such business is located and shall, for that purpose, be deemed a resident of such tax district.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT.

ASCERTAINING FACTS FOR ASSESSMENT.—The assessors in each tax district may, by mutual agreement, divide it into convenient assessing districts, not exceeding the number of such assessors. The assessors in each tax district shall annually, between the first of May and July first, ascertain by diligent inquiry all the property and the names of all the persons taxable therein.

PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT ROLL.—They shall prepare an assessment roll containing five separate columns, and shall, according to the best information in their power, set down:

1. In the first column the names of all taxable persons in the tax district.

2. In the second column the quantity of real property taxable to each person with a statement thereof in such form as the Commissioners of taxes shall prescribe.

3. In the third column the full value of such real property.

4. In the fourth column the full value of all taxable personal property owned by each person respectively after deducting the just debts owing by him.

5. In the fifth column the value of taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district estimated at a principal sum, the interest of which, at the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to such annual rents, and if payable in any other thing except money, the value of the rents in money to be ascertained by them and the value of each rent assessed separately, and if the name of the person entitled to receive the rent assessed cannot be ascertained by the assessors, it shall be assessed against the tenant in possession of the real property upon which the rents are chargeable.

BANKS TO MAKE REPORT.—The chief fiscal officer of every bank or banking association, organized under the authority of this State or of the United States, shall, on or before the first day of July, furnish the assessors of the tax district in which its principal office is located, and also the State Board of Tax Commissioners, a statement, under oath, of the condition of such bank or banking association, on the first day of June next preceding, stating the amount of its authorized capital stock, the number of shares and the par value of the shares thereof, the amount of stock paid in, the date and rate per centum of each dividend declared by it during the year, the capital employed by it during the year, the amount of its surplus, if any, the amount, value and location of its real estate, a complete list of the names and residences of its stockholders, and the number of shares held by each, and such other data, information or matters as may be prescribed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, who shall furnish blanks upon which such reports shall be made, and prescribe the form of verification thereto, and such Commissioners may, at any time, require a further and fuller report. In case of neglect or refusal on the part of any bank, corporation or association to report, as herein prescribed, or to make other or further reports as may be required by the Commissioners of Taxes, such bank, corporation or association shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each failure, and the additional sum of ten dollars for each day such failure continues, and an action therefor shall be prosecuted by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. There shall, in addition to such report, be kept in the office of every such bank or banking association, a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the stockholders therein and of the number of shares held by each, and such list shall be subject to the inspection of the assessors and the Board of Commissioners of Taxes at all times. The list of stockholders furnished by such bank, corporation or association shall be deemed to contain the names of the owners of such shares as are set opposite them respectively, for the purposes of assessment and taxation.

BANK SHARES, HOW ASSESSED. In assessing the shares of stock of banks or banking associations, organized under the authority of this State or the United States, each stockholder

shall be allowed all the deductions and exceptions allowed by law in assessing the value of other taxable property owned by individual citizens of this State, and the assessment and taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is made or assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State. In making such assessment, there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares, a sum which bears the same proportion to such value as the assessed value of the real property of such bank or banking association bears to the capital stock thereof. This is not to be construed as an exemption of the real estate of banks or banking associations from taxation.

INDIVIDUAL BANKERS, HOW ASSESSED. Every individual banker doing business under the laws of this State, must report before the fifteenth (15th) day of June under oath, to the assessors of the tax district in which any of the capital invested in such banking business is taxable, the amount of capital invested in such banking business in such tax district on the first day of June preceding. Such capital shall be assessed as personal property to the banker in whose name such business is carried on.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT TO BANK OR BANKING ASSOCIATION.—The assessors of every tax district shall within ten days after they have completed the assessment of the stock of a bank or banking association, give written notice to such bank or banking association of such assessment of the shares of its respective shareholders, and no personal or other notice to such shareholders of such assessment is required.

REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS.—The president or other proper officer of every moneyed or stock corporation deriving an income or profit from its capital or otherwise shall, on or before June 15th, deliver to one of the assessors of the tax district in which the company is liable to be taxed, a written statement specifying:

1. The real property, if any, owned by such company, the tax district in which the same is situated and, unless a railroad corporation, the sums actually paid therefor.

2. The capital stock actually paid in and secured to be paid in excepting therefrom the sums paid for real property and the amount of such capital stock held by the State and by an incorporated literary or charitable institution, and

3. The tax district in which the principal office of the company is situated, or if it has no principal office, the tax district in which its operations are carried on.

Such statement shall be verified by the officer making the same to the effect, that it is in all respects just and true. If such statement is not made within twenty days after the fifteenth day of June, or is insufficient, evasive or defective, the assessors may compel the corporation to make proper statement by mandamus.

PENALTY FOR OMISSION TO MAKE STATEMENT.—In case of neglect to furnish such statements within thirty days after the

time above provided, the company so neglecting shall forfeit to the people of the State for each statement so omitted to be furnished, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute for such penalty under information which shall be furnished him by the Comptroller. Upon such statement being furnished, and the costs of the suit being paid, the Comptroller, if he shall be satisfied that such omission was not willful, may, in his discretion, discontinue such suit.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS.—The real property of non-residents of the tax districts shall be designated in a separate part of the assessment roll.

SURVEYS AND MAPS OF NON-RESIDENT REAL PROPERTY.—If the assessors shall deem it necessary to have an actual survey made, to ascertain the quantity of any lot or tract of non-resident real property, divided by town line, they shall notify the Supervisor, who shall cause the necessary surveys to be made at the expense of the town.

CORPORATIONS, HOW ASSESSED.—The assessors shall assess corporations liable to taxation in their respective tax districts upon their assessment rolls in the following manner:

1. In the first column the name of each corporation, and under its name the amount of its capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in; the amount paid by it for real property then owned by it wherever situated; the amount of all surplus profits or reserve funds, exceeding ten per centum of their capital, after deducting therefrom the amount of said real property and the amount of its stock, if any, belonging to the State and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions.

2. In the second column the quantity of real property owned by such corporation and situated within their tax district.

3. In the third column the actual value of such real property.

4. In the fourth column the amount of the capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in and of all such surplus profits or reserve funds as aforesaid after deducting the sums paid out for all the real estate of the Company wherever the same may be situated and then belonging to the people of the State and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions.

ASSESSMENT OF OMITTED PROPERTY.—The assessors of any tax district shall, upon their own motion, or upon the application of any taxpayer therein, enter in the assessment roll of the current year any property shown to have been omitted from the assessment roll of the preceding year, at the valuation of that year, or if not then valued at such valuation as the assessors shall determine for the preceding year, and such valuation shall be stated in a separate line from the valuation of the current year.

DEBTS OWING TO NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOW ASSESSED.—Every agent in any county of a non-resident creditor

having debts owing to him, taxable in any county of the State, shall annually, on or before June 1st, furnish to the county treasurer of the county where the debtor resides, a true and accurate statement verified by his oath, of such debts owing on the first day of May next preceding in each town or ward in such county. The county treasurer shall, immediately upon the receipt of such statement, make out and transmit to the assessors of every tax district in the county in which any such debtor resides, a copy of so much of such statement as relates to the tax district of such assessors, with the name of the creditor. The assessors on receipt of such statement from the county treasurer shall, within the time in which they are required to complete the assessment roll, enter therein the name of such non-resident creditor, and the aggregate amount due him in such tax district on the first day of May next preceding, in the same manner as other personal property is entered on the roll, adding the name of the debtor owing the debt. Any agent neglecting or refusing without good cause, to furnish such statement to the county treasurer, shall forfeit to the county in which the debtor resides, the sum of five hundred dollars, recoverable by the district attorney, if the existence of such was known to the agent.

NEGLECT OR OMISSION OF DUTY BY ASSESSORS. The assessors, in the execution of their duties, shall use the forms and follow the instructions transmitted to them, from time to time, by the Commissioners of Taxes. If any assessors shall omit or neglect to perform any duty, the other assessors shall perform such duty and shall certify upon the assessment roll the name of the delinquent assessor, stating therein the cause of such omission, and the assessment roll, when otherwise made and completed in accordance with the requirements of this article, shall be deemed to be the assessment roll of all the assessors. If the assessors shall neglect to meet for the purpose of hearing grievances, any person aggrieved by the assessment may appeal to the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting, which shall have the same power to review and correct such assessment as the assessors have under this article. If any assessor shall refuse or neglect to perform any duty or do any act required of him by this article, he shall forfeit to the county the sum of fifty (50) dollars, to be recovered by the District Attorney.

EQUALIZATION BY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at its annual meeting, shall examine the assessment rolls of the several tax districts in the county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one tax district bear a just relation to the valuations in all the tax districts in the county; and the board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any tax district, by adding to or deducting such sum upon the hundred, as may, in its opinion, be necessary to produce a just relation be-

tween all the valuations of real estate in the county ; but it shall, in no instance, change the aggregate valuations of all the tax districts from the aggregate valuation thereof as made by the assessors.

BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.—There shall be three Tax Commissioners appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office for three years, and so classified that the term of office of one of them shall expire with the 31st day of December in each year. Each shall receive an annual compensation of two thousand five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, the expenses actually incurred by him in the discharge of his official duties. * * *

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners shall :

First, Investigate and examine, from time to time, as to the methods of assessment within the State.

Second, Furnish local assessors with such information as may be necessary or proper to aid them in making the assessment thereof.

Third, Make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this article and prepare forms for reports and assessment rolls, and furnish the same to assessors and other officers at the expense of the State.

Fourth, Take testimony and hear proofs, under oath, with reference to any matter within the line of its official duty. Any member of such board may be designated for that purpose. And it may require from all State and municipal officers such information as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties.

Fifth, Hold meetings at an office to be assigned it, in one of the State buildings at Albany, at such times as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Board, or by adjournment thereof, or at such other places as it may designate.

Sixth, Employ a clerk, prescribe his duties, and fix the salary, at a sum not exceeding two thousand (2,000) dollars.

Seventh, Prepare an annual report to the Legislature and recommend such changes or amendments to the tax laws as it may deem advisable.

TAX COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT COUNTIES.—Two or more of the members of the Board of Tax Commissioners shall officially visit every county in the State at least once in two years, and inquire into the methods of assessment and taxation, and ascertain whether the assessors faithfully discharge their duties and particularly as to their compliance with this act requiring the assessment of all property not exempt from taxation at its full value.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION; POWERS AND DUTIES.—The Commissioners of the land office and the three Commissioners of Taxes shall constitute the State Board of Equalization. The State Board of Equalization shall meet in the city of Albany on

the first Tuesday in September in each year, for the purpose of examining and revising the valuations of real and personal property of the several counties as returned to the Board of Tax Commissioners, and shall fix the aggregate amount of assessment for each county, upon which the Comptroller shall compute the State tax. Such board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real property in any county, by adding or deducting such sum as in its opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between the valuations of real property in the State. But it shall, in no instance, reduce the aggregate valuation of all the counties below the aggregate valuation thereof, as so returned. The Comptroller shall immediately ascertain from the assessment, a copy of which shall be transmitted to him, the proportion of State tax each county shall pay, and mail a statement of the amount to the County Clerk, and to the Chairman and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county.

The act provides further, that any Supervisor may appeal in behalf of the town, city or ward, which he may represent, to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, from any act or decision of the Board of Supervisors, in the equalization of assessments and the correction of the assessment rolls; prescribes how appeals shall be conducted and determined and regulates the payment of the costs and expense of such appeals.

Perhaps the most important feature of the law, is the uniformity in mode and manner of making up the assessment rolls, which undoubtedly will have a salutary effect in securing the listing of every class and kind of taxable property, and preventing the evasion from listing, or omission of personal property, which is the most serious of all the problems with which the various assessment or tax boards have to contend.

The provision made for the enforced statement of corporations to the assessors is also a feature, of which too much in commendation cannot be said, and cannot fail but secure the assessment of large amounts of taxable property heretofore concealed. It can plainly be seen how the enactment of a similar law in Connecticut would be of great and enduring benefit, and the irregularities now prevailing in the State be prevented. Under the provisions of this Act, were it in force in Connecticut, it would hardly be possible for a joint stock corporation to make a sworn return to the Secretary of State of real and personal property to the amount of over one-half million dollars, together with an excess of bills receivable over indebtedness of over one hundred thousand dollars, and permit the whole to be assessed against it at one hundred and five thousand dollars, this being but one of the many instances of like character which might be quoted.

TAXATION—LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MANNER AND MODE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

The Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, in compliance with the provisions of the Public Statutes, in July, 1896, caused to be printed and forwarded to the assessors of the various towns and cities of that commonwealth, a compilation of the laws of general application, in relation to the subject of the assessment and collection of taxes. Extracts from these laws having a direct bearing on the system which obtains in Connecticut can appropriately accompany other matters as pertaining to the same subject. The attention of legislators, when considering the subject of the assessment of taxes in Connecticut, should be brought to the systems existing in other States, that remedial legislation may be made possible, and the Massachusetts law, as in operation at this time, taken as a guide, and perhaps made the frame for legislative enactment of such laws as would supersede the present ones, which, as now enforced are ineffective and in many instances inoperative.

Sections 11 and 12 provide that the poll tax shall be assessed upon each taxable person where he is an inhabitant, on the first day of May in each year. * * * A taxable person who is in a city or town on the first day of May, and who, when inquired of by the assessors thereof, refuses to state where he considers his legal residence to be, shall, for the purpose of taxation, be deemed an inhabitant of such place. If, when so inquired of, he designates another place as his legal residence, said assessors shall notify the assessors of such place, who, upon receiving the notice, shall tax such person as an inhabitant of their city or town. * * *

SECTION 13. For the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes on real estate the persons appearing in the records of the county where the real estate lies as the owners thereof on the first day of May, even if deceased, shall be held to be the true owners thereof. Taxes on real estate shall be assessed, in the city or town

where the estate lies, to the person who is either the owner or in possession thereof on the first day of May. Mortgagors of real estate shall, for the purposes of taxation, except as provided in the three following sections, be deemed owners until the mortgagee takes possession, after which the mortgagee shall, except as provided in said sections, be deemed the owner.

SEC. 14. When any person has an interest in [*taxable*] [real estate not exempt from taxation under the provisions of section five of this chapter, see 1882, ch. 175, sect. 3,] as holder of a duly recorded mortgage given to secure the payment of money, the amount of which is fixed and certain, the amount of his interest as mortgagee shall be assessed as real estate in the place where the land lies; and the mortgagor shall be assessed only for the value of said real estate after deducting the assessed value of all such mortgagee's interests therein. When such property is situated in two or more places, the amount of the mortgagee's interest to be assessed in each place shall be proportioned to the assessed value in the respective places of the mortgaged real estate, deducting therefrom the taxable amount of prior mortgages if any thereon.

SEC. 15. If any holder of such a mortgage fails to file in the assessors' office a statement under oath of all his estate, liable to taxation under the preceding section, including a statement of the full amount remaining unpaid upon such mortgage and of his interest therein, the amount stated in the mortgage shall be conclusive as to the extent of such interest; but the mortgagees' interests in such real estate shall not be assessed at a greater sum than the fair cash valuation of the land and the structures thereon or affixed thereto; and the amount of a mortgage interest in an estate that has been divided after the creation of such mortgage shall not be required to be apportioned upon the several parts of such estate, except as provided in sections eighty-one to eighty-three inclusive.

SEC. 16. Mortgagors and mortgagees referred to in the two preceding sections shall, for the purposes of taxation, be deemed joint owners until the mortgagee takes possession; and until such possession is taken by a first mortgagee, the assessors or the collector of taxes, upon application to any one of them, shall give to any such mortgagee or mortgagor a tax bill, showing the whole tax on the mortgaged estate, and the amount included in the valuation thereof as the interest of each mortgagee and of the mortgagor respectively. If the first mortgagee is in possession, he shall be deemed sole owner; and any other mortgagee in possession shall be deemed joint owner with prior mortgagees.

The four preceding sections are somewhat modified by the Acts of 1882, ch. 175, § 1, as follows:—

[Any mortgagor or mortgagee of real estate may bring in to the assessors of the town or city where such real estate lies, within such time as shall be specified for bringing in the lists as provided in section thirty-eight of chapter eleven of the Public

Statutes, a statement, under oath, of the amount due on each separate lot or parcel of such real estate, and the name and residence of every holder of an interest therein as a mortgagee or mortgagor. When such property is situated in two or more places, or when a recorded mortgage includes for one sum two or more estates or parts of an estate, an estimate of the amount of the mortgagee's interest in each estate or part of an estate shall be given in such statement. The assessors shall, from such statements or otherwise, ascertain the proportionate parts of such estates that are the interests of mortgagees and mortgagors respectively, and shall assess the same. Whenever, in any case of mortgaged real estate, a statement is not brought in as herein provided, no tax for the then current year on such real estate shall be invalidated, for the reason that a mortgagee's interest therein has not been assessed to him.]

SEC. 20. Provides that all personal estate, within or without the Commonwealth, shall be assessed to the owner in the city or town where he is an inhabitant on the first day of May, except as otherwise provided and in the following clauses of this Section:—

First, All goods, wares, merchandise, and other stock in trade (except ships or vessels owned by a co-partnership), including stock employed in the business of manufacturing or of the mechanic arts, in the cities or towns within the Commonwealth, other than where the owners reside, whether such owners reside within or without the Commonwealth, shall be taxed in those places where the owners hire or occupy manufactories, stores, shops or wharves, whether such property is within said places or elsewhere on the first day of May of the year when the tax is made.

Second, All machinery employed in any branch or manufactures shall be assessed where such machinery is situated or employed; and, in assessing the stockholders for their shares in any manufacturing corporation, there shall first be deducted from the value thereof, the value of the machinery and real estate belonging to such corporation.

Third, Horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep and swine, kept throughout the year in places other than those where the owners reside, whether such owners reside within or without the Commonwealth, and horses employed in stages or other vehicles for the transportation of passengers for hire, shall be assessed to the owners in the places where they are kept.

Fourth, Personal property belonging to persons under guardianship, shall be assessed to the guardian in the place where the ward is an inhabitant, unless the ward resides and has his home without the Commonwealth, in which case it shall be taxed to the guardian in the place where he is an inhabitant.

Fifth, Personal property held in trust by an executor, administrator, or trustee, the income of which is payable to another person, shall be assessed to the executor, administrator or trustee, in the place where such other person resides, if within the Com-

monwealth, and if he resides out of the Commonwealth, it shall be assessed in the place where the executor, administrator or trustee resides, and, if there are two or more executors, administrators, or trustees residing in different places, the property shall be assessed to them in equal portions in such places, and the tax thereon shall be paid out of said income. If the executor, administrator, or trustee is not an inhabitant of the commonwealth, it shall be assessed to the person to whom the income is payable, in the place where he resides.

SEC. 22. Property held by a religious society as a ministerial fund shall be assessed to the Treasurer of the society. If such property consists of real estate, it shall be taxed in the town where it lies; if it consists of personal property, it shall be taxed in the town where such society usually holds its meetings.

SEC. 23. Personal property mortgaged or pledged, shall, for the purposes of taxation, be deemed the property of the party who has the possession.

SEC. 24. Partners in mercantile or other business, whether residing in the same or in different places, may be jointly taxed under their partnership name, in the place where their business is carried on, for all the personal property employed in such business, except ships or vessels, and except property taxed under the provisions of Chapter 13. If partners have places of business in two or more towns, they shall be taxed in each of such places for the proportion of property employed therein. When so jointly taxed, each partner shall be liable for the whole tax.

EVASION OF TAXATION.

SEC. 26. Whoever in any way directly or indirectly proposes or agrees to an assessment on any specific or limited amount less than he is liable by law to be taxed for, with a view or as an inducement to make any particular place his residence for the purpose of taxation, shall be punished by fine of one thousand (1,000) dollars; and any assessor guilty of making or assenting to any such proposal shall be subject to a like penalty.

SEC. 27. Any inhabitant of the Commonwealth, who escapes taxation by wilfully and designedly changing or concealing his residence, or by any other act, with the intent so to escape, shall be punished by fine of twice the amount of the last tax paid by him; or, if he has paid no tax in the Commonwealth, by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) nor more than five thousand (5,000) dollars. Any person offending against the provisions of this Section may be indicted and tried in any county where any of the acts or things made criminal by this Section are done, or in any county where such person is liable to taxation.

SEC. 28. Any shareholder, who, with intent to avoid taxation, fraudulently transfers a share of corporate stock, or fraudulently causes or procures a certificate of a share to be issued to any person other than himself, or in any name other than his own; or refuses to inform, or wilfully misinforms, the corporation respect-

ing his name or residence; or, having changed his residence to another city or town in the Commonwealth, wilfully omits to give notice thereof to any corporation in the Commonwealth in which he is a shareholder, shall forfeit one-half of the par value of the shares so transferred, issued, or owned by him in the stock of such corporation, to be recovered by an action of tort to the use of the city or town in which he resides.

SEC. 29. Whoever, with intent to defeat or evade the provisions of law in relation to the assessment or payment of taxes, delivers or discloses to an assessor or assistant assessor, a false or fraudulent list, return or schedule of property as and for a true list of his estates not exempted from taxation, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand (1,000) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year. * * *

SEC. 34. The assessors shall each year assess taxes to an amount not less than the aggregate of all sums appropriated, granted, or lawfully expended by their respective cities or towns since the last preceding annual assessment and not provided for therein; of all sums which are required by law to be raised by taxation by the said cities or towns during said year; and of all sums which are necessary to satisfy final judgments recovered against the said cities or towns; but such assessments shall not include sums for the payment of which cities or towns have lawfully voted to contract debts, and the assessors may deduct from the amount required to be assessed, the amount of all the estimated receipts of their respective cities or towns (except from loans or taxes) which are lawfully applicable to the payment of the expenditures of the year, but such deduction shall not exceed the amount of such receipts during the preceding year. * * *

SEC. 38. Before proceeding to make an assessment, the assessors shall give reasonable notice thereof to the inhabitants of their respective places, at any of their meetings, or by posting up in their city or town one or more notifications in some public place or places, or by some other sufficient manner. Such notices shall require the inhabitants to bring in to the assessors, within a time therein specified, true lists of all their polls and personal estates not exempted from taxation, and may or may not require them to include real estate in their lists of property subject to taxation. Unless such requirement is made in said notice, the omission of real estate from the list brought in to the assessors shall not deprive the owner of such real estate, of his right to an abatement of the tax thereon, if he files with his application to the assessors for abatement, a list of the real estate on which the same is claimed, with his estimate of the fair cash value of each parcel thereof, and makes oath that said lists and estimates are true according to his best knowledge and belief.

SEC. 39. The assessors shall, in all cases, require a person bringing in a list, to make oath that the same is true; which oath may be administered by one of the assessors, or by their secretary or head clerk, unless such person is absent from the

city or town in which the tax is to be laid during the whole period when it may be made, in which case the oath may be administered by a notary public, the jurat to be duly authenticated by his seal.

SEC. 40. They shall receive as true (except as to valuation), the list brought in by each individual, according to the provisions of Section 38, unless on being thereto required by the assessors, he refuses to answer on oath all necessary inquiries as to the nature and amount of his property.

SEC. 41. They shall ascertain as nearly as possible the particulars of the personal estate, and of the real estate in possession or occupation, as owner or otherwise, or any person who has not brought in a list as required by them, and shall make an estimate thereof at its just value, according to their best information and belief.

SEC. 42. Such estimate shall be entered in the valuation, and shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not seasonably brought in lists of their estates, unless they can show a reasonable excuse for the omission, and except as is otherwise provided.

SEC. 43. In making the estimate provided for in the two preceding sections, the assessors shall specify the total amount, as valued for assessment, or money at interest, and other debts due the persons assessed more than they are indebted or pay interest for, specifying how much of said amount is debts secured by mortgage, and how much unsecured debts. The amount of money on hand, including deposits, the total amount of public stocks and securities, and the total amount of stocks in corporations without the State, as valued for assessment. * * *

SEC. 45. The assessors of each place shall, at the time appointed, make a fair cash valuation of all the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation therein.

The Statute also provides for the compulsory use by the Assessors of suitable blank books, with uniform headings, for a valuation list, and blank tables for aggregates, the Assessors being required to enter in the books furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth the valuation and assessment of the polls and estates of the inhabitants assessed in the following order:—

1. The names of the inhabitants or parties (persons) assessed for polls or estates (with the street and number of their residence.)
2. The number of polls for which any person named is taxable.
3. The total amount of cash tax on polls.
4. The amount of each person's whole stock in trade, including all goods, wares and merchandise, at home or abroad, of ratable estate, whether paid for or otherwise.
5. A description of all ratable cash assets, viz: Amount of money at interest more than the person assessed pays interest for, including public securities; the amount of money on hand, including deposits in any bank, or in any savings bank which is

not exempted by law from taxation; the number of shares of stock which are taxable; with the name of the corporation: in any bank, railroad, insurance, manufacturing, or other incorporated company; and a specification of the amount of each class of personal property mentioned in Section 43.

6. The true ratable value of the several items enumerated in the preceding column, placed opposite the description of said property or shares.

7. The true value of machinery used in all kinds of manufacturing establishments, including steam engines, etc., the value of such machinery to be entered opposite the description of the building in which it is used.

8 and 9. The whole number of taxable live stock, including horses, mules, asses, oxen, cows, steers, heifers, sheep and swine; each kind to be stated separately, with the value affixed to each.

10 and 11. A description of all other ratable estate, not before enumerated, such as carriages, income, plate, furniture, tons of vessels, etc., with the true value of the same.

12. The aggregate of each person's ratable personal estate.

13. The total tax on each person's personal estate.

14. Buildings of all kinds shall be described in the following manner:—

Dwelling-houses; barns; shops of all kinds, naming their uses; stores; warehouses; distil-houses; breweries; tanneries and other manufactories of leather; ropewalks; grist-mills; saw-mills; steam and other mills not above enumerated; cotton factories, with the number of spindles and looms used in the same; woolen factories, with the number of sets of cards used in the same; linen factories, with the number of spindles and looms; print-works; bleacheries; gas-works; paper-mills; card-factories; boot and shoe factories; india-rubber factories; carriage and car factories; piano-forte and musical instrument factories; sewing-machine factories; chair, pail, tub, and other wooden-ware factories; oil factories; glass factories; all kinds of iron and brass works, and other buildings not above named.

15. The true value of buildings enumerated in the preceding column placed opposite the description of the same, including water wheels; such value to be exclusive of land and water power, and of the machinery used in said buildings.

16, 17 and 18. A description by name or otherwise of each and every lot of land assessed, the same placed opposite the name of the person or party to whom it is taxable, with the number of acres or feet in each lot, the number of quartz-sand beds, of stone quarries and ore beds, and the true value thereof.

19 and 20. The number of superficial feet of wharf, and the total value of the same.

21. The aggregate value of each person's taxable real estate.

22. The total tax on real estate.

23. The aggregate cash tax assessed to each person on polls, and on personal and real estate.

PART V.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS.

1. BAKE SHOPS.
2. HOURS OF LABOR.
3. WAGES.
4. SANITARY CONDITION.
5. PROPOSED LAW,
6. ALIEN LABORERS,
7. PROTECTION OF MOTORMEN.
8. EXTRACT FROM BULLETIN U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR.

CONDITION OF BAKE SHOPS.

One of the most important functions of economic life is the baking industry. According to the last United States Census, there were 1,027 bakers in Connecticut. The figures do not include the pastry cooks and confectioners, many of whom work underground, but are excluded as they are not directly interested in the production of bread. They constitute an important class when it is taken into consideration that shopkeepers, tradesmen and consumers are directly interested in their product, and it is evident that what affects this industry must at the same time affect the people at large. The untiring efforts made by the journeymen bakers of New York and Brooklyn during the past few years, to check the evils in the baking trade has called forth a similar endeavor on the part of the bakers in many of the other States.

Laws have been passed providing for State inspection in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ontario.

At the solicitation of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, made through their organization in this State, an inspection has been made by agents of this Bureau in the cities of the State. While the investigation has been comparatively limited in scope and duration, it has developed the fact, that the condition of most of the shops demand sanitary improvement and imperative legislation in that direction is needed.

Subject matter was offered the Bureau on which to base a report, by members of the Bakers Union, but it was declined, it being deemed advisable that the facts should be ascertained by special agents of the Bureau, that were not connected with the trade, and therefore impartial. The master bakers have, as a class, sprung from the ranks, and yet they fail, except in a few instances, to try and better the condition under which their employes are laboring. The facts and figures are given without

animosity toward them. It may be said here, that the purely cracker and biscuit shops are in fine condition without exception. Care is taken that the material is protected from contamination and all tools and machines were found to be clean. All of them make their product above ground. It is not to be understood that all are neglectful. There were found shops in all of the places visited where the neatness would have been the envy of the noted "New England housewife."

Of the 181 shops inspected, ninety-seven were reported clean, fifty-seven as dirty, and twenty-seven as filthy. The term "dirty" used signifies that the surroundings and tools were not in such a condition as to conduce to a clean product. "Filthy" means about all the word signifies. Places were found which were swarming with vermin, and, even while bread was being kneaded, cockroaches were holding high carnival on the kneading board.

A larger percentage of persons than ever before are patrons of restaurants and bakeries. They have a right, and should demand that such food should be prepared under good sanitary conditions and wholesome surroundings. The resolutions called for in the appended bill to be offered at the incoming session of the General Assembly, are for the benefit of those engaged in preparing the food and for the protection as well, of those who consume it. And yet the agents sent out to look into this subject, have found bakeries in which filthy, foul and ill smelling water closets were maintained in the room and in close proximity to where the bread was being prepared.

Much carelessness was found in the protection of the materials used, from contamination. In one place butter, lard, sugar and flour were found standing in a stable but a few feet from a horse. Some of the cases were uncovered and were absorbing the odors of the stable. It was not uncommon to find leaky sewer pipes running over kneading boards and the barrels of supplies.

Of the 181 shops inspected, ninety-five were situated in cellars, and, of the total number of 664 employed in the shops, 324 were employed in the cellar shops. In all of this class of shops the ventilation was found to be of the poorest. Poor, even before the ovens were started, when the gases from the warm products add to the general uncomfortable surroundings. In some of these shops it was necessary to use artificial light all the time.

When to the damp cellar is added the fact, that some of them are less than 6 feet in height, it can readily be understood that

the lot of the journeyman baker is not an enviable one. Measurements were taken of all the shops, and the heights were found to be as follows :

One shop, 5 feet 9 inches high ; one, 6 feet ; five, 6 feet 3 inches ; seven, 6 feet 6 inches ; twenty-four, 7 feet ; thirty-eight, 8 feet, and the remainder being 8 feet 6 inches or over ; two being 14 feet and one 16. All of those below 8 feet were in cellars.

A cellar bakery, as a rule, is not a specially constructed workshop, but is made by fitting up the cellar of an ordinary dwelling house with an oven and a furnace, a few gas jets and a water tap, together with some shelves and kneading boards. Such a place has all the attributes of a cellar. It is small, low, damp, dark, airless, and has the house drains in close contact with its walls and floors. When used as a bakery, the stagnant air of this small place is fouled with the waste products of the gas flames, of respiration, of fermentation, of putrefying dough and filth, and often with sewer gas from untrapped sinks and drains. The atmosphere is further charged with poisonous fumes from the furnace, for the baker, in order to save fuel, closes the damper when his oven is hot.

Modern furnaces are provided with what is known to the trade as a "sulphur flue." That is to say, a special outlet for the fumes when the damper is closed.

The environment of bread making then, clearly demands a liberal allowance of breathing space and fresh ventilation. As a matter of fact, the average cellar bakery breaks every law of sanitation, and presents a state of affairs that would not be tolerated for a moment in any other industry. Put the matter in another way: a large part of the output of bread is prepared on premises that would not be passed as fit for slaughter houses.

Judging from the reports of the medical officers of London, the bakeries of that city are on a par with those in the cities of this State, and they are of the opinion that "it is impossible, at any rate without the use of expensive mechanical means, to convert a cellar into a habitable bakery." Their chief reasons are, briefly, as follows: First, the want of light and air, which, in a workshop, invariably means filth ; second, the want of room, which leads directly and indirectly, to a number of evils, such as insufficient breathing space for the workmen, inside furnaces and ovens, inclusion of ash and coal bins and sanitary conveniences, or, worse still, their absence, and inclosure of air inlets, as a

small chamber cannot be ventilated without a draught. But this is not all, for in low lying districts, which the agents of this Bureau have found, there is the danger that in times of heavy rainfall, the sewage may force its way through the drain pipes into the bake house. It is easy to see that the introduction of a flood of sewage in this way may bring the germs of disease in direct contact with the loaves of baked bread. The investigation has shown that nearly all the cellar bakeries are overrun with rats, mice, cockroaches and other vermin. Then the moist and heated air is favorable to the rapid decay of vegetable matter, and this takes place in the scraps of dough and refuse flour which collect in the hollow sides and beneath the kneading troughs. Moreover, when the loaf is brought out of the oven into a foul bakery, its surface is exposed to any germ disease that may be at hand.

The subject is under scientific investigation, but meanwhile it is open to reasonable surmise whether epidemics may not, in some cases, be due to contaminated bread.

BREAD DETERIORATION.

Dr. J. F. Waldo, Medical Officer of Health, South St. George's, Southwark, England, a specialist on bakeshop investigation makes the following remarks:

"Bread, as every one knows, is peculiarly liable to absorb moisture and gaseous substances. When stored in a badly arranged bakehouse, therefore, it can hardly escape deterioration. Moreover, when prepared under these conditions, it is liable to be injured at every step of its manufacture. The flour becomes damp, musty and sour; the 'sponge' and dough contaminated by the sweating arms of the journeyman, while on all sides it is exposed to the risk of sewage and of other noxious emanations. Lastly, the water with which the flour is mixed is often obtained from the same source which supplies the water-closet, a system which is nothing less than an open invitation for the entrance of sewage matter into an important and universally used article of food."

DOES BAKING STERILIZE BREAD.

This question was answered by Dr. Waldo in a paper, which he read before the Public Health Section at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Bristol, on Aug. 1, 1894. Here are some of the more important extracts:

"The following paper is founded on a large series of experiments. Its main conclusion is, that baking does not necessarily destroy the vitality of micro-organisms (or their spores) that may

be contained in dough. Briefly stated, we have succeeded in obtaining cultures of thirteen different kinds of microbes from bread taken out of the centre of recently baked loaves. Our contention, then, is that baking does not necessarily sterilize a loaf." * * *

"There are two ways in which it is conceivable that a loaf might convey specific organisms capable of causing injury to consumers—viz., organisms that have lodged on the crust of the loaf from surface contamination in an infected bakery, and organisms that have possibly escaped destruction in the interior of the loaf during the process of baking.

"When taken from the oven, a batch of loaves is often allowed to lie about in the bakehouse for considerable time. It is obvious that there is every chance of contamination of the crust by the lodgment of bacteria, either from the air, from the trays or shelves on which the bread is laid, or from the hands of the workmen. The fact that the baked loaf is open to infection in a dirty bakehouse seems to be overlooked by those who insist so loudly that baking sterilizes the loaf. Their assumption appears to be that the loaf, once sterilized, will remain so for an indefinite time. The fallacy of this assumption, on the other hand, is recognized by some few people, who resterilize the crust by putting their loaves into a hot oven for a short while before use."

The unsanitary condition of the shops inspected have been the cause of considerable illness, which fact alone should invoke the aid of the legislature towards providing proper inspection, A number of the employes are suffering from pulmonary complaints, rheumatism and malaria.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The fact was also ascertained, that bakers are employed longer hours than any other trade reported to the Bureau. In places where they have a Union the hours have been materially shortened, but even now, under various pretexts they are asked or compelled to work overtime in many places, for which they receive no extra compensation.

Of the 664 men employed in the shops inspected, two work seven hours per day, thirty work eight hours, seventy work nine hours, 352 work ten hours, ninety-seven work eleven hours, 105 work twelve hours, four work thirteen hours, two work fifteen hours and two work seventeen hours.

Of those working ten hours per day, 109 were employed in cracker and pie bakeries and were all day hands. The number working as night hands was found to be 324.

WAGES.

The wages received by employes in the shops reported was as follows: Three received \$5.00 per week; eleven, \$6.00 per week; six, \$7.00 per week; sixteen, \$8.00 per week; eighteen, \$9.00 per week; eighty-three, \$10.00 per week; seventeen, \$11.00 per week; 183, \$12.00 per week; twenty-six, \$13.00 per week; thirty-six, \$14.00 per week; forty-three, \$15.00 per week; forty-seven, \$16.00 per week; twenty-four, \$17.00 per week; sixteen, \$18.00 per week; and four, \$20.00 per week.

It will be noticed that the number of employes given above is less than the total number employed in the several shops investigated. This is explained by the refusal of several employers to give the agents of the Bureau the wage-rate paid.

The employes are classified as first, second and third hands and are graded in pay by first hands, receiving from fourteen (14) to twenty (20) dollars per week; second hands, from eight (8) to fourteen (14) dollars per week, and third hands, from five (5) to nine (9) dollars per week.

A number of cases were reported in which the employe was boarding with the "boss," and, in such cases, the board has been estimated at four dollars a week, and is included in the prices above given.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

In thirty shops, water closets were found in either the work or store room; they were in varying degrees of cleanliness, some of them being untrapped and filthy in the extreme.

Forty-six shops were reported which had sewage pipes in the work or store room. Of this number, sixteen were noted as being in a bad condition and a menace to health and clean products.

In three shops it was found that the employes slept in the shop after working hours were over.

The following is from notes made by the agents of the Bureau while making the inspection and will give a better idea of the conditions found to exist than in any other way.

"Swill bucket in the corner of the room (dimension of room 12x18, height of ceiling seven feet), earthen vessel used as substitute for water closet with its contents under the sink."

"Set kettle holding water used for mixing the dough, covered with slime. Floor and tables very filthy."

"Shop full of foul odors; cockroaches swimming in the lard. Sewer pipes leaking badly."

"Floor and tables very filthy, decaying material scattered about."

"All supplies kept in barn with the horses."

"Floor, table and raising troughs very dirty; rubbish everywhere."

"Molasses, flour and lard standing uncovered amidst barrels of decaying fruit, all close by an uncovered and untrapped water closet, pouring forth foul odors; cockroaches abound on tables and in lard and butter tubs."

"Stone wall, against which moulding boards are placed very filthy. Barrels filled with swill and other refuse serve as stands on which the moulding board is placed. Rubbish all over the room."

"Shop in cellar. No windows; artificial light needed all day. Very filthy; boxes of decaying fruit, rags, egg-shells and other refuse scattered about in rich profusion."

"Rags used to grease pans thrown on floor and decaying supplies scattered about."

"A nasty, dirty cellar; artificial light needed all the time; no ventilation."

"Side walls reeking with filth and moisture."

"Filthy sink and floor; all tools in same condition."

"All tools and raising troughs very dirty."

"Has no floor; all supplies stand on the ground; everything about in worst possible condition."

"Walls hung with cobwebs; vermin everywhere; sink crusted with grease and refuse scattered about. Sink and tables littered with rotten truck."

"Storage room is exceedingly damp; pails of pie material standing about uncovered while the sewage pipes from above empty through an open tank."

"Very filthy; baking pans scattered about on the floor, which is littered with rotten stuff; the dough is kneaded on dirty tables against smutty walls."

"Molasses and lard uncovered under a greasy sink; cockroaches in abundance."

"Water closet in workroom untrapped, emptying into an open drain leading to the river."

"With heavy rainfall water rises from the sewer and covers floor of work room; water used in mixing is brought into the room in an open filthy trough."

"Sink where tools are cleaned is very nasty; malodorous refuse is scattered all around."

The following is the text of the proposed law to be introduced at the January session of the General Assembly of 1897, and which is similar to those in force in many other States. The bill, as proposed, has received the endorsement of the International Bakers' Union, and the approval of the State Federation of Labor.

PROPOSED ACT TO REGULATE THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND MEAL FOOD PRODUCTS.

1. This Act may be cited as the "The Bakery Inspection Law."

2. In the construction of this law the word "bakeshop" shall mean any building, premises, workshop, structure, room or place wherein is carried on the manufacture, for sale, of confectionery, or bread, biscuits, cake or any other food product made from flour or from meal, or from both, in whole or in part, and the said bakeshop shall include also any room or rooms used for storing the flour or meal, and also any room or rooms used for storing the confectionery, bread, cakes, biscuits and other food products.

3. All buildings in which bakeshops are situated shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air shafts, windows or ventilating pipes, sufficient to insure ventilation, as the inspector or any of the deputies shall direct. No cellar or basement, not now used as a bakery, shall hereafter be occupied and used as a bakeshop, and a basement bakeshop when once closed shall not be reopened unless the proprietor shall have previously complied with the sanitary provisions of this act.

4. Every bakeshop shall be at least eight feet in height and shall have, if deemed necessary by the inspector, an impermeable floor, constructed of cement or of tiles laid in cement, with an additional flooring of wood properly saturated in linseed oil. The side walls and ceiling of such a bakeshop shall be plastered or wainscoted, and if required by the inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months. The furniture and utensils in the bakeshops shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary and clean condition.

5. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves, and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

6. Every bakeshop shall be provided with a proper wash room and water closet or closets apart from the bakeroom or

rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; and no water closet, earth closet, privy or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bakeroom of any bakery, hotel or public restaurant.

7. No employe shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in a bakeshop more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than six days in any one week.

8. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakeshop shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored.

9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any requirement of the authority vested with its enforcement, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for the third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine or imprisonment.

10. For the purpose of enforcing this law, the inspector may appoint deputies, each of whom shall receive ——— together with his necessary travelling and other expenses incurred in discharging the duties of his office. Under the direction of the Inspector, such deputies shall inspect all bakeshops and see that the provisions of this law are enforced. The inspector or a deputy inspector authorized by him shall issue a certificate to a person conducting a bakery where such bakery is conducted in compliance with all the provisions of this act.

11. The owner, agent or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of sections three, four or five of this act, shall within thirty days after service of notice, requiring any alterations to be made in or upon such premises, comply therewith. Such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent or lessee either personally or by mail, and a notice mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent or lessee, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of this act.

12. This law shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

ALIEN LABORERS.

Complaints during the year have been many under the Alien Labor Law, but thus far no convictions have been secured. In most of the cases the claims have been for unpaid wages, and under the Act, all that the Bureau can do is to advise as to what action to take to secure them. In a number of instances this has been done, the aggrieved laborers pooling their claims and by placing them in the hands of an attorney, who either by bringing or threatening suit, has obtained a settlement for them. This is a hardship which they ought not to be compelled to bear. Receiving a dollar a day, and in some instances as low as ninety cents, and then to be obliged to pay ten or twenty per cent. to collect the same, leaves them but a small sum on which to subsist. During the coming winter months many of them will have to be sustained by State aid, as but few will have gained a residence in the towns for the required time.

A large portion of the evil might be remedied if municipalities and towns would have a clause inserted in all the contracts, requiring that all laborers should be residents of the place where the work is being performed, whenever practicable.

The system of charges used permits extortion of the worst kind. Each man is known by number and not by name. A man's number is entered in the day-book, and any purchase that he may make is charged up as follows :

No. 150	No. 72	No. 80
.05	.06	.15
.06	.08	.20
.10	.12	.07
.25	.01	.03
.15	.08	.14
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
.61	.35	.59

The name of the article and date of purchase are not entered. When the day of settlement comes, if ever, he is confronted with this account, and told that he is in debt for the full amount of his wages, or, at best, a mere pittance of fifty or seventy-five cents is given him, or possibly enough to carry him out of town.

The system of designating the men by a number is a degradation, which is revolting to lovers of humanity. A man, known as the work of God, steadily and faithfully at work, striving to earn the wherewithal to support his wife and children, to be thus labeled as a piece of merchandise is an outrage. It is worse than the old slave days, for each slave had a name by which he was known and could be recognized by it. On the time books, the time of the men is credited in the same manner, to a number representing the laborer. It opens the way for the defrauding of the men. Just before pay day, the "shanty," or "storekeeper," (who is often the agent of the contractor,) sends to the contractor, or his paymaster, a list of numbers (names), with various amounts charged against them. Without the men having an opportunity to say whether the charges made in the manner before given are correct, the amount is arbitrarily deducted from his wages and paid over to the shanty-keeper. It is the opinion of the Bureau, that it would be well to enact a law that would prevent the bringing of alien laborers into the State under contract, to prevent them being huddled together in shanties like hogs, and to prevent them, in their ignorance of the laws, of being defrauded of their just wages, when earned.

The law passed at the last session of the General Assembly does not cover these difficulties.

The men go to work with a verbal understanding that they are to receive a stipulated sum per hour, but, in many cases, find on pay-day that they are not being paid what they were promised. Their position is unenviable. If they protest, they are discharged peremptorily, and left destitute. A new lot is sent for, and they in turn, pass through the same experience. It is the old "truck system," that was driven from this and other States years ago.

If the amount of money lost to the laborers by these methods could be computed, it would, in the aggregate, be large. The sums, which are great to them, are not large enough to induce legal collection, as cost of collection, in most cases, is larger than the amount collectible, and they lose it all, the amount

going to swell the profits of the dishonest contractor. It might be possible to pass a law requiring all contractors employing alien labor to register with some State Bureau, and receive a license, also make provision for some form of contract card to be given to the laborer, informing him what his rate of wages would be. On pay-day there should be given each man a statement of any charges for board or supplies standing against him, and thus give him an opportunity to approve or disapprove of the items so charged before any deduction is made from his wages.

PROTECTION TO MOTORMEN.

A matter that should receive the attention of the General Assembly is the protection from the inclemency of the weather of the motormen and conductors on the electric cars. This can be done by requiring, as other States have, that the platforms be vestibuled.

They are a class of citizens who are necessary to every day comfort. On a cold, blustering day, when obliged to travel about, the fast moving car is gladly sought, and comment on the great strides that science has made, that enables the people to so quickly reach their destination with speed and comfort. But, while passengers are inside, these faithful, hard-working men outside are being put to severe mental and physical strain. Few people have any idea how these men suffer on very cold days. The forward platform of an electric car, going at the rate of a mile in three or four minutes, is not a place that any will seek. Even in the Summer time, the men wear heavy jackets. In Winter, it is impossible for them to wear clothing sufficient for warmth. In fact, they wear so much that it often makes them clumsy at their work, with their heavy load of clothing, their caps turned down and collars up, nothing but eyes and nose being exposed. If the wind once strikes through this bundle, the motorman inside is in a sorry plight, for he is apt to be cold for the rest of the day. He cannot step inside and get warm, neither can he move away from his post to exercise the chilled body, for the car must be kept on time. Oftentimes, when thus exposed, the men are insufficiently clothed, through

lack of means to purchase suitable clothing. Many of them have wives and children dependent upon them for support, and they deny themselves that the others may not want. During a snow storm these men are wet through, and the icicles hang from their eyelashes and moustaches.

The men dare not complain, if they do they are told that if they are not satisfied they can abandon their situation. But they desire work and they consider a steady position with regular pay one not to be quickly cast aside. If one leaves, a score stand ready to take his place. Men are regarded as a commodity in the market of the world, and are deemed of the value which the law of supply and demand make them worth at a given time. The market being overflowed with men willing to work at any price and under any conditions that may be imposed, it is not difficult to secure men to fill the place of the dissatisfied ones.

This state of affairs, however, does not relieve in the slightest degree the honest obligations that rest upon the shoulders of every employer of labor, to always take into consideration the humanitarian side of his relations to his men. The editor of one of the leading papers in the State has said on this subject:

“Gentlemen, these employes of yours have ‘rights.’ It is true that they are largely moral rights, but moral rights play as large a part in the economy of this world’s doings and responsibilities as legal rights. Your employes have a right to expect sufficient relief from work to make physical recuperation possible. A motorman who is kept at work constantly from twelve to eighteen hours a day, who is denied an opportunity to protect himself against evil report, who is liable to peremptory discharge, who is by the terms of his contract denied the privileges that belong to the industrious and well ordered members of society—such a man has his moral rights trampled upon, and in time, under the influence of such a grinding power, becomes an enemy to law and order, or tends to become one.”

It is not alone for the men themselves that protection should be afforded, but for the public at large, who travel the streets as well. A motorman has constantly to be on the alert for unseen danger ahead. He knows not what moment a team, a child or some other obstacle may be in front of his fast moving car. In his chilled, half unconscious condition, the eye and hand cannot move as quickly as it would otherwise. Another source of danger to which the men are exposed, is the liability to contract rheumatism, pneumonia and other lung troubles.

Prof. Brewer of Yale College, writing concerning this feature says "They have worked but a few years and are unable to work any more. At the wretched pay they receive it is inevitably impossible, for them to have laid aside any sum sufficient to maintain themselves.

In the majority of cases they have wives and children dependent upon them for a support. You see to what a sorry plight they are reduced. The burden of their support must fall on some one, and it cannot fall on themselves. It inevitably falls on the community at large. I do not say that they become paupers, but they are reduced to some form of dependence. They must be supported by their friends and relatives. My point is simply this: there must be a large number of useless men in the State. They are not rendered useless by age, but by overwork. Perhaps they die, and then they leave widows and generally a large family of children in a dependent condition."

The action of the Hartford Street Railway Company in caring for their men cannot be too highly commended. Most of the cars (summer and winter) are vestibuled and what are not, the company say soon will be, and the men are protected as thoroughly as possible. Many other things have been done by this company and its connecting lines that tend towards the comfort of the men.

This subject is receiving attention in other States and legislation has been enacted. Connecticut should not be last. Much has been done in the factory inspection laws to better the condition in many ways of those employed in our manufacturing establishments, and to-day they are working under better conditions than ever before. The laws on this subject, enacted by Minnesota and Michigan that follow, are worthy the consideration of our legislators.

MINNESOTA LAW.

An Act to Compel Street Railway Companies to Protect Certain of Their Employes from the Inclemency of the Weather.

SECTION 1. From and after the first day of November, A. D. 1893, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation owning or operating a street railway in this State, or for any officer or agent thereof superintending or having charge or control of the management of the said line of railway or of the cars thereof, operating electric, cable or other cars propelled either by steam, cable or electricity, which requires the constant service, care or attention of any person or persons on any part of such car, except of the rear platform thereof, to require or permit

such services, attention or care of any of its employes, or any other person or persons between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year, unless such person, partnership or corporation, its said officers or superintending or managing agents have first provided the said car or cars with a proper and sufficient enclosure constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar suitable materials, sufficient to protect such employes from exposure to the inclemencies of the weather; provided, that such enclosure shall be so constructed as not to obstruct the vision of the person operating such car.

SEC. 2. From and after said November 1, A. D., 1893, it shall be unlawful for any such person, partnership or corporation so owning or operating street railways using steam, electric or cable cars or any superintending or managing officer or agent thereof to cause or permit to be used upon such line of railway between said November 1 and April 1, of each and every year any car or cars upon which the services of any employe such as specified in section one of this act is required, unless said car or cars shall be provided with the enclosure required by said section one (1) of this act; provided, that any street railway company using and operating more than 200 cars, other than its open cars, and such street railway company or companies have in good faith provided or equipped at least one-half the cars so used and operated by it with the enclosure provided for in section one (1) of this act within the time herein specified, then in such case such street railway company or companies shall have until November 1, 1894, to equip the remainder of its said cars as provided in this act.

SEC. 3. Any person, partnership or corporation owning, operating, superintending or managing any such line of street railway or managing or superintending officer or agent thereof, who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of sections one or two of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars each day that any of said persons cause or permit any of their said employes to operate such cars in violation of the provisions of section one (1) of this act, or cause or permit cars to be used or operated in violation of section two (2) of this act shall be deemed a separate offense; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to cars used and known as trailing cars.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the county attorney of any county in which any such street railway is situated and operated, upon information given to him by any person, that any person, partnership or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act to promptly prosecute such person, partnership or corporation for such violation.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1893.

MICHIGAN LAW.

An Act to require Street Railway Companies Operating Electric Cars, Cable or other Cars propelled by steam, cable or electricity, to protect certain of their employes from the inclemency of the weather during certain months of the year.

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That from and after the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation, owning or operating a street railway in this State, or for any officer or agent thereof, superintendent or having charge or control of the management of such line of railway, or the cars thereof, operating electric, cable or other cars propelled either by steam, cable or electricity, which require the constant services, care or attention of any person or persons upon the platforms of such cars, to require or permit such services, attention or care of any of its employes or any other person or persons between the first day of November and the first day of April thereafter of each year unless such person, partnership or corporation, its said officers, superintendent or managing agents, have first provided the platforms of said car or cars with a proper and sufficient enclosure, constructed of wood, iron and glass, or similar, suitable material, sufficient to protect such employes from exposure to the winds and inclemencies of the weather; Provided, That such enclosures shall be so constructed as not to obstruct the vision of the person operating such car, or to endanger or interfere with its safe management by the operator.

SEC. 2. From and after January first, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, it shall be unlawful for any such person, partnership or corporation so owning or operating street railways, using steam, electric or cable cars, or any superintendent or managing officer or agent thereof, to cause or permit upon such line of railway, between said November first and April first of each and every year thereafter, any car or cars upon which the services of any employe, such as is specified in section one of this act, is required, unless said car or cars shall be provided with the enclosure required by section one of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person, partnership or corporation, owning, operating, superintending or managing any such line of street railway, or managing or superintending officer or agent thereof, who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section one or two of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of same by imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which such conviction is had, until such fine shall be paid, but for a period not exceeding three months. Each day that any of said person or persons, partnership or corporation, cause or permit any of their said employes

to operate such cars in violation of the provisions of sections one and two of this act, shall be deemed a separate offense. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to cars used and known as trailing cars.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of any county in which any such street railway is situated and operated, upon any information given him by any credible person, or upon knowledge that he may possess that any person, partnership or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, to promptly prosecute such person, members of such partnership or corporation for such violation.

Approved February 26, 1895.

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EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE UNDER THE COMMON LAW.

BY VICTOR H. OLMSTED AND STEPHEN D. FESSENDEN.

The relations existing between employers of labor and their employees, and the reciprocal duties, obligations, and rights growing out of those relations, are, in the absence of legislative enactments, governed by the common law in regard to master and servant, the words master and servant being legally synonymous with the words employer and employee.

The common law consists of principles, usages, and rules of action, applicable to the government and security of persons and property, which have grown into use by gradual adoption, without legislative authority, and have received, from time to time, the sanction of the courts of justice.

The great body of the common law of the United States consists of the common law of England, and such statutes thereof as were in force prior to the separation of this country from England, and applicable to circumstances and conditions prevailing here. These laws have been adopted as the basis of our jurisprudence in all the States except Louisiana, and many of the most valued principles of the English common law have been embodied in the constitutions of the United States and the several States.

In many details, however, the common law of the United States now differs widely from that of England by reason of modifications arising from different conditions and established by American adjudications. That branch of the common law gov-

erning the relation of master and servant has undergone some changes, although in the main it is the same in this country as in England. It is not the purpose of this article to point out such changes or differences, but to state the principles and rules of the common law now prevailing throughout the United States, except where they have been changed or modified by legislative enactments.

The statement which follows is derived from articles in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law on the subject of "Master and servant" and kindred topics, and from standard legal works treating of the subject under consideration. The reader should bear in mind that any rule or principle of the common law, as given in this statement, conflicting with a statute which has not been declared invalid or unconstitutional by the courts, is modified or changed by the statute, and that the statute instead of the common law now governs.

MASTER AND SERVANT: DEFINITIONS.—A master is variously defined as one who has in his employment one or more persons hired by contract to serve him either as domestic or common laborers; one who has the superior choice, control, and direction, whose will is represented not merely in the ultimate result of the work in hand, but in all its details; one who is the responsible head of a given industry; one who not only prescribes the end, but directs, or may at any time direct the means and methods of doing the work; one who has the power to discharge; a head or chief; an employer; a director; a governor.

A servant is one who is employed to render personal service to his employer otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who, in such service, remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter.

THE RELATION; ITS CREATION AND EXISTENCE.—The relation of master and servant is created by contract, either expressed or implied, where both parties have the requisite legal qualifications for entering into a valid contract. The relation exists only where the person sought to be charged as master employs and controls the other party to the contract of service, or expressly or tacitly assents to the rendition of the particular service by him. The master must have the right to direct the action of the servant, and to accept or reject his service. The relation does not cease so long as the master retains his control or right of control over the methods and manner of doing the work, or the agencies by which it is effected. Furthermore, the relation exists where the servant is employed, not by the master directly, but by an employee in charge of a part of the master's business with authority to engage assistance therein.

THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.—A contract of employment is one by which an employer engages an employee to do something for the benefit of the employer, or of a third person, for a sufficient consideration, expressed or implied. The authority of a subor-

dinate to employ an agent or servant includes, in the absence of restrictive words, authority to make a complete contract, definite as to the amount of wages, as well as to all other terms.

Ordinarily, when an adult person solicits employment in a particular line of work, the solicitation carries with it an implied assertion that the one seeking employment is competent to perform the ordinary duties of the position sought; and it is an implied condition of every contract of service that the employee is competent to discharge the duties of his employment.

A servant is presumed to have been hired for such length of time as the parties adopt for the estimation of wages; for example, a hiring at a yearly rate is presumed to be for one year; at a daily rate, for one day; a hiring by piecework, for no specified time; but such fact does not, in the absence of other evidence necessarily fix the period of hiring. Where an employee has been hired to work by the week or month, the burden of proof is upon him to show any change in the contract of employment as to the term of service.

It is a general rule that where a person enters into a contract of service for a fixed compensation, he, *prima facie*, agrees to give his employer his entire time; but this rule is not inflexible.

A contract for service running for a longer period of time than one year, to be valid, must be in writing and signed by the party against whom it may be sought to be enforced, or by his authorized agent.

In the absence of an express contract of hiring, a person may recover compensation for services where the same were rendered under such circumstances as to show that he expected such compensation as a matter of right, and that the person for whom they were rendered was bound to know that he claimed compensation, or was legally entitled thereto. Where one person performs labor for another, a request and a promise to pay the reasonable worth of such labor are presumed by law, unless it is understood that the labor is to be gratuitously performed, or it is performed under such circumstances as to repel the presumption of a promise to pay.

Where there is an express contract, the servant must be furnished with employment by the master during the period covered by its terms. If by the terms of the contract the servant is employed to work by the day, week, month, or year, and nothing is said as to the time of payment for his services, the wages are due and may be demanded at the close of each day, week, month, or year as the case may be; but in such case, as upon all questions relating to the interpretation of contracts, custom has a strong bearing.

A man can contract to furnish his own services and those of his wife, and if she makes no separate claim can sue for them; and if such contract needs ratifying, the testimony of the wife in support of his demand will be a sufficient ratification.

A wife is not responsible for the wages of her husband's employee, notwithstanding the fact that she sometimes pays such wages.

When a master agrees to pay his servant what he considers the servant's services to be reasonably worth or, where he agrees to pay the same wages as shall be paid to other men in his employ filling similar positions, and there is no showing that the master has other employees in similar positions, the servant is entitled to recover, in a suit for wages, what his services were actually worth. And where the master and servant agree as to the existence of the contract of service, but disagree as to the wages to be paid, the question of compensation must be left to a jury.

Unless otherwise agreed, the wages of an employee must be paid in cash. The master has no right to handle, or invest, or in any manner apply such wages, whether beneficial to the servant or not, but must pay them directly to him.

An employer may discharge an employee before the expiration of the term of service stipulated in the contract for good and sufficient cause, as, for incompetency. The discharge must be couched in such terms as to leave no doubt in the employee's mind of the employer's desire to terminate the relation.

In a majority of the States a contract for service for a specified time is considered apportionable, and an employee who has been discharged for cause is entitled to compensation for the work he has actually performed.

Where one has contracted to employ another for a certain period of time, at a specified price for the entire time, and discharges him wrongfully before the expiration thereof, the wrongfully discharged employee is entitled to recover an amount equal to the stipulated wages for the whole period covered by the contract, less the sum earned, or which might have been earned in other employment during the period covered by the breach. Upon dismissal a servant, under the law, must seek other employment, but extraordinary diligence in such seeking is not required of him. He is only required to use reasonable efforts, and he is not bound to seek employment or render service of a different kind or grade from that which he was engaged to perform under the violated contract, nor to seek employment in a different neighborhood; and if he fails to secure employment and works on his own account the value of such work cannot be deducted from his claim.

Where an employee for a fixed period, at a salary for the period, payable at intervals, is wrongfully discharged, he may pursue one of four courses.—

1. He may sue at once for the breach of contract, in which case he can only recover his damages up to the time of bringing the suit.
2. He may wait until the end of the contract period, and then sue for the breach.

3. He may treat the contract as existing, and sue at each period of payment for the wages then due.

4. He may treat the contract as rescinded, and sue immediately for the value of his services performed, in which case he can only recover for the time he actually served.

An employee is entitled to recover damages from a person who maliciously procures his discharge, provided he proves that the discharge resulted in damage to him.

An employer is entitled to maintain an action against anyone who knowingly entices away his servant, or wrongfully prevents the servant from performing his duty, or permits the servant to stay with him and harbors such servant with the intention of depriving the master of his services.

COMBINATIONS AND COERCION OF SERVANTS.—Everyone has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions.

The right of employees to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of anyone for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employees are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts.

It has been held, however, that employers, in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen, who have incurred the hostility of one of them, from securing employment upon any terms, and by the method commonly known as blacklisting, debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy.

On the other hand, a combination of employees having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service, is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted, by means of force, threats, or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination.

Unlawful interference by employees, or former employees, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a

railroad company in the hands of a receiver, renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES OF EMPLOYEES.—Where a person employs an independent contractor to do work for him, and retains or exercises no control over the means or methods by which the work is to be accomplished, he is not answerable for the wrongful acts of such contractor; and the same rule governs as between a contractor and a subcontractor. Under these circumstances an employer would not be liable for an injury sustained by a workman in the course of his employment for which he would have been liable had the work been performed under his own direction.

An employer is ordinarily liable in damages to his employee who sustains an injury through the employer's negligence. Such negligence may consist in the doing of something by the employer which, in the exercise of ordinary care and prudence, he ought not to have done, or in the omission of any duty or precaution which a prudent, careful man would or ought to have taken.

An important duty on the part of a master is to furnish his servant with such appliances, tools, and machinery as are suited to his employment and may be used with safety; and if a master fails to use ordinary care in the selection or care of such appliances, his ignorance of a defect therein will not excuse him from liability for an injury caused thereby; he is responsible for all defects in machinery or appliances of which he should have known, but failed through negligence to learn of, or which, having learned of, he has failed to remedy.

A railroad company is liable for injuries to its employees occasioned by the company's negligence in failing to keep its track or roadbed in proper condition; but such company is not bound to furnish an absolutely safe track or roadbed, its duty only being to use all reasonable care in keeping them in safe condition.

A railroad company is likewise liable if it fails to keep its track clear of obstructions and structures dangerously near the same; but such company is not negligent because it erects and maintains structures and contrivances for use in the operation of its road merely for the reason that they may be dangerous to employees operating the company's trains.

It is negligence for such a company to fail to use safe and appropriate engines; or to have the boilers of its engines properly tested; or to furnish suitable freight or passenger cars, and proper and safe attachments and appliances to be used in connection therewith; and such company can not divest itself of its duty to use due care and diligence with respect to the cars of other companies to be moved and handled by its employees, in seeing that such cars are in safe condition to be so moved and handled, by contracts with such other companies that they shall keep their cars in repair.

* It is negligence in such a company to permit its employees to disobey its orders, and it is liable for injuries arising from the careless or reckless running of its trains, or the starting thereof without notice, or the running of its trains at immoderate speed.

Railroad companies, and employers of every description, are negligent if they fail to protect a servant who is exposed to danger; but such a company is not absolutely bound to take all possible precautions against storms, or against washouts, landslides, or other obstructions which may be dangerous to its employees. And if the mill of a manufacturing corporation is properly constructed for the carrying on of its ordinary business, the corporation is not liable to an employee who has been injured by a fire, not caused by the negligence of the corporation, because it failed to provide means of escape from the fire; nor is such corporation liable for an accident resulting in injury to an employee from its failure to fence the ordinary machinery used in the servant's employment; if, however, there is a custom in reference to the adoption of certain safeguards in a given business, so general that the employer is presumed to have knowledge of it, he is guilty of negligence if he fails to adopt such safeguards.

A master is not chargeable with negligence when an employee is injured through the use of a machine for an improper or dangerous purpose, for which it was not intended or provided, but is guilty of negligence when he exposes an employee to dangers not obvious or fairly incident to the employment, or where he introduces new and unusual machinery, involving unexpected danger, without notice to his employee.

Employers are not, as a rule, required to furnish the best and latest improved machinery, but only such as is reasonably safe and suitable. Railroad companies, however, are ordinarily bound to adopt new inventions as soon as they have been proved by satisfactory tests to be safer than the appliances in use.

While it is the duty of an employer to exercise reasonable care in keeping buildings, machinery, tools, etc., in suitable and safe condition for use, and to this end he should frequently inspect the machinery, etc., used by his employees, the system of inspection need not be carried to such an extent as will embarrass the operation of his business.

A master who sets a servant at work in a place of danger without giving him such warning and instruction as the youthfulness, inexperience, or lack of capacity on the part of the servant reasonably requires, is guilty of negligence, and liable to the servant for an injury arising therefrom. The fact, however, that a master sets a minor servant to work at a more dangerous occupation than that in which he was originally employed does not, in itself, render the master liable for an injury resulting therefrom, unless under all the circumstances the setting him at such work was a negligent act; but the master will be held more strictly accountable in such a case than in the case of an adult.

Proprietors of manufacturing establishments are charged with

the duty of exercising ordinary care in providing their employees with suitable places in which they can work in reasonable safety, and without exposure to dangers not within the usual scope of their employment.

It is the duty of employers to make and promulgate such rules and regulations for the government of their employees as will, if observed, give them reasonable protection; and employees are bound to obey all the lawful and reasonable commands of their employers, though such commands may seem harsh and severe.

It is also the duty of employers to have a sufficient number of trustworthy, competent employees to properly and safely perform the labor required in the business in which they are engaged.

When certain duties are imposed upon an employer by legislative enactment or municipal ordinance, designed for the protection of his employees, it is negligence on his part to fail to comply with such requirements, and he is liable to his employees for injuries arising from such negligence, unless it can be clearly shown that they assumed the risk.

An employer can not avoid his liability to an employee for injuries sustained by the latter through his negligence by means of a contract with such employee which provides that in consideration of the employment he shall be exempt from such liability. Such a contract is against public policy and void. The supreme court of the State of Georgia has, however, sustained the validity of contracts of this character.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE BY EMPLOYEES.—It is a general rule that when an employee suffers an injury through the negligence of his employer he is not entitled to recover damages for such injury if his own negligence contributed thereto. Under this rule, where master and servant have equal knowledge of the danger of the service and the means of avoiding it, and the servant while engaged in the performance of his duties is injured by reason of his own inattention and negligence, the master is not liable; and where the servant is told to do a particular thing and is not directed as to the time or manner in which the work is to be done, it being left to his discretion, so that he is given some control over the means, time, and manner of doing it, he is guilty of contributory negligence if he does not use the safest means, time, and method of accomplishing the work and is injured while so engaged, and can not recover damages from the master; nor can he recover such damages if injured by the use of a defective appliance under his own exclusive care; nor where he had knowledge of a defect in an appliance used by him, through which he is injured, and failed to notify the master thereof, if no blame was imputable to the latter in failing to discover such defect, or in failing to furnish a safe and suitable appliance.

But an employee's right to recover damages for an injury is not affected by his having contributed thereto, unless he was at fault in so contributing, and he may recover, notwithstanding his con-

tributory negligence, if the master, after becoming aware of the danger, failed to exercise ordinary care to prevent the injury or wilfully inflicted the damage.

When an employee in the course of his employment finds himself exposed to imminent peril due to the master's negligence, and in the terror of the moment adopts a course exposing him to greater peril and is injured, such action on his part does not constitute contributory negligence, and will not relieve the master from liability.

An employee is not guilty of contributory negligence if, when injured, he was exercising ordinary care to avoid injury, and discharging his duties in a careful and prudent manner, and the injury was sustained by reason of negligent failure on the part of the employer to exercise ordinary care for the employee's safety, as failure to warn the employee of extraneous risks and unusual dangers known to the employer but unknown to the employee, or to instruct an immature or inexperienced servant and warn him of the dangers attending his work not obvious to one of his capacity or experience; to provide suitable machinery, tools, and appliances for carrying on the work at which the servant is employed; to inspect and repair machinery, tools, and appliances; to provide a safe place for the servant to work, the ordinary risks of the business excepted; to guard against a danger to a servant of which the master has been notified, or which he has promised to obviate, or which he has assured the servant did not exist; to make and promulgate proper rules and regulations for the conduct of the employment in which the servant is engaged; to employ and retain a sufficient number of competent and trustworthy servants to properly and safely carry on the business. The employee does not assume the risk of injury by reason of the negligent failure of his employer in fulfilling any of the duties incumbent upon him, and, as before stated, is not guilty of contributory negligence when injured by such failure, if he himself was without fault in the discharge of his duty.

Contributory negligence is purely a matter of defense in actions by employees for damages resulting from injuries sustained during the course of their employment, and the burden of proving it is upon the master who seeks thereby to avoid liability for such damages.

ASSUMPTION OF RISKS BY EMPLOYEES.—Where an employment is accompanied with risks of which those who enter it have, or are presumed to have, notice, they can not, if they are injured by exposure to such risks, recover compensation for the injuries from their employer; by contracting to perform hazardous duties the employee assumes such risks as are incident to their discharge, and he assumes not only the risks existing at the beginning of his employment, but also such as arise during its course, if he had or was bound to have knowledge thereof. He does not, however, assume the risk of dangers arising from unsafe or defective

methods, machinery, or other instrumentalities, unless he has, or may be presumed to have, knowledge or notice thereof, and the burden of proving that an injured employee had such knowledge or notice of the defect or obstruction causing the injury is upon the employer.

The employee assumes all risk of latent defects in appliances or machinery, unless the master was negligent in not discovering the same; but the experience, or lack of experience, of the employee is to be considered in determining whether or not he is chargeable with knowledge of such defects as are not obvious and of the danger arising therefrom.

Another risk assumed by employees is that of the master's method of conducting his business. If the employee enters upon the service with knowledge of the risk attending the method, he can not hold the master responsible for injuries arising from the use of such method though a safer one might have been adopted; but in order to relieve the master from liability the method must amount to a custom or mode of carrying on the business, and not consist merely of an instance or any number of instances of culpable negligence on the part of the master.

NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—The general rule at common law is, that he who engages in the employment of another for the performance of specified duties and services, for compensation, takes upon himself the natural and ordinary risks and perils incident to the performance of such services. The perils arising from the carelessness and negligence of those who are in the same employment are no exception to this rule, and where a master uses due diligence in the selection of competent, trusty servants and furnishes them with suitable means to perform the services in which he employs them, he is not answerable to one of them for an injury received in consequence of the carelessness or negligence of another, while both are engaged in the same service.

Various attempts have been made by judges and text writers to lay down some rule or formula by which to determine what servants of a common master may be said to be fellow-servants assuming the risks of each other's negligence. The following are well known definitions:

Persons are fellow-servants where they are engaged in the same common pursuit under the same general control.

All who serve the same master, work under the same control, derive authority and compensation from the same common source, and are engaged in the same general business, though it may be in different grades or departments of it, are fellow-servants who take the risk of each other's negligence.

The true test of fellow-service is community in that which is the test of service; which is subjection to control and direction by the same common master in the same common pursuit. If servants are employed and paid by the same master, and their

duties are such as to bring them into such a relation that the negligence of the one in doing his work may injure the other in the performance of his, then they are engaged in the same common pursuit, and being subject to the same control they are fellow-servants.

All servants in the employ of the same master, subject to the same general control, paid from a common fund, and engaged in promoting or accomplishing the same common object, are to be held fellow-servants in a common employment.

It is said that these definitions are faulty, and of little practical value, by reason of their being stated so broadly and in such general and comprehensive terms, nevertheless they give a correct idea as to who have been determined by many courts to be fellow-servants within the rule exempting the master from liability for the negligence of one of them resulting injuriously to another.

The principal limitation contended for on the general rule in regard to fellow-servants is, that there is such a servant as vice-principal, who takes the place of the master and is not a fellow-servant with those beneath him; and there is a variation of this idea to the effect that every superior servant is a vice-principal as to those beneath him. The doctrine of vice-principal is, however, repudiated by the courts of many of the States.

The master, as such, is required to perform certain duties which have been hereinbefore specified, and the person who discharges any of these duties, no matter what his rank or grade, no matter by what name he may be designated, can not be a servant within the meaning of the general rule on fellow-servants. The liability of the master for the nonperformance of such duties as the law implies from the contract of service, does not rest upon the ground of guarantee of their performance, but upon the fact of the presence or absence of negligence of the master in their performance.

Whether one is acting as the representative of the master or merely as the fellow-servant with others employed by the same master, does not depend upon his rank or title, but upon the character of the duties he is performing at the time another servant is injured through his negligence; if at such time the offending servant was in the performance of a duty which the master owed his servants, he was not a fellow-servant with the one injured, but a vice-principal, for the rule is fundamental that a master can not rid himself of a duty he owes to his servants by delegating his authority to another and thus escape responsibility for negligence in the performance of such duty.

If, however, at the time of the injury the negligent servant was not engaged in the performance of duty due from the master to his servants, but was discharging a duty which was due from the servant to the master, he was a fellow-servant to the one injured, engaged in the same common business, and the master would not be liable for the injuries sustained by reason of his negligence.

It is held by the courts of some of the States that, as industrial enterprises have grown, and, because of the division of labor and the magnitude of operations, have been divided into distinct and separate departments, a laborer in one department is not a fellow-servant with a laborer in another and separate department of the same establishment.

INCOMPETENCY OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—If an employer knowingly employs or retains an incompetent servant he is liable for an injury to a fellow-servant sustained through the incompetency of the servant so employed or retained, provided the injured servant did not know and had not the means of knowing the incompetency of his fellow-servant. A master is not, however, liable for injuries to one servant by the negligence of another on the ground of unskillfulness of the latter unless the injuries were caused by such unskillfulness.

A master does not warrant the competency of his servants, but must use all ordinary care and diligence in their selection and retention. If he has not been negligent in selecting a servant, and subsequently obtains knowledge of the servant's incompetence and still retains him, he is liable to another servant for any injury resulting from said incompetence. If the employer had no actual notice of the servant's incompetence, if it was notorious and of such a character that with proper care he would have known of it, he will still be liable.

If a person, knowing the hazards of his employment as it is conducted, voluntarily continues therein without any promise by the master to do any act to render the same less hazardous, the master will not be liable for an injury he may sustain therein, unless it is caused by the willful act of the master. No servant is entitled to damages resulting from the incompetence of a fellow-servant when he knew of such incompetence and did not inform his employer of the same.

When it is alleged that the master has been guilty of selecting or retaining an incompetent servant, the burden of proof of said allegation is on the plaintiff. Neither incompetency nor unskillfulness will be presumed; they must be proved.

A master who has employed skillful and competent general agents or superintendents is liable for injuries received by inferior servants through the negligence of those employed by such general agents or superintendents without due care or inquiry, or retained by them after knowledge of their incompetence.

While the servant assumes the ordinary risks, and, as a general rule, such extraordinary risks of his employment as he knowingly and voluntarily encounters, he is not required to exercise the same degree of care as the master in investigating the risks to which he may be exposed; he has the right to assume that the appliances and machinery furnished him by the master are safe and suitable for the employment in which he is engaged; and to assume, when engaged in an occupation attended with danger and

requiring engrossing duties, that the master will not, without proper warning, subject him to other dangers unknown to him, and from which his occupation necessarily distracts his attention; and he has the right to rely upon the taking by the master of all usual and proper precautions against accident, and his faithful fulfillment of all the duties devolving upon him.

If an employee is ordered by his master into a situation of danger and obeys, he does not assume the risk unless the danger was so obvious that no prudent man would have obeyed the order; and the master will be liable for any injury resulting to him by reason of such dangerous employment. If, however, he leaves his own place of work for one more dangerous, in violation of the master's direction, he can not recover for an injury sustained after such change.

If the servant, upon being ordered to perform duties more dangerous than those embraced in his original employment, undertakes the same with knowledge of their dangerous character, unwillingly and from fear of losing his employment, he can not, if injured, recover damages from the master; nor can he recover such damages where the injury results from an unexpected cause during the course of his employment; nor where the injury is sustained in the performance of a service not within the scope of his duty, if his opportunity for observing the danger is equal to that of his employer; and where an employee voluntarily assumes a risk he thereby waives the provisions of a statute made for his protection.

PROTECTION OF GARMENT WORKERS IN SWEAT SHOPS IN MARYLAND.

[January session, 1896, chapter 363, public local laws.]

131A. It shall not be lawful for any person, agent, owner, or proprietor of any sweat shop or factory where four or more persons are employed, to use any coal oil, gasoline, or any other explosive or inflammable compound for the purpose of lighting or heating in any form; any person, agent, owner or proprietor violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined by the court before whom such conviction is had for every violation, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs, and stand committed until such fine and costs be paid.

131B. The owner or owners of any such house or building used as a sweat shop or factory where four or more persons are employed as garment workers, on other than the first floor of such house or building, shall provide fire escapes for the same, and if any owner or owners of any such house or building so used, fail to make or provide a fire escape within six months after the passage of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of two

hundred dollars to be recovered as other fines in this State, or imprisonment in the city jail for sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1896.

EXTRACT RELATING TO LABOR FROM THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 33. Circuit courts and all courts inferior thereto and municipal courts shall have the power, in their discretion, to impose sentence of labor upon highways, streets, and other public works upon persons by them sentenced to imprisonment.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 15. Every employee of any railroad corporation shall have the same rights and remedies for any injury suffered by him from the acts or omissions of said corporation or its employees as are allowed by law to other persons not employees, when the injury results from the negligence of a superior agent or officer, or of a person having a right to control or direct the services of a party injured, and also when the injury results from the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in another department of labor from that of the party injured, or of a fellow-servant on another train of cars, or one engaged about a different piece of work. Knowledge by any employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways or appliances shall be no defense to an action for injury caused thereby, except as to conductors or engineers in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars or engines voluntarily operated by them. When death ensues from any injury to employees, the legal or personal representatives of the person injured shall have the same right and remedies as are allowed by law to such representatives of other persons. Any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, made by any employee to waive the benefit of this section shall be null and void; and this section shall not be construed to deprive any employee of a corporation, or his legal or personal representative, of any remedy or right that he now has by the law of the land. The general assembly may extend the remedies herein provided for to any other class of employees.

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 6. All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts of this State may be employed upon the public works of the State or of the counties and upon the public highways.

PART VI.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

1. NUMBER EMPLOYED.
2. AVERAGE HOURS OF LABOR.
3. PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.
4. AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES.
5. WAGE RATES.
6. ANALYSIS.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

The Bureau, through means of blank schedules, which were mailed to all the manufacturers of the State, and by personal visits of special agents to those neglecting to make returns of completed schedules within a reasonable time, has been able to secure from 789 establishments, authentic and valuable material for compilation in this report.

It was deemed advisable to place this data in a form most easily understood, and, with this simplicity of compilation in view, intricate and detailed tables have been avoided. Therefore, the tables to be found at the close of this chapter are a general summary or recapitulation of the data secured from all the establishments from which information has been received, and it is proposed in this analysis to so explain the manner in which the results shown have been reached, as to establish and perfect a clear understanding as regards the existing conditions, as the facts brought out by this investigation has developed them.

FORM OF INQUIRY.

The form of inquiry which was used in this investigation covered the following points, full information being given as to the meaning, intent and purpose of each question asked :

1. Kind of goods made.
2. Number of employes on pay-roll July 1st, 1895.
3. Number of employes on pay-roll July 1st, 1896.

In answering inquiries Nos. 2 and 3, correspondents were requested to include wage-earners only, omitting all persons paid a yearly salary, such as agents, managers, clerks, bookkeepers and salesmen.

Question 1 referring to number on pay-roll the last week in June that establishment was in operation.

4. Average weekly hours of labor during the year ending July 1st, 1896.

5. Number of days closed during year ending July 1st, 1896.

Answer to inquiry No. 5 not to include holidays or Sundays.

6. Amount paid in wages during year ending July 1st, 1896.

The very obvious purpose of this inquiry was to ascertain the actual amount paid in wages, and with a view to accuracy, manufacturers were requested not to include amount paid salaried officers or to give estimates, but to secure the desired data from the weekly or monthly pay-rolls.

7. Have wages been advanced since July 1st, 1895? If so, what per cent?

8. Was such advance a restoration of former rates?

9. Have wages been reduced since July 1st, 1895? If so, what per cent?

10. Proportion of business done.

In reply to this inquiry, manufacturers were requested to state the *proportion* that the business of the year bore to the greatest capacity for production of the establishment.

11. Sex division.

The form of replies to this query was desired for the purpose of ascertaining the number of men, women, boys and girls employed by the concerns reporting. The distinctive age of boys and girls was to be considered as sixteen years.

In the natural order of things the average weekly hours of labor as returned by the manufacturers was, in a measure, the result of estimates made by them from the account of the average time which the machinery was running, and for the purpose of reaching the actual average weekly hours of labor, the number of hours lost by each employe, by reason of days establishment was closed has been considered, and the tabulated statement as to this is the actual or net average.

The difficulty of ascertaining the actual number of employes engaged in the different establishments during the year was one requiring much consideration and judgment, and was surmounted by securing the best opinion of manufacturers as to the time when the normal or usual number were employed, and July 1st, of each year was universally decided as being the time when the number of employes on the different pay-rolls would most nearly approximate the average number for the entire year. On this basis therefore, the computation of yearly and daily wage-rates by industries is made.

ANALYSIS.

The industries mentioned in the tables are the principal industries of the State, and while the figures could not be secured from all the manufacturers, yet when it is considered that the work required in furnishing the desired information was such as to entail the expenditure of much time and labor on the part of managers, paymasters and others, the results have been and are a source of deep gratification, for, from the information obtained, the Bureau is enabled to furnish facts which have long been desired by the public and which heretofore have never been shown.

As will be seen by reference to the tables, the total number of establishments reporting in the entire State was 789, having on the different pay-rolls on July 1, 1896, 83,051 employees; the same establishments at the same date in 1895 having 83,696 employees, a reduction in number in 1896 from that of 1895 of .77 per cent. The average weekly hours of labor for the whole number of establishments and employees during the year was 53.79, exclusive of hours lost by the whole number of employees by reason of days closed. The proportion of business done as reported by the manufacturers as being the proportion of actual or full capacity of the whole number of establishments reporting was 79.69 per cent.

The amount paid in wages by the 789 establishments reporting was \$38,509,484.00 for the entire year. Proceeding upon the theory that the number of employees reported was the true average for the year, the yearly wage rate for all industries would be \$463.68 per employee.

The average daily wage for actual hours worked in the entire year by all employees in all industries, based on the assumption that the number reported as being on the various pay-rolls on July 1, 1896 was the average number employed for the entire year, was \$1.66 per day of ten hours.

For purposes of comparison, this analysis would scarcely be complete without reference to those establishments which were in operation during the year 1895, and which for various causes have been closed the entire year of 1896. Some having been destroyed by fire and not replaced, others ceasing operations by reason of business reverses and not continuing. These industries from which the Bureau was enabled to secure information which was contained in the eleventh annual report, but for the reasons above assigned are not included in the report of the Bureau of 1896,

number 66. The number reporting as being employed by these establishments on July 1, 1895 was 2,212.

BRASS AND BRASS GOODS.

Included in the industry of Brass and Brass Goods are Clock and Watch shops, manufacturers of lamps, display fixtures, bells, plumbers' fittings, electrical goods, brass foundries and rolling mills. The number of establishments reporting was 67; the number employed on July 1st, 1895 being 12,204. The same establishments at the same date in 1896 employed 12,296. The average weekly hours of labor for the year was 55.01, and the proportion of business done was stated to have been 83.49 per cent. The average yearly wage was \$521.43 and the wage-rate per day of ten hours \$1.87. One establishment only in this industry making any change in wage-rates during the year, that being a restoration of five per cent., twelve employes being affected.

BRICK MAKING.

Thirteen establishments report having 639 employes on the pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, against 562 on the pay-rolls of the same establishments on July 1st, 1895. The average weekly hours of labor for the year was 39.68. It might be here explained, that the low average thus stated is caused by reason of the character of the business which can only be in active operation during the open season. The proportion of business done during the year by the various establishments as estimated by the several managers was 94.29 per cent.; the amount paid in wages being \$170,566.00, a yearly wage-rate of \$266.91. The average wage-rate, however, being \$1.30 per day of ten hours, based upon the actual time worked. No change in wage-rates during the year being reported.

BUTTONS, BUCKLES AND PINS.

The number of establishments reporting in this industry was 14; the number of employes on the different pay-rolls on July 1st, 1896 was 1,105. At the same date in 1895 there were 1,171 employes on the pay-rolls of the same establishments. The net average weekly hours of labor for the year was 54.91 and the proportion of business done 77.52 per cent., as stated by the various establishments. The amount paid in wages by all establishments during the year was \$464,550.00, a yearly wage-rate per employe of \$420.41; the average daily wage-rate, based upon the number

employed July 1st, 1896, and assuming that that was the average number for the year, was \$1.47 per day of ten hours actually employed. No change in rates of wages paid were reported.

CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGE PARTS.

In this industry, thirty-one establishments reported 970 employes on the pay-rolls July 1, 1896. The same establishments reporting 1,083 employes at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor for the year was 52.32, and the reported proportion of business done was 72.01 per cent. of full capacity; \$603,527.00 being the total amount paid in wages to the 970 employes, an average yearly wage of \$622.19, and a daily wage rate of \$2.29 per day of ten hours actually employed. There were no changes reported as being made in wage-rates during the year.

CORSETS.

In the manufacture of corsets, there were 11 establishments which made report to the Bureau, having 4,155 employes on their several pay-rolls on July 1, 1896; 4,033 being the number reported as being employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The true average weekly hours of labor during the year 1896 was 51.75 and the reported proportion of business done, 87.58 per cent. of normal capacity of production. The amount paid in wages by these establishments was reported as being \$1,390,626.00, or \$334.67 per year per person employed, and a wage-rate per day of \$1.24. The yearly and daily rate of wages being computed on the basis of the number employed on July 1, 1896. No changes in wage-rates were reported.

COTTON GOODS.

This industry includes manufacturers of comfortables, twines, cotton warps and yarns, and men and women's underwear. Thirty-six establishments reported having 6,141 employes on the different pay-rolls on July 1, 1896, against 6,403 employed in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor, exclusive of hours lost by reason of days closed was 54.02, and the proportion of business done as computed by the owners or managers of the various establishments reporting, was 85.75 per cent. of capacity. The total amount paid in wages during the year was \$2,128,703.00, an average yearly wage-rate of \$346.63, and a daily rate of \$1.23 per day of ten

hours actually employed. Restorations of five per cent. in wage-rates, affecting 240 employes, were reported as having been made, one restoration of ten per cent., affecting eight employes, and a reduction of ten per cent., affecting forty-six employes, was also reported.

COTTON MILLS.

In the industry classified as Cotton Mills are included the manufacturers of cotton cloths, denims, cheviots, gingham, etc. Twenty establishments engaged in this class of business, reported having on July 1, 1896, 4,003 employes on their several pay-rolls, 4,314 being the number employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The net average weekly hours of labor in this industry was 53.52, and the proportion of business done, as stated by the managers of the several establishments, was 87.28 per cent. of normal capacity. The 4,003 employes received in wages during the year \$1,209,721.00, a yearly rate of \$302.20. The wages per day being \$1.09 for ten hours actually employed. One advance of five per cent. and one of ten per cent., the first affecting 726 employes, which was stated to have been a restoration of former rates, and the last affecting 207 employes; reductions in wages of ten and fifteen per cent. were reported, affecting fifty-four and one hundred and twelve employes respectively.

CUTLERY AND TOOLS.

The establishments classified as engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and tools are represented by manufacturers of table and pocket cutlery, files, carpenter and machinist's tools, hoes, shovels, rakes and die sinking. The number reporting was 38, having 2,034 employes on the various pay-rolls July 1st, 1896; the same establishments reporting 1,902 as being employed July 1st, 1895. The average weekly hours of labor during the year were 52.70 and the stated proportion of business done in the year was 80.13 per cent. \$1,009,999.00 was the total amount of wages paid, the yearly rate therefore, being \$496.56 and the daily wages \$1.81 per day of ten hours, both computations being based on the assumption that the number on the pay-rolls July 1st, 1896 was the average number employed during the year. Advances of 10 per cent. in wage-rates were reported as having taken place during the year in two establishments, affecting fourteen employes.

FIRE ARMS.

Reports were received from seven establishments engaged in this industry, which employed on July 1st, 1896, 699 persons. The same establishments at the same date in 1895 having 694 employes on the pay-rolls. The net average weekly hours of labor for the year were 55.01, and the proportion of normal business done was reported to have been 57.26 per cent., the amount paid in wages during the year was \$429,144.00, a yearly wage-rate of \$613.94 per person employed on July 1st, 1896, and \$2.15 per day of ten hours actually employed, always assuming that the stated number of employes was the average number for the year. An advance of three per cent. in wage-rates was reported, which was a restoration of former rates, 439 employes being affected by such change.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Under the head of General Hardware are classified manufacturers of locks, builders' hardware, toys, carriage, saddlery and ship hardware. Sixty-four establishments engaged in this class of industries reported having 9,647 employes on their several pay-rolls on July 1, 1896; 8,659 being the number employed at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor in all establishments reporting was 54.96 and the proportion of business done was stated to have been 82.53 per cent. of full capacity. The amount paid in wages during the year was \$4,535,283.00 an average yearly wage rate of \$469.81 and a rate of wages per day of ten hours of \$1.64 per employe. Four establishments report changes in wage-rates during the year, one being an advance of ten per cent., affecting eighty-two employes, one increasing wages five per cent. to sixty employes, one restoring a former reduction of five per cent., affecting thirty-two employes and one reducing the rate ten per cent., seventy employes being affected by the reduction.

HATS AND CAPS.

Twenty-four establishments engaged in the hatting trade report 2,643 as being the number employed July 1, 1896. 2,708 being the number reported as having been employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor was 51.45, and the proportion of business done during the year was stated to have been 75.80 per cent. of capacity for production. The wages paid during the year was

\$1,186,364.00 in amount, the average yearly wage per employe was \$448.87 and the daily wage rate \$1.68 for ten hours service, both results being reached by assuming that the number employed July 1, 1896 represent the true average number for the year. No changes in wage rates were reported.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Of the number engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, twenty establishments reported 2,905 employes on the different pay-rolls July 1, 1896. At the same date in 1895, 2,985 were employed by the same establishments. The average weekly hours of labor, as computed on the basis of actual hours worked by the whole number employed in all the establishments was 57.31 and the proportion of business done during the year was 79.30 per cent. of full capacity. In wages the total amount paid was \$1,078,644.00. An average yearly wage-rate of \$371.30 and a wage-rate per day of ten hours actual time employed of \$1.25. One change only in rates of wages paid was reported, this being a restoration of ten per cent. of former rates, 170 employes being affected.

IRON AND IRON FOUNDRIES.

Classified as Iron and Iron Foundries are manufacturers of iron castings, stoves, furnaces, steam fittings, boilers, heaters, bridge and architectural work. Thirty-nine establishments in these industries reported 4,507 employes on the pay-rolls on July 1, 1896, 4,656 being the number at the corresponding date in 1895. The true average weekly hours of labor, deducting the hours lost by reason of days closed, was 54.69, and the reported proportion of business done during the year was 83.66 per cent. of full productive capacity; \$2,465,145.00 was the total amount paid in wages by the several establishments reporting, which was an average yearly wage-rate of \$546.96 per employe, and a rate of \$1.92 per day of ten hours, assuming that the number stated as being employed on July 1, 1896, was the actual average number for the year. Changes in wage-rates were made in eight of the thirty-nine establishments reporting, all being restorations of former rates, and were in four instances ten per cent., affecting 1,323 employes; three establishments made restorations in wages of five per cent., affecting 764 employes, and one restored a rate of eleven per cent., 332 employes being affected.

LEATHER GOODS.

Manufacturers of leather goods consist of tanneries, belting, harness and pocket book manufactories, of which industries sixteen establishments reported having 589 employes on the pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, against 647 in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. 54.83 hours per week being the net average during the year, based on the actual number of hours worked, and the proportion of business done was 80.15 per cent. of capacity. The amount paid in wages during the year was \$278,934.00, a rate of wages per year per employe of \$473.57 and a rate per day of \$1.66. The result being reached by assuming that 589 was the average number employed in all establishments during the year. No change in wage-rates in this industry was reported.

MACHINE SHOPS.

Under the head of machine shops are classified manufacturers of machinery, bicycles, typewriters, machine screws, printing presses, steam engines and sewing machines, engaged in which industries 75 establishments reported to the Bureau, having 8,159 employes on their several pay-rolls on July 1st, 1896. There were 8,196 employes in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor in all of them during the year was 58.18, the stated proportion of business done being 87.06 per cent. of productive capacity. \$5,044,890.00 was reported as being the total amount paid in wages during the year, a yearly wage-rate of \$618.32. \$2.04 per day of ten hours actually worked being the average daily wage, assuming the number of employes given to be the correct average for the year. Three establishments report having made restorations of former rates of wages, one being of 12 per cent., affecting 239 employes, one of 10 per cent., affecting 16 employes and one of 5 per cent., 106 employes being affected.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS.

Eight establishments engaged in this industry reported as having 742 employes on the several pay-rolls on July 1, 1896, as against 1,014 employed in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor in all the establishments reporting was 48.77, and the proportion of business done during the year was stated as being 69.36 per cent. of normal capacity of production. The total amount paid in wages during the year by the establishments reporting was \$487,803.00,

being a yearly wage-rate of \$657.42, and a daily wage-rate of \$2.74 per day of ten hours actually employed. This apparently large rate per day may be explained by the fact that one of the eight establishments reporting, made a statement of wages paid to 116 employed of \$152,195.00, an average of \$1,312.00 per year per employe, thus accounting for the very evident discrepancy. It can consistently be assumed, therefore, that the average number employed by this establishment during the year was larger than the number stated as having been employed on July 1, 1896. No changes in wage-rates were reported.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.

Manufacturers of book, news and tissue paper, paper boxes, card, blotting and strawboard are classified under this head, of which forty-five establishments reported having 2,146 employes on their pay-rolls on July 1, 1896, 2,221 being the number employed in the same establishments at the corresponding date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor was reported as 55.45, and the proportion of business done during the year was stated as being 74.50 per cent. of capacity; \$824,290.00 was the amount paid in wages by the establishments reporting, being a yearly wage-rate per employe of \$384.06, and a rate per day of ten hours of \$1.31. This result being reached by computing the number of employes on the several pay-rolls on July 1st, 1896, as being the average number employed during the year. No changes in wage-rates during the year were reported.

RUBBER GOODS.

Manufacturers of rubber goods in this classification include those producing boots, shoes and gloves made of rubber, sanitary and surgical goods and rubber clothing, of which there were twelve reported to the Bureau that on July 1st, 1896, there were 2,071 employes on the different pay-rolls, 2,044 being the number employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895. Based on the supposition that the number first named was the actual average number employed during the year, the net average weekly hours of labor would be 50.88. The stated proportion of business done was 63.72 per cent. of normal production. The amount paid in wages during the year by these establishments was \$1,022,994.00, and the yearly wage-rate \$493.96. The rate per day of ten hours being \$1.87. No changes in wage-rates were reported.

SHOES.

In this industry there were eleven establishments reported, having 523 employes on the several pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, 490 being employed in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. 53.60 was the net weekly hours of labor and the stated proportion of business done 83.87 per cent. of production. The employes were paid \$219,540.00 in wages during the year; the rate per year per employe being \$419.77 and a daily wage-rate of \$1.51 per day of ten hours actually employed. No changes in wage-rates being reported.

SILK GOODS.

Under this head are classified manufacturers of silk dress goods, twist, ribbons, velvets and plushes. Fourteen establishments in these industries reported 3,217 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896 against 3,450 employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895. 54.89 was the reported average weekly hours of labor and 62.96 the per cent. of normal business done during the year. \$1,255,878.00 being the amount paid in wages; the yearly wage-rate, the computation being made on the assumption that the number employed on July 1st, was the average number for the year was \$390.39 and on the same supposition the wage-rate would be \$1.37 per day of ten hours. There was no reported change in wage-rates.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Thirty manufacturers of silver plated and solid silver ware reported 4,000 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, the same establishments at the same date in 1895 employing 3,813 in number. The net average weekly hours of labor as computed on the basis of number of hours worked by the whole number employed was 43.71. The stated proportion of business done being 73.61 per cent. of possible production. \$1,955,183.00 was the total amount of wages paid, a yearly rate per employe of \$488.80; the wages per day of ten hours actually worked being \$2.15; this on the supposition, however, that the number employed on July 1st, 1896 was the actual average for the year. One change only was reported in wage-rates, this being a reduction of 10 per cent., affecting 113 employes.

STONE CUTTING AND QUARRYING.

Fifteen establishments engaged in this industry reported to

the Bureau, having on July 1st, 1896, 689 employes on their several pay-rolls, as against 740 employed in the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor actually worked was 50.76 and the stated proportion of business done 72.21 per cent. of capacity. \$336,113.00 was the total amount paid in wages by all the establishments reporting; a yearly average of \$487.83 per employe and an average daily wage-rate of \$1.85. No changes in wage-rates during the year were reported.

WIRE AND WIRE GOODS.

Under this classification are included wire mills, manufacturers of wire cloth, office railings, hat and corset wires, wire mattresses and chains, bird cages and mouse traps, of which fifteen establishments reported as having 844 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, 787 being the number on the pay-rolls of the same establishments at the same date in 1895. The average weekly hours of labor as computed on the basis of the number employed July 1st, 1896, being the average for the year, was 54.70, and the stated proportion of business done 78.37 per cent. of productive capacity; \$424,866.00 was the total amount paid in wages by the several establishments during the year, being a yearly wage-rate of \$503.40 per employe, and, following the same rule in computation as was used in ascertaining the average hours of labor, the wage-rate would be \$1.78 per day of ten hours. No change in wage-rates during the year was reported.

WOOD WORKING.

Classified as wood working establishments are manufacturers of cabinet work, builders' materials, mouldings, spools, wagon wheels, packing boxes, turning and finishing shops, sash, door, blind and furniture factories. In these industries forty-nine establishments reported 1,694 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, against 1,858 employed by the same establishments at the same date in 1895; 54.63 hours per week was the net average for the year, the stated proportion of business done being 76.81 per cent. of full productive capacity; \$844,678.00 was the total amount paid in wages during the year, an average yearly rate of \$498.63 per employe, and a wage-rate per day of ten hours of \$1.76, both results being reached by assuming that the number of employes given was the correct average for the year. One advance of five per cent. in wage-rates, affecting fourteen employes, and one reduction of five per cent., affecting fifteen employes was reported.

WOOLENS AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Thirty-seven establishments engaged in this industry reported having 4,519 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, 5,056 being the number employed by the same establishments on the corresponding date in 1895. The net average weekly hours of labor as reported was 50.58, and the stated proportion of business done was 70.74 per cent. of full capacity. \$1,644,813.00 was the total amount paid in wages, a yearly rate per employe of \$363.98; the rate of wages per day of ten hours actually employed being \$1.38. Four establishments report having made changes in wage-rates, one being an advance of twelve and one-half per cent., affecting seventy employes; two advancing rates ten per cent., 1,145 employes being affected. In both cases the advance made was a restoration of former rates. One establishment reduced the rate of wages ten per cent., forty employes being affected by the reduction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Classified as miscellaneous are powder mills, breweries, cork-cutting establishments, printing offices, manufacturers of chemicals, paints, varnishes, starch, soap, manufacturing confectioners, and all other unclassified industries. Seventy-eight establishments reported 2,114 employes on their pay-rolls July 1st, 1896, the same establishments at the corresponding date in 1895 having 2,006 in number; 55.79 was the average weekly hours of labor in all the establishments reporting, and the stated proportion of business done during the year 82.20 per cent. of productive capacity; \$1,088,758.00 was the total amount paid in wages by all the establishments, being a yearly wage-rate of \$515.02, and a daily rate of \$1.78 per day of ten hours actually employed, assuming that the number of employes reported was the true average for the year. Changes in wage-rates were made by seven of the establishments reporting, one being an advance of twelve per cent., affecting six employes; three advancing wage-rates ten per cent., thirty-one employes being affected; one making an advance of five per cent., affecting twelve employes; one establishment reducing wage-rates ten per cent., four employes being affected, and one reduced wages five per cent., affecting fourteen employes.

RECAPITULATION.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number Employed July 1, 1895. 1896.		Average Weekly Hours of Labor.	Proportion of Normal Business Done.	Amount Paid in Wages.	Yearly Wage Rate.	Wages Per Day of Ten Hours.
Brass and Brass Goods, . . .	67	12,204	12,296	55.01	83.49	\$6,411,472	\$521.43	\$1.87
Brick Making, .	13	562	639	(1) 39.68	94.29	170,566	266.91	1.30
Buttons, Buckles and Pins, . .	14	1,171	1,105	54.91	77.52	464,550	420.41	1.47
Carriages and Carriage Parts, .	31	1,083	970	52.32	72.01	603,527	622.19	2.29
Corsets, . . .	11	4,033	4,155	51.75	87.58	1,390,626	334.67	1.24
Cotton Goods, .	36	6,403	6,141	54.02	85.75	2,128,703	346.63	1.23
Cotton Mills, .	20	4,314	4,003	53.52	87.28	1,209,721	302.20	1.09
Cutlery & Tools, .	38	1,902	2,034	52.70	80.13	1,009,999	496.56	1.81
Fire Arms, . .	7	694	699	55.01	57.26	429,144	613.94	2.15
General Hardware	64	8,659	9,647	54.96	82.53	4,532,283	469.81	1.64
Hats and Caps, .	24	2,708	2,643	51.45	75.80	1,186,364	448.87	1.68
Hosiery and Knit Goods, . . .	20	2,985	2,905	57.31	79.30	1,078,644	371.30	1.25
Iron and Iron Foundries, . .	39	4,656	4,507	54.69	83.66	2,465,145	546.96	1.92
Leather Goods, .	16	647	589	54.83	80.15	278,934	473.57	1.66
Machine Shops, .	75	8,196	8,159	58.18	87.06	5,044,890	618.32	2.04
Musical Instruments and Parts, .	8	1,014	742	48.77	69.36	487,803	657.42	(2) 2.74
Paper and Paper Goods, . . .	45	2,221	2,146	55.45	74.50	824,290	384.06	1.31
Rubber Goods, .	12	2,044	2,071	50.88	63.72	1,022,994	493.96	1.87
Shoes,	11	490	523	53.60	83.87	219,540	419.77	1.51
Silk Goods, . .	14	3,450	3,217	54.89	62.96	1,255,878	390.39	1.37
Silver and Plated Ware,	30	3,813	4,000	43.71	73.61	1,955,183	488.80	2.15
Stone Cutting and Quarrying, .	15	740	689	50.76	72.21	336,113	487.83	1.85
Wire and Wire Goods,	15	787	844	54.70	78.37	424,866	503.40	1.78
Wood Working, .	49	1,858	1,694	54.63	76.81	844,678	498.63	1.76
Woolens & Woolen Mills, . .	37	5,056	4,519	50.58	70.74	1,644,813	363.98	1.38
Miscellaneous, .	78	2,006	2,114	55.79	82.20	1,088,758	515.02	1.78
Total, . . .	789	83,696	83,051	53.79	79.69	\$38,509,484	\$463.68	\$1.66

(1) This industry is of such a character as to preclude its active operation except in the open season, thus accounting for the low average of weekly hours of labor.

(2) One establishment employing 116 persons reported wages at rate of \$1,312.00 per year.

EMPLOYES CLASSIFIED.

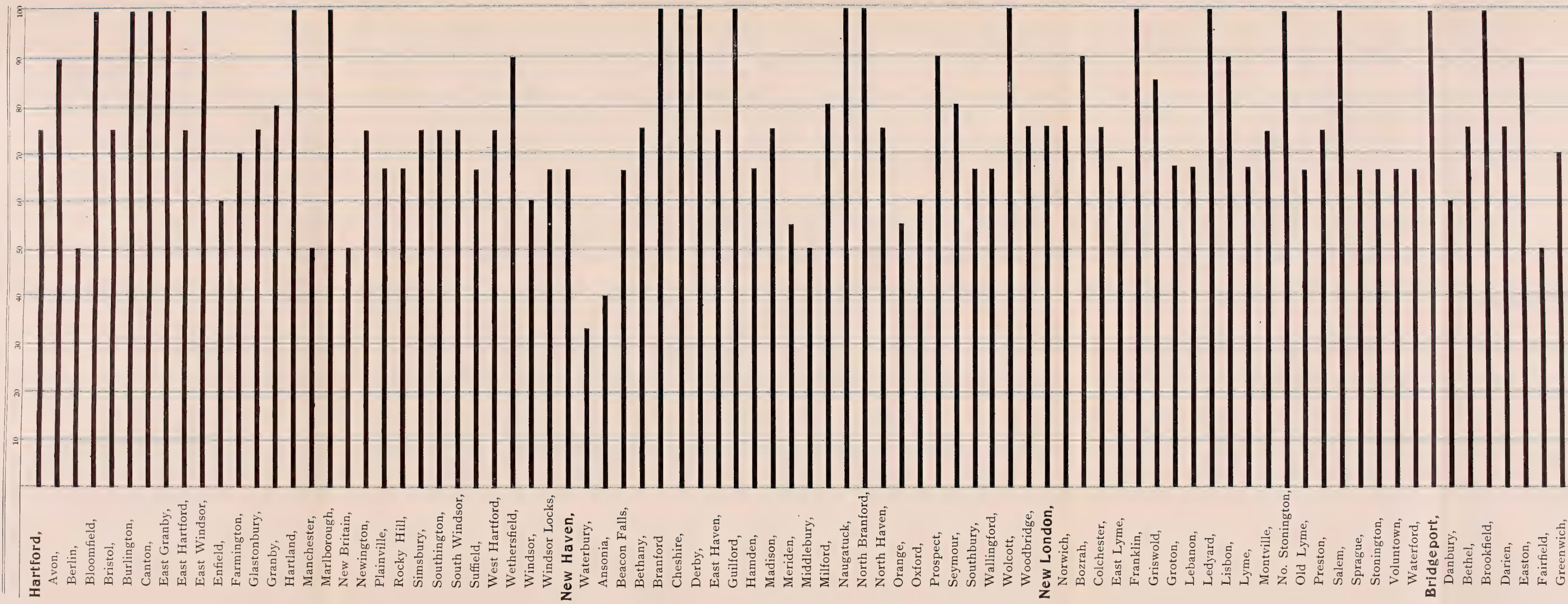
INDUSTRY.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brass and Brass Goods,	9,520	2,202	350	224	12,296
Brick Making,	628	6	5	.....	639
Buttons, Buckles and Pins, . . .	402	451	47	205	1,105
Carriages and Carriage Parts, . .	933	23	14	.....	970
Corsets,	471	3,467	71	146	4,155
Cotton Goods,	2,662	2,524	482	473	6,141
Cotton Mills,	1,540	1,499	444	520	4,003
Cutlery and Tools,	1,754	126	132	22	2,034
Fire Arms,	687	10	2	.....	699
General Hardware,	8,424	484	508	231	9,647
Hats and Caps,	1,881	706	42	14	2,643
Hosiery and Knit Goods,	1,165	1,349	111	280	2,905
Iron and Iron Foundries,	4,342	14	147	4	4,507
Leather Goods,	496	45	40	8	589
Machine Shops,	7,915	68	156	20	8,159
Musical Instruments and Parts, .	648	85	9	.....	742
Paper and Paper Goods,	1,107	889	61	89	2,146
Rubber Goods,	1,365	594	60	52	2,071
Shoes,	313	185	10	15	523
Silk Goods,	1,411	1,579	126	101	3,217
Silver and Plated Ware,	3,221	531	134	114	4,000
Stone Cutting and Quarrying, . .	666	.....	23	.....	689
Wire and Wire Goods,	697	56	66	25	844
Wood Working,	1,609	69	16	.....	1,694
Woolens and Woolen Mills, . . .	2,596	1,413	286	224	4,519
Miscellaneous,	1,583	306	135	90	2,114
Total,	58,036	18,681	3,477	2,857	83,051

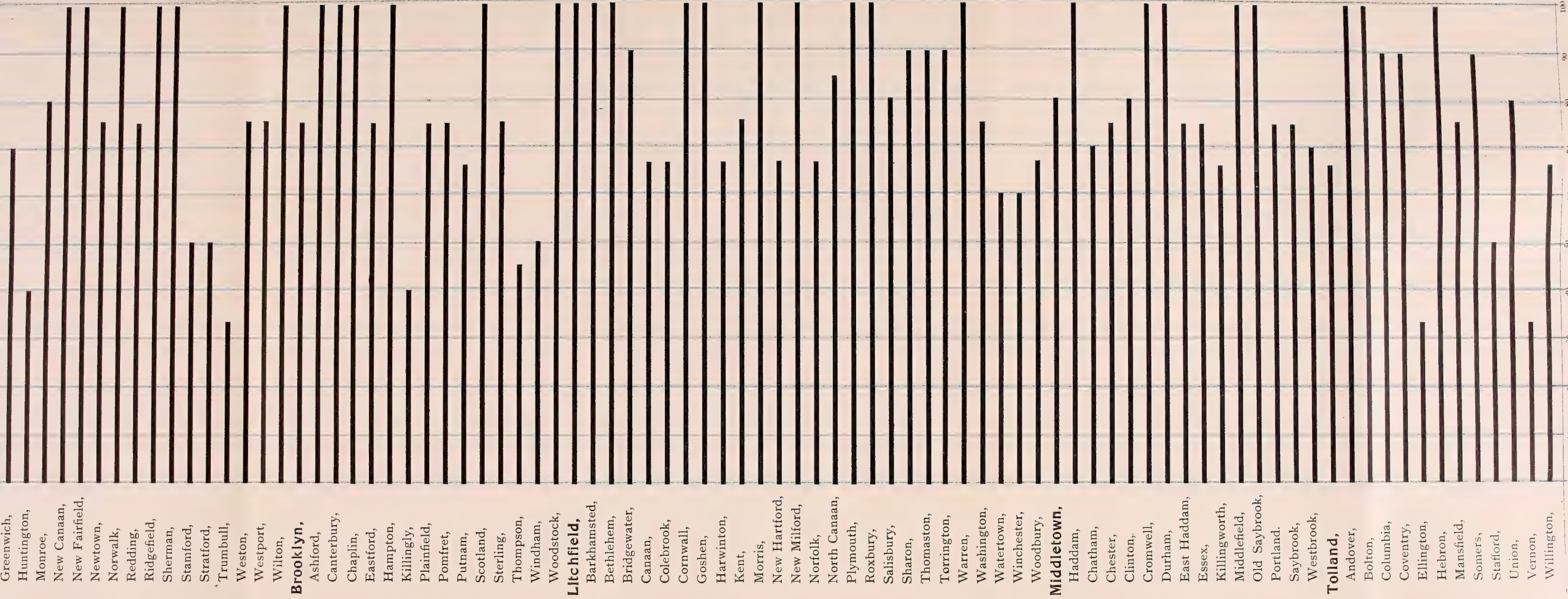
HIGHEST AND LOWEST WAGES PAID.

INDUSTRY.	MEN.		WOMEN.		BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Brass and Brass Goods,	\$4.00	\$0.75	\$1.75	\$0.70	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$0.33
Brick Making,	4.00	.75	1.00	.....	1.20	1.10	....	....
Buttons, Buckles and Pins	5.00	.75	2.00	.50	1.25	.60	1.15	.50
Carriages and Carriage Parts,	4.00	.75	1.75	1.66	1.66	.62½	....	....
Corsets,	5.00	1.50	3.00	.50	1.25	.50	1.25	.50
Cotton Goods,	5.00	.85	2.37	.67½	1.00	.33⅓	.75	.33⅓
Cotton Mills,	4.00	.60	1.75	.41	1.25	.20	1.10	.20
Cutlery and Tools, . .	4.50	.70	2.00	.70	1.50	.50	1.00	.50
Fire Arms,	4.50	.80	1.25	.50	.83⅓	....	....	....
General Hardware, . .	5.00	.50	1.75	.50	1.50	.40	1.20	.40
Hats and Caps, . . .	5.00	1.00	2.50	.50	1.50	.58	.75	.50
Hosiery and Knit Goods,	5.00	.85	2.37	.50	.75	.45	1.00	.50
Iron and Iron Foundries,	5.00	.50	2.00	.75	1.25	.50	.66⅔	....
Leather Goods, . . .	4.17	.66⅔	1.75	.50	1.25	.50	1.25	.50
Machine Shops, . . .	5.00	.50	1.25	.67	1.33	.50	1.00	.60
Musical Instruments and Parts,	5.00	.85	1.25	.75	1.00	.50	....	....
Paper and Paper Goods,	4.00	1.00	2.00	.75	1.50	.50	1.50	.50
Rubber Goods,	4.50	.75	3.25	.60	.66⅔	.50	1.25	.75
Shoes,	4.17	.50	2.00	.33⅓	1.00	.50	1.00	.50
Silk Goods,	4.25	.62½	1.68	.50	1.25	.58½	1.00	.50
Silver and Plated Ware,	6.00	.50	2.00	.50	1.25	.50	1.50	.50
Stone Cutting & Quarry- ing,	4.00	1.00	....	....	1.50	.50	....	....
Wire and Wire Goods, .	4.00	.50	2.00	.75	1.25	.41⅓	1.35	.41⅓
Wood Working,	4.16⅔	.50	1.50	.50	1.25	.75	....	....
Woolens and Woolen Mills,	5.00	1.00	2.00	.50	1.00	.50	1.00	.40
Miscellaneous,	6.00	.50	2.00	.50	1.00	.80	1.25	.50

GRADUATED SCALE,

Showing per cent. assessed of full value.





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LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

I. The medal consists of a clasp and a pendant; the clasp the design of an eagle with wings spread, standing on an oblong flat bar, bearing in numbers and block letters the term and the word "YEARS." The pendant a military cross with arms of equal length, a wreath of laurel showing between the arms and sunk below the surface, a garter in relief on the face and bearing in block letters the words "FAITHFUL SERVICE, C. N. G.," and within the garter on a raised convex field the arms of the State of Connecticut.

II. The medal for ten years' service shall be of statuary bronze; for fifteen years, the clasp of sterling silver and the pendant of bronze; for twenty years, the clasp of eight teen carat gold and the pendant of bronze; for twenty-five years, the same as for twenty with authority to recipient to have the pendant made of gold at his own expense.

III. The medal shall be worn suspended by a ribbon from the neck and in front of and just below the throat of wearer.

IV. The Long Service Medal shall be awarded in each instance by the Adjutant-General of the State only on approved application therefor made by the one entitled to receive it and forwarded to headquarters with requisition on the Quartermaster-General for same through regular channels; the applicant will state his full name, rank, the organization of which he is a member, service in detail and total service in years. Total service in the Connecticut National Guard shall determine the right to the award, and such service need not be continuous. The periods of total service for which a medal shall be granted are for ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years respectively.

V. The right of a member of the C. N. G. to receive the award of a long service medal shall be forfeited by a reduction in grade for cause, by a dishonorable discharge, by sentence and punishment by a court martial for any offense against military discipline.

VI. The medals shall be numbered consecutively and each shall have displayed on its back the number, and also the name and rank of the person to whom it is awarded. A record shall be kept in the Adjutant-General's office of the name of each person and the number of the medal awarded to him. When a person who has received a medal shall become entitled to one for the next higher grade, the old clasp shall be turned in.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
State of Connecticut,
TO THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
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1896.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, December 1, 1896. }

To His Excellency, O. VINCENT COFFIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of this department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

ORGANIZATION.

Changes have been made in the organizations of the Connecticut National Guard since my last report as follows: The Second Separate Company has been disbanded upon the recommendation of a board of inquiry appointed by Your Excellency to inquire into the condition and efficiency of the company. A naval battalion has been organized by the addition of one division, located in Hartford, and an engineer division located in New Haven, making a battalion of three divisions.

The other organizations of the Guard remain the same as last year.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, there were 205 commissioned officers and 2,678 enlisted men in the service; total 2,883. This is a gain over last year of 118. The membership of the different organizations will be found on pages 58-61 of this report.

PARADES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual spring parades were held this year by companies, sections, and platoons, except the Third Regiment, which was allowed to parade as a regiment in New London May 6th, on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that city.

The reports of commanding officers herewith submitted show an excellent attendance and the time profitably spent in rifle practice and drill.

The appearance of the Third Regiment in the parade at New London, which was reviewed by Your Excellency, was very commendable.

The Brigade was ordered into camp for six days' duty, from August 17th to 22d inclusive.

A full report of the details of the encampment will be found in the reports of Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, and his Staff-officers.

The tour of duty was characterized by excellent discipline and a conscientious devotion to duty in all its details. It was very gratifying to note the earnest efforts put forth by officers and men to excel in all that goes to make up a successful encampment. At the request of the Brigade commander, Captain J. M. Thompson, U. S. A., a member of your Staff, was this year again detailed to instruct in guard duty. Captain Thompson is a very careful and thorough instructor in all military matters, and possesses a remarkable tact in imparting instruction in a way to make it most effective. He has been a valuable officer on your Staff, carefully performing all duties assigned him, and the state has been greatly benefited by his work.

I would respectfully call your attention to the reports of the Surgeon-General and Medical Director of the Brigade, in reference to the sanitary conditions of the camp, which seem to have been excellent.

The subsistence provided for the enlisted men by the Commissary-General was, as a whole, quite satisfactory. It was conducted on the same plan as last year and seems to be the best method yet adopted by the State.

The Commissary-General has proved himself very efficient in his department. His report in detail will be found on page 68.

At the request of Your Excellency, Captain James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department to inspect

the camp. The Brigade Commander provided every facility for him to observe the work of the camp, and his report herewith annexed commends the Brigade for its efficient work and excellent condition. Captain Pettit is an officer of fine ability, quick perception, very active; and his report is based on careful observation.

The camp was exceedingly well laid out and carefully prepared in every detail by the Quartermaster-General and his very competent and efficient assistant, Colonel Louis R. Cheney. This, considering the large amount of work involved, is worthy of praise. Arrangements for transporting troops were excellent.

The State was highly honored by a visit to the camp on Friday, by Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding U. S. A. The Brigade was greatly benefited by the presence of this distinguished officer. He accompanied Your Excellency in the review of the Brigade that day, and expressed himself as very much gratified with the appearance of the troops. The camp was visited by other distinguished people, including the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Connecticut.

STATE CAMP GROUND.

A new fence has been built this year on the south side of the ground extending from near the gate at the entrance east to the water front. This incloses the entire ground except the water front on the east side. Fifty bath-houses have been built near the water battery for the convenience of the men; a wharf has also been built near the bath-houses for the purpose of getting to deeper water. These improvements were much needed and will be a decided benefit. The camp ground is now quite well-equipped, but needs some repairs of the mess-houses, such as new floors and cook-house conveniences. I would recommend that, another year, permanent guard-houses be built, which would add very much to the comfort and health of the men.

MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

The military enrollment for the past year, as reported, is as follows:

Total number enrolled,	108,989
Total number liable to military duty in case of war,	105,636
Total number exempt for legal causes,	27,105
Total number liable to commutation tax,	81,884

The above is a gain over last year of 304.

The amount due the State this year, after deducting the ten per cent. allowed by law for the uncollectible part of the tax, is \$147,392 00.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following disbursements were made by the respective officers during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896 :

Adjutant-General, for printing, stationery, and general office expenses,	\$1,855.71
Quartermaster-General,	68,733.10
Paymaster-General,	44,796.96
Commissary-General,	13,566.44
Comptroller, for salaries, office expenses, and audit,	11,895.15
Total,	\$140,847.36

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

These organizations consist of 25 commissioned officers and 373 enlisted men; total, 398, as shown by last reports. Spring Field-days were held by each command. The First and Second Companies of Foot Guard received permission to attend the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of New London, May 6th, in lieu of their Field-day. Both organizations appeared exceedingly well and fully maintained their excellent reputation. They are well equipped and under excellent discipline. Fall Field-days were ordered for each organization of the Guards.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The naval militia has been increased the past year by the addition of one division in Hartford, and an engineer division in New Haven, making a battalion organization of three divisions with a commanding officer and staff.

The battalion has 17 commissioned officers and 149 enlisted men; total, 166.

Spring Field-days were held by division. The battalion was ordered to report to Captain M. L. Johnson on board U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, at the mouth of New Haven harbor on July 11, 1896, for six days' sea duty, the U. S. Navy department having assigned this vessel for this duty. From reports received, the battalion did very good work, and made a very creditable showing considering the short time they had for preparation. A full detailed report of the tour of duty, by Commander Raynolds and Surgeon Hawkes will be found on pages 66 and 123.



STATE DECORATION FOR RIFLE
PRACTICE. (BRONZE.)



STATE DECORATION FOR RIFLE
PRACTICE. (GILT METAL.)



STATE DECORATION FOR RIFLE
PRACTICE. (GILT METAL.)
E. E. Dewitt, photo.



MEDAL AWARDED MEMBERS OF THE
WINNING TEAM AT THE ANNUAL
BRIGADE TOURNAMENT. (BRONZE
AND GILT.)

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Commendable progress is made each year in this important branch of the service. Reports received from the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice indicate an improvement in the class of marksmanship, and a larger percentage of sharpshooters.

The issuing of revolvers to all of the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard has necessitated practice in shooting with that weapon. Officers who have qualified as first-class marksmen and sharpshooters with the rifle, are somewhat astonished at the results of their first attempts at revolver practice, which show them in many instances the difficulty of qualifying, without a knowledge of the rules which apply to that weapon. The enthusiasm of a National Guard officer will conquer any obstacle, and in the short time that revolvers have been in their possession, fifty per cent. at least have become proficient in use of the same.

The Annual State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization was held September 29th, and in accordance with General Orders No. 17, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Hartford, Oct. 13, 1896, the prizes were awarded as follows :

First prize — Bronze bust of ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris.— Second Regiment. Score 200 yards, 324; 500 yards, 329. Total, 653.

Second prize — Silver loving cup.— Third Regiment. Score 200 yards, 320; 500 yards, 330. Total, 650.

Third prize — Etching of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.— First Regiment. Score 200 yards, 304; 500 yards, 293. Total, 597.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT.

The greatest need of the Guard at present is new arms. The old Peabody rifles now in the hands of three regiments are very poor, and ought to be condemned. The Quartermaster-General's department has replaced some broken parts with new, which has made many useless rifles partially serviceable, yet they could not be depended upon in emergencies. Repeated efforts have been made to obtain the U. S. Springfield rifle, but have failed. A bill is now before Congress, which may pass this coming session, to furnish the States with this rifle. It is hoped that Congress will recognize the importance of this measure.

Battery A is still in need of field pieces of more modern construction, as those now in use have become obsolete.

In addition to the campaign hats furnished the troops last year, officers have been furnished this year with Colt's U. S. A. revolvers. New web cartridge belts and leggings have been furnished the enlisted men of the Brigade, and haversacks for one regiment. The trousers for the entire Brigade have been changed by removing the stripes to correspond with U. S. A. regulations.

Many new uniforms are required each year to supply those worn out in service. The present uniform has been in use ten years, which accounts for its condition.

New drums have been issued to all organizations using them. The old drums were very poor and unfit for service. The trumpets of the Brigade have also been changed for an improved pattern and the Guard is now very much better equipped than ever before. New knapsacks will be required the coming year as those now in use are badly worn

ARMORIES.

The General Assembly of 1895 made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to be used by the Armory Commission, as provided by law, to make such repairs as were needed upon State armories. A portion of this appropriation is now being expended, but as the repairs are not yet complete, I am unable to report the amount. Several of the armories were found to be in bad condition, the armories of Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Norwalk requiring immediate attention.

EXAMINING BOARD.

Orders were issued June 6, 1896, appointing an examining board consisting of Brigadier-General George Haven, Brigade Commander, Captain J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, and Captain Philo N. McGiffin, Chinese Navy (retired), of Hartford, for the examination of officers in the Connecticut National Guard. Sixty-three officers were examined; fifty-nine passed and were commissioned; four failed to pass a satisfactory examination and their appointments were revoked.

PENSION AND WAR SERVICE CLAIMS.

One hundred and eighty-three claims have been filed with the Pension Department at Washington during the fiscal year. Seventy-two claims have been granted, with a total amount of first payment of

\$6,782.04. The report of Colonel Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, herewith submitted, will give you the details of the work in full. The business of this department has increased to such an extent as to require a large amount of clerical work.

LAW AND REGULATIONS.

Changes in the Militia Law of 1895 made it necessary to revise the regulations for the Connecticut National Guard. This has been carefully done under my direction by Colonel Wm. E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, and the clerks of the office. It is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be issued to the Guard. The work reflects credit upon Colonel Landers and his assistants.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

Twenty-seven long service medals and fourteen new clasps for increased number of years' service have been issued during the past year. Many of these were presented by Your Excellency, which was gratifying to the recipients.

The medals are very highly valued by the members of the Guard, and I believe it to have been wise legislation that authorized the issuing of these testimonials of faithful service. Colonel Charles L. Burdett, commanding First Regiment, is entitled to much credit for the interest he manifested in presenting the matter to the General Assembly, and in the design of the medal.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME, NOROTON, CONN.

The Home is under the care and management of a board, composed of the Governor, Adjutant-General, Surgeon-General, and Gen. L. A. Dickinson of Hartford, Capt. A. B. Beers of Bridgeport, and W. E. Morgan of New Haven, Conn., the last three being veteran soldiers appointed and confirmed under the laws of this State. Capt. Beers and Gen. Dickinson have been members of the board since 1886, and Mr. Morgan was appointed in 1892 to succeed Col. George M. White, deceased. The last three gentlemen named constitute the executive committee of the board. The board meet at the Home regularly four times each year, and hold such other meetings as may be necessary. The executive committee meet at the Home at least twice each month, and oftener if occasion requires.

A very careful and strict supervision of the Home is maintained by the board and committee, and the results of such action upon their part is shown by the fact that the institution stands among the first of the twenty-two state soldiers' homes of the country for comfort, cleanliness, discipline, and expense of maintenance, as is shown by the report of the Inspector-General of the Board of Managers of National Homes, who makes two inspections each year of the state homes and reports to the national board for its information.

Capt. J. N. Coe, late of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, is the superintendent of the Home, and the hospital is in charge of W. G. Brownson, M.D., a practitioner of many years experience.

The number of inmates borne on the rolls Nov. 30, 1896, was 454, being an increase of 100 over the report of Nov. 30, 1895. The number present in the Home proper, Nov. 30, 1895, was 266; in the hospital at the Home, 64; in the Connecticut Asylum for Insane, 24. The number present in the Home proper Nov. 30, 1896, was 367; in the hospital at the Home, 60; in the Connecticut Asylum for the Insane, 27.

The new building referred to in my report for 1895 has been completed and is occupied as a dormitory, dining-room, and kitchen, and not only adds materially to the capacity of the Home, but also affords much needed accommodation for the eating and culinary departments of the institution. The amusement hall has been enlarged, moved near to, and connected with the main dormitory building, so that access can be had to it by the inmates without exposure to the weather, and various other improvements added for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps exhibit great interest in the Home, and not only visit it frequently, but make many contributions of delicacies for the sick, reading matter, and other things to add to the comfort of the old veterans. The Home in its present condition seems to be as near perfect as any such institution can be made, and is a credit to the State of Connecticut and the pride of all who are interested in its objects. The old soldiers whom it welcomes to its shelter will here find the pathway of life smoothed by kind hands and their declining years made full of peace and comfort by the beneficence of a State which has never forgotten and will never forget their deeds and their sacrifices in behalf of their country.

CONCLUSION.

The Connecticut National Guard as now organized is, in my opinion, all that the State at present needs for its protection. This body of troops, well-cared for, will be ample for most any emergency and can be maintained in an efficient condition at an expense not exceeding the amount of the commutation tax each year. The Guard is now in excellent condition both in discipline and drill and has attained a higher standard than ever before. This should be encouraged in every practical way. The State by its liberal support, together with the energetic efforts of its officers and men, has enabled the Guard to make for itself a national reputation. Connecticut is doing its share in training and educating citizen soldiers in the art of war. Should the general government ever require a large body of troops, a large number of ex-members of the Guard would be ready to respond to a call to double or treble the force.

Owing to the exposed condition of the southern border of the State I think it would be well to consider, in the near future, the advisability of instructing a portion of the Guard in heavy artillery drill, either by company, battalion, or regiment, as might be deemed best. Theoretical instruction could be had in the armories and practical work at the Military Rendezvous, Niantic, with the seacoast battery.

The members of your Staff have been very efficient in their duties, giving me at all times a most cordial support.

The deep interest and careful consideration that you have exercised throughout your administration in matters pertaining to the interest of the Guard, have been of very great benefit to the Brigade.

I desire to earnestly commend the Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Wm. E. F. Landers, for faithful service in this department. The clerks associated with him in the office have had valuable experience, and are very efficient and faithful. The interests of the State would be well served by all being continued in office.

I herewith submit the following reports, tables, etc.:

1. Register.
2. Abstract of the Number of Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men, Connecticut National Guard, Sept. 30, 1896.
3. Reports of Surgeon-General, Brigade Medical Director, and Surgeon, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.
4. Report of Commissary-General.

5. Reports of Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.
6. Report of Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard.
7. Report of Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, Connecticut National Guard (acting provost marshal).
8. Report of Captain J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, as special instructor at Camp Graham.
9. Reports of Commanding Officers Connecticut National Guard, regarding May parades, etc., 1896.
10. Report of Commander Edward V. Reynolds, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.
11. Report of proceedings of an Examining Board for newly appointed officers, Connecticut National Guard.
12. Report of Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, U. S. A., in relation to the condition of the Connecticut National Guard.
13. Joint report of Brigadier-General George Austin Bowen, Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director, and Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, as delegates to the "Association of Military Surgeons," Philadelphia, Pa.
14. Report of the Board of Inspection of State Property.
15. Reports of Commanding Officers Governor's Guard.
16. Report of Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, in relation to pension and bounty claims.
17. Military Enrollment, 1896
18. General Orders and Important Special Orders.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES P. GRAHAM.

Adjutant-General.

Neurology.

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. BISSELL,

COMMANDING COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

DIED, JUNE 15, 1896.

RECORD OF SERVICE.

Private Company G, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, August 1, 1882; Corporal, February 12, 1883; Sergeant, May 28, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1886; First Lieutenant, February 7, 1887; Captain, November 20, 1890.

[I.]

OFFICIAL REGISTER

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

AND THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

REGISTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE. In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	
<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i> Governor O. VINCENT COFFIN, Middletown; inaug. Jan. 9, 1895.	Middletown.	60	Mansfield, N. Y.		
<i>Staff.</i> <i>Adjutant-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Graham, Middletown; Jan. 9, 1895.	Middletown.	57	Utica, N. Y.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 8, 1871; 1st Sergt. Jan. 8, 1872; 1st Lieut. Aug. 22, 1872; Capt. April 21, 1873. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1875. Colonel July 15, 1878. Brig.-General comd'g Brigade C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1885; hon. dis. July 2, 1891. Adjutant-General State of Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1895.	
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. William E. Disbrow, Bridgeport; Jan. 9, 1895.	Bridgeport.	53	Brookfield, Conn.		Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. V. Hy. Arty. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. Corp.; hon. dis. July 7, 1865; wounded June 20, 1864, Petersburg, Va. Engagements, 1864 and 1865; North Anna, Tolopotomy, Va., Cold Harbor, Va., Pe- tersburg, Va., Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill, Va., Cedar Creek, Va., Fort Fisher, Pe- tersburg, Va. (capture of the city), Sailor Creek, Va., Spottsylvania, Va., and vicinity, Snicker's Gap and vicinity.

<i>Surgeon-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. George Austin Bowen, Woodstock; Jan. 9, 1895.	Woodstock.	55 Woodstock, Conn.		
<i>Commissary-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Peck, New Haven; Jan. 9, 1895.	New Haven.	52 New Haven, Conn.	Private 2d Co. Gov. Foot Guard Aug. 7, 1893; 3d Lieut. Aug. 15, 1893. Commissary-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895.	Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; app. principal musician N. C. Staff 20th Regt. Conn. Vol. Infy., Aug. 21, 1862; hon. dis. Dec. 23, 1862.
<i>Paymaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. James H. Jarman, Hartford; Jan. 9, 1895.	Hartford.	48 New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1867; dis. Dec. 22, 1870. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; Sergt. April 7, 1879; 2d Lieut. Feb. 19, 1883; 1st Lieut. April 29, 1886.	
<i>Judge Advocate-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Leonard M. Daggett, New Haven, Jan. 9, 1895.	New Haven.	33 New Haven, Conn.	Major and Brigade I. R. P., C. N. G., July 13, 1888; res. May 12, 1890. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895.	
<i>Aid-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Herbert L. Camp, Middletown; Jan. 9, 1895.	Middletown.	29 Middletown, Conn.		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Watson J. Miller, Shelton; Jan. 9, 1895.	Shelton.	47	Middletown, Conn.		
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Henry W. Wessells, Litchfield; Jan. 9, 1895.	Litchfield.	51	New Milford, Conn.	App. 2d Lieut. Co. H, 4th Regt., C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1871; res. April 6, 1874. Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Henry H. Adams, Greenwich; July 15, 1896.	Greenwich.	52	Cleveland, Ohio.		Private Co. G, 125th O. V. I., Nov. 10, 1862; Detailed for service in dept. mil. mails, Dept. of Miss., and acted as aide to Gen. Emerson Opdyke; dis. May 1, 1865. Engagements:—Franklin, Rocky Face Ridge, Sequatche Valley, Chattanooga, Chicamauga, Resaca, New Hope church, Kenesaw Mountain.
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Colonel William E. F. Landers, New London; Jan. 9, 1895.	New London.	50	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1866; Corp., Sergt., 2d Lieut., May 8, 1868; Captain Jan. 4, 1871. Res. Major 3d Regt. Dec. 4, 1875. Res. Feb. 26, 1878. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Sept. 23, 1893. Colonel and Asst. Adj.-General State of Conn., Jan. 9, 1895.	

Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Colonel Louis R. Cheney,
Hartford; Jan. 9, 1895.

Hartford.

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Manchester,
Conn.

BRIGADE.—CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Brigadier-General.
George Haven,
New London; May 28, 1892.

New London.

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New London,
Conn.

Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 14, '65; 1st Sergt. Apr. 22, '65; 2d Lieut. July 6, '65; 1st Lt. Dec. 1, '65; Capt. Aug. 10, '67; Major 3d Regt., Sept. 3, '70; Lt.-Col. Apr. 20, '72; res. Apr. 21, '73.
Captain and Adjut. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1879; Major Mar. 20, 1882; Colonel July 12, 1886.
Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, C. N. G., May 28, 1892.

Private Rifle Co. C, 2d Regt. Conn. Vols. (3 mos.), May 7, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861.
Private Co. C, 1st Regt. Cav'y Conn. Vols., Nov. 25, 1861; Corp.; dis. Nov. 22, 1864, ex term service.

Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Colonel James B. Houston,
Enfield; Jan. 21, 1895.

Thompson-
ville.

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Enfield,
Conn.

First Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1885; Capt. and I. R. P. Apr. 22, 1886; hon. dis. Jan. 22, 1890.

Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 12, 1893.
Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1893.
Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Jan. 21, 1895.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Brigade Inspector.</i> Major Francis G. Beach, New Haven; Jan. 21, 1895.	New Haven.	36	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; Corp. Dec. 2, 1891. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 2, 1893. Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1895.	
<i>Brigade Quartermaster.</i> Major William F. Bidwell, Killingly; June 6, 1892.	Killingly.	40	Norwich, Conn.	First Lieut. Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1878; Captain Dec. 30, 1880; res. Nov. 14, 1881. Captain Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1881; Major July 12, 1886. Major and Brigade Quartermaster C. N. G., June 6, 1892.	
<i>Brigade Commissary.</i> Major Walter Fitzmaurice, New London; Dec. 2, 1893.	New London.	45	Providence, R. I.	Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., March 29, 1893. Major and Brig. Commissary C. N. G., Dec. 2, 1893.	

*Brigade Inspector Small Arms
Practice and Ordnance Officer.*
Major George E. Albee,
New Haven; June 6, 1892.

Westville.

52 Lisbon,

N. H.
Captain Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., June
23, 1891; res. Dec. 15, 1891.
Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle
Practice, C. N. G., June 6, 1892.

Private Co. G, 1st Regt. Ber-
dan's U. S. Sharpshooters,
June 25, 1862; wounded
Aug. 30, 1862, 2d Bull Run;
dis. Oct. 22, 1862; Priv. 3d
Battery, Wisconsin Light
Artillery, Dec. 23, 1863; 2d
Lieut. 36th Wis. Vols., Mar.
8, 1864; captured at Reams
Station, Aug. 25, 1864; ex-
changed Dec. 16, 1864, 1st
Lieut. Jan. 16, 1865; Brev.
1st Lieut. Vols., Mar. 13,
1865, for gallant and merito-
rious service during the war.
Must'd out July 12, 1865;
2d Lieut. 36th U. S. C. T.,
Sept. 18, 1865; must'd out
Oct. 28, 1866, 2d Lieut. 41st
U. S. Inf., July 28, 1866;
1st Lieut. Nov. 4, 1867.
Trans. to 24th U. S. Inf.,
Nov. 11, 1869. Placed on
retired list U. S. Army
June 28, 1878.
Brevet Capt. U. S. Army for
gallantry in action with hos-
tile Indians, Sept. 16, 1869.
U. S. medal of honor from
Congress for distinguished
gallantry in actions with
hostile Indians, Oct. 28 and
29, 1869.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Judge Advocate.</i> Major Thomas C. Waterous, Hartford; June 19, 1896.	Hartford.	30	East Hart- ford, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. Oregon Nat. Guard, Sept. 24, 1890; Com.-Sergt. Non-Com. Staff, 1st Regt. O. N. G.; dis. Jan. 26, 1892. Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1893. Corporal and Orderly Brigade Staff, C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1894. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, Jan. 21, 1895. Major and Judge Advocate Brigade, C. N. G., June 19, 1896.	
<i>Medical Director.</i> Lieut.-Col. Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; June 6, 1892.	Norwich.	44	Norwich, Conn.	Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 22, 1886. Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Direc- tor, C. N. G., June 6, 1892.	
<i>Brigade Signal Officer.</i> Major Howard A. Giddings, Hartford; June 2, 1893.	Hartford.	28	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 23, 1887; trans. to 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., Sept. 30, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 2, 1889; 1st Lieut. comd'g 1st S. C. 1st Regt., May 8, 1891. Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 6, 1892. Major and Signal Officer June 2, 1893.	

<p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Charles P. Carter, Glastonbury; Dec. 2, 1893.</p>	Glastonbury.	27	Glastonbury, Conn.	Private 1st Sig. Corps 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 9, 1889; Corp. May 21, 1891; dis. Mar. 31, 1892. Corp. and Orderly Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 2, 1893. Captain and A.D.-C. Brigade Staff, Dec. 2, 1893.
<p><i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> William E. Pendleton, New London; July 2, 1896.</p>	New London.	42	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1886; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. Aug. 22, 1883; dis. Sept. 13, 1885. Re- en. Oct. 12, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. C., Jan. 7, 1887; res. July 4, 1892. Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1892; Corp. June 22, 1893. Cap- tain April 23, 1894. Captain and A.D.-C. Brigade Staff, July 2, 1896.
<p>LIGHT ARTILLERY. BATTERY A.—GUILFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Barlow S. Honce, Branford; June 18, 1894.</p>	Branford.	41	Freehold, N. J.	Private 1st Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1883; Corp. Aug. 1, 1884; Sergt. May 17, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Dec. 21, 1891. Captain Batt'y A, C. N. G., June 18, 1894.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, LIGHT ARTILLERY. — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
George T. Fowler, North Branford; July 12, 1894	North Branford.	40	Salem, Conn.	Private 2d Sec. Lt. Art'y (Guilford), Dec. 28, 1874 (changed to 1st Sec. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1875); dis. Feb. 26, 1880 (changed to 1st Plat. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Apr. 15, 1880, and to 1st Plat. Batt'y A, Nov. 28, 1881). Re- en. May 21, 1880; dis. May 20, 1882. Re-en. Sept. 1, 1882; Corp. May 1, 1884; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1886; dis. Sept. 1, 1887. Re-en. Jan. 23, 1888; Sergt. Jan. 23, 1888; dis. Jan. 23, 1890. Re- en. 1st Sergt., Aug. 12, 1890; 2d Lieut 1st Plat. Bat. A, C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 12, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
J. Arthur Honce, Guilford; June 12, 1895.	Guilford.	38	Branford, Conn.	Private 1st Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., May 2, 1881; dis. May 2, 1886. Re- en. Aug. 3, 1891; Corp. Aug. 17, 1891; dis. Aug. 3, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 3, 1893 Corp., Sergt., Aug. 11, 1894. 2d Lieut June 12, 1895.	
SECOND PLATOON.—BRANFORD.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
William J. O'Brien, Branford; June 4, 1894.	Branford.	29	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 6, 1886; Sergt. dis. Aug. 6, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 15, 1891; Sergt. dis. Aug. 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1893. 2d Lieut. Nov. 21, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1894.	

<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John F. Kinney, Branford; June 4, 1894.</p>	Branford.	29 Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Bat'y A, C. N. G., Feb. 8, 1887; Corp. Aug. 19, 1889; dis. Feb. 8, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Corp. Jan. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1894.
<p>FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).</p>			
<p><i>Colonel.</i> Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; Jan. 18, 1892.</p>	Hartford.	48 Nantucket, Mass.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 13, 1880; Corp. Jan. 12, 1881; Major and Engineer and Signal Officer C. N. G., June 14, 1883. Colonel 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1892.
<p><i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Alfred L. Thompson, New Britain; April 15, 1890.</p>	New Britain.	45 Portland, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1877; Corp. Feb. 7, 1878; Sergt. Apr. 20, 1880; 1st Sergt. Dec. 24, 1881; dis. June 20, 1882. Re-en. June 20, 1882; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 22, 1883; Capt. Oct. 3, 1883; Lieut. Col. 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 15, 1890.
<p><i>Major (First Battalion).</i> John Hickey, So. Manchester; Oct. 30, 1890.</p>	South Man- chester.	39 Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1878; Corp. Mar. 1, 1880; Sergt. June 6, 1881; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1883; Capt. Feb. 7, 1887; Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 30, 1890.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major</i> (Second Battalion). Edward Schulze, Hartford; June 26, 1893.	Hartford.	47	Heseen, Cas- sel, Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1872; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1872; 1st Sergt. Sept. 25, 1872; 1st Lieut. Feb. 17, 1874; Capt. Dec. 9, 1884. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1893	Private U. S. Inf. Apr. 20, 1867; assigned to Co. E, 37th Regt.; appointed Comp. Artificer; trans- ferred to Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry; dis. April 20, 1870, exp. term ser.
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Henry S. Redfield, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1892.	Hartford.	31	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 24, 1883; Corp.; dis. Apr. 24, 1888. Re-en. May 4, 1888; Sergt.; Sergt.- Major Mar. 12, 1889; dis. Jan. 10, 1890, to accept appointment on Staff of Com'r-in-Chief; res. Feb. 13, 1892. Capt. and Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G. Feb. 15, 1892.	
<i>Adjutant 1st Battalion.—1st Lieut.</i> Patrick J. Cosgrove, Hartford; Jan. 10, 1895.	Hartford.	29	Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 10, 1886; Corp. Apr. 26, 1891; dis. Aug. 10, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1891; Corp.; Sergt., May 1, 1893; dis. Aug. 10, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 10, 1893; Sergt. 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 10, 1895.	

<p><i>Adjutant 2d Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Johnson, Hartford; July 21, 1894.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>34 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 27, 1883; Corp. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Apr. 27, 1888. Re-en. May 1, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Mch. 12, 1889; dis. May 1, 1890. Re-en. May 26, 1890; Sergt.; dis. May 26, 1892. Re-en. May 26, 1892; Sergt.; Sergt.-Maj. 1st Regt. July 22, 1893; dis. May 26, 1894. Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. May 26, 1894. 1st Lieut. and Adj. 2d Batt'n 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1894.</p>
<p><i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick D. Rathbun, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1892.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>31 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1886; dis. Feb. 1, 1891. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 15, 1892.</p>
<p><i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Jonathan M. Wainwright, Hartford; July 12, 1894.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>23 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 3, 1892; Corp. and Orderly N. C. Staff, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 2, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 1st Regt. July 12, 1894.</p>
<p><i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Thomas F. Rockwell, Rockville; May 20, 1890.</p>	<p>Rockville.</p>	<p>42 New York, N. Y.</p>	
<p><i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> H. Walter Murlless, Hartford; June 24, 1895.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>27 Windsor Locks, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 7, 1894. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 24, 1895.</p>

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY)—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Burpee, Hartford; June 24, 1895.	Hartford.	37	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1878; dis. Nov. 18, 1879. Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1884; dis. June 30, 1885. Private Co. A, 2d Regt. April 2, 1888; Corp. April 14, 1889; 2d Lieut. Feb. 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 22, 1891; res. Nov. 7, 1891. Capt. and Adj't. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1892. Capt. Co. K, 4th Regt., May 21, 1892; retired May 13, 1895. Captain and I. S. A. P. 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 24, 1895.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Henry H. Kelsey, Hartford; August 8, 1890.	Hartford.	44	Le Roy, N. Y.		
COMPANY A.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> James C. Bailey, Hartford; July 17, 1893.	Hartford.	36	England.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1881; Corp. Feb. 6, 1885; Sergt. May 7, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1885; dis. July 6, 1886. Re-en. July 6, 1886; 1st Sergt; dis. July 6, 1888. Re-en. July 6, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1889; 1st Lieut. July 14, 1892; Capt. July 17, 1893.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edwin E. Lamb, Hartford; July 17, 1893.	Hartford.	26	Hartford, Conn.	Musician Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 17, 1893.
	Hartford.	33	Germany.	Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 18, 1885; Corp. Aug. 19, 1886; dis. May 19, 1890. Re-en. May 19, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. May 11, 1890; dis. May 1892. Re-en. May 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 25 1893; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1893.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Wolf, Hartford; July 17, 1893.	Hartford.	30	Clare, Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 2, 1886; Corp. Aug. 2, 1888; dis. Feb. 2, 1891. Re-en. Mar. 2, 1891; Corp.; Sergt. Apr. 26, 1891; 2d Lieut. Oct. 6, 1891; Captain June 22, 1896.
	Hartford.	40	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 22, 1881; Corp. Aug. 23, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1886; dis. Sept. 22, 1886. Re-en. Nov. 30, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 30, 1888. Private Governor's Foot Guard Aug., 1891; dis. Feb., 1893. 1st Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., Aug. 8, 1893.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Moran, Hartford; August 8, 1893.	Hartford.	25	Greenfield, Mass.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 6, 1890; Corp. Apr. 25, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 6, 1895. Re- en. Feb. 1, 1895; Sergt. Mar. 5, 1895. 2d Lieut. June 2, 1896.
	Hartford.			
COMPANY B.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i> Thomas P. Hastings, Hartford; June 2, 1896.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Moran, Hartford; August 8, 1893.				
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Shea, Hartford; June 2, 1896.				

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY C.—ROCKVILLE. <i>Captain.</i>					
Martin Laubscher, Rockville; March 20, 1891.	Rockville.	33	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; 2d Lieut. March 11, 1890; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1891; Capt. March 20, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
J. Paul Haun, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	Rockville.	37	Germany.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Sergt. May 16, 1890; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1892; dis. Nov. 3, 1892. 2d Lieut. Nov. 11, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Frederick W. Chapman, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	Rockville.	31	Greeneville, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Corp. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
COMPANY D.—NEW BRITAIN. <i>Captain.</i>					
Sidney M. Leonard, New Britain; Dec. 4, 1894.	New Britain.	35	Hoosick Falls, N.Y.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1887; Corp. July 5, 1888; Sergt. June 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. May 5, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 7, 1892; Captain Dec. 4, 1894.	

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis V. Schutz, New Britain; July 28, 1896.</p>	New Britain.	29	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1884; Corp. June 8, 1886; Sergt. July 12, 1887; dis. July 30, 1889. Re-en. July 30, 1889; Sergt; 1st Sergt. June 3, 1890; dis. July 30, 1891. Re-en. July 30, 1891; 1st Sergt; 2d Lieut. June 7, 1892; res. Mar. 9, 1894. 1st Lieut. July 28, 1896.
	New Britain.	28	Stillwater, N. Y.	Private 32d Sep. Co. N. G. S. N. Y., Mar. 26, 1885; dis. Mar. 26, 1890. Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1895; Corp. Mar. 19, 1895; Q. M. Sergt. June 1, 1895; 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1896.
COMPANY E.—NEW BRITAIN.				
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George B. Gifford, New Britain; Aug. 11, 1896.</p>	Plainville.	35	London, Eng.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1885; Corp. Aug. 14, 1888; Sergt. Oct. 13, 1890; dis. Nov. 2, 1890. Re-en. Nov. 3, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 7, 1893; Captain Mar. 23, 1896.
	New Britain.	35	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 7, 1889; Corp. Oct. 13, 1890; Sergt. Feb. 8, 1892; 1st Sergt. Apr. 4, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 7, 1893; 1st Lieut. Mar. 23, 1896.
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Will E. Pardee, New Britain; Mar. 23, 1896.</p>	New Britain.	35	Lebanon, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1887; Corp. Aug. 15, 1891; dis. Jan. 24, 1892. Re-en. Jan. 25, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. Dec. 18, 1893; dis. Jan. 25, 1894. Re-en. June 18, 1894; Q. M. Sergt. June 30, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 23, 1896.
	New Britain.	35	Lebanon, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 24, 1887; Corp. Aug. 15, 1891; dis. Jan. 24, 1892. Re-en. Jan. 25, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. Dec. 18, 1893; dis. Jan. 25, 1894. Re-en. June 18, 1894; Q. M. Sergt. June 30, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 23, 1896.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY F. — HARTFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> George B. Newton, Hartford; April 10, 1893.	Hartford.	39	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1875; Corp. April 6, 1878; dis. Oct. 30, 1880. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1880; Corp.; Sergt. April 29, 1881; dis. Nov. 11, 1882. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1882; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 12, 1884. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1884; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 13, 1885; Captain Feb. 7, 1887; dis. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain April 10, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles W. Newton, Hartford; April 24, 1893.	Hartford.	36	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 2, 1879; Corp. Apr. 5, 1882; dis. July 2, 1884. Re-en. July 2, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. March 3, 1885; dis. July 2, 1886. Re-en. July 2, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 7, 1887; dis. June 30, 1890. 1st Lieut. April 24, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George W. Kiple, East Hartford; July 26, 1892.	Hartford.	39	So. Windsor, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1882; Corp. Apr. 30, 1886; Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. July 25, 1887. Re- en. July 25, 1887; Sergt.; dis. July 25, 1889. Re-en. July 25, 1889; Sergt.; dis Aug. 11, 1890. Re-en. July 21, 1892; 2d Lieut. July 26, 1892.	

COMPANY G.—S. MANCHESTER.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Harry W. Keeney, Manchester; July 29, 1896.	Manchester.	24	South Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 16, 1891; Corp. Mar. 21, 1892; Sergt. May 7, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1894; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1896; Captain July 29, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Joel M. Nichols, Manchester; July 29, 1896.	Manchester.	33	Rockland, Del.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1891; Corp. Feb. 5, 1894; Sergt. Nov. 25, 1895; 1st Lieut. July 29, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Lewis J. Doolittle, Manchester; July 29, 1896.	Manchester.	28	Southington, Conn.	Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 25, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 29, 1896.	
COMPANY H.—HARTFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
William E. Mahoney, Hartford; Apr. 17, 1896.	Hartford.	26	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 20, 1889; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; Sergt. Apr. 21, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1893; 1st Lieut. May 24, 1895; Cap- tain Apr. 17, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
William A. Sparks, Hartford; Apr. 17, 1896.	Hartford.	37	Worcester- shire, Eng.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 3, 1879; dis. Mar. 3, 1884. Re-en. June 24, 1884; Corp., 1885; dis. June 24, 1886. Re-en. Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1891; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; dis. Jan. 14, 1893. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1893; Corp.; Sergt., Aug. 11, 1893; 1st Sergt. Aug. 2, 1894; dis. Jan. 14, 1895. Re-en. Jan. 14, 1895; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1895; 1st Lieut. Apr. 17, 1896.	

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William J. Collins, Hartford; Apr. 17, 1896.	Hartford.	31	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 29, 1888; dis. June 29, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 18, 1894; Corp. Apr. 13, 1894; Sergt. July 29, 1895; 2d Lieut. Apr. 17, 1896.	
COMPANY I.—NEW BRITAIN.					
<i>Captain.</i> Charles H. Moore, New Britain; June 23, 1891.	New Britain.	36	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 1st Lieut. Aug. 15, 1890; Capt. June 23, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Rollin C. Wooster, New Britain; Dec. 11, 1895.	New Britain.	31	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 14, 1890; Trans. to Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 31, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1891; 1st Sergt. Dec. 22, 1892; dis. June 14, 1895. Re-en. June 14, 1895; 1st Sergt; 1st Lieut. Dec. 11, 1895.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William J. Rawlings, New Britain; Dec. 22, 1892.	New Britain.	43	Berlin, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1875; Corp. Aug. 14, 1878; dis. Apr. 20, 1880. Re-en. Co. I, 1st Regt., Aug. 9, 1890; Sergt. Oct. 7, 1890; 1st Sergt. July 23, 1891; dis. Aug. 9, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 9, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1892.	

COMPANY K.—HARTFORD.

Captain.

Henry H. Saunders,
Hartford; March 11, 1895.

Hartford.

38 Hartford,
Conn.

Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1879; dis. Feb. 20, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 21, 1884; Corp. May 26, 1884; dis. Feb. 21, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 22, 1886; Corp.; dis. Feb. 22, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 27, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. May 7, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 24, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891; Captain Mar. 11, 1895.

First Lieutenant.

Edward H. Waterman,
Hartford; March 11, 1895.

Hartford.

40 Hartford,
Conn.

Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 19, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. June 19, 1884. Re-en. June 20, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. May 17, 1886; dis. June 20, 1886. Re-en. June 21, 1886; Sergt.; dis. June 21, 1888. Re-en. June 29, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1888; dis. June 29, 1890. Re-en. June 29, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891; 1st Lieut. Mar. 11, 1895.

Second Lieutenant.

Edgar L. Smith,
Hartford; March 11, 1895.

Hartford.

49 Springfield,
Mass.

Private Battery D (Hartford), attached to 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1866; dis. Nov. 14, 1871. Re-en. Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 28, 1879; dis. Mar. 28, 1884. Re-en. Mar. 29, 1884; Corp. May 20, 1884; dis. Mar. 29, 1886. Re-en. Mar. 30, 1886; Corp.; dis. Mar. 30, 1888. Re-en. Mar. 30, 1888; Sergt.; dis. Mar. 30, 1890. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Mar. 9, 1891; dis. Apr. 11, 1892. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1892; 1st Sergt.; dis. Apr. 11, 1894. Re-en. Apr. 11, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 11, 1895.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
SECOND REGT.—INFANTRY.					
<i>Colonel.</i> Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury; July 11, 1895.	Waterbury.	41	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C (Rockville), 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1874; Corp. June 15, 1874; dis. Nov. 22, 1878. Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 22, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 21, 1886; Captain June 13, 1887. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1890; Lieut-Colonel May 3, 1892; Colonel July 11, 1895.	Private Co. H, 35th Regt. U. S. Infantry Nov. 18, 1867; Corp. June 10, 1868; trans. to 15th Regt. U. S. Inf.; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1870; dis. Nov. 5, 1870; exp. term service.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Timothy F. Callahan, New Haven; July 11, 1895.	New Haven.	48	Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 1, 1872; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 18, 1878; 2d Lieut. June 12, 1883; 1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1886; Capt. Oct. 20, 1887; res. Oct. 14, 1889. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1892; Lieut-Colonel July 11, 1895.	
<i>Major (First Battalion).</i> Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; June 26, 1893.	Waterbury.	37	Waterbury, Conn.	Captain and Adjutant 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1889; Major June 26, 1893.	
<i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Theodore H. Sucher, New Haven; July 11, 1895.	New Haven.	36	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 7, 1877; Corp. May 1, 1879; dis. May 6, 1882. Re-en. May 7, 1882, Corp.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1883; 1st Lieut. Mar. 4, 1884; Capt. Dec. 15, 1884; res. June 16, 1891. Captain Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 26, 1892; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 11, 1895.	

<p><i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Thomas T. Welles, New Haven; July 10, 1893</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>47 Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Batt'y D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1871; (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. July 24, 1876; Sergt. Apr. 6, 1878; dis. Apr. 29, 1879. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1881; res. Feb. 3, 1885. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; Major July 1, 1889; res. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain and Adjt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant 1st Batt'n.—First Lieut.</i> Rodmond V. Beach, New Haven; July 15, 1893.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>31 New Haven, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. Jan. 25, 1892. First Lieutenant and Adjt. 1st Batt'n 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 15, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant 2d Batt'n.—First Lieut.</i> Fred L. Miner, New Haven; July 22, 1893.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>32 New Haven, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1886; Corp. May 9, 1887; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1889; dis. Apr. 15, 1890. First Lieutenant and Adjt. 2d Batt'n 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 22, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Bernard J. Dillon, New Haven; Dec. 16, 1895.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>30 New Haven, Conn.</p>	
<p><i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Turner, Waterbury; Dec. 16, 1895.</p>	<p>Waterbury.</p>	<p>34 Plainville, Conn.</p>	

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; June 11, 1896.	New Haven.	34	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1891. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1892. Major and Surgeon June 11, 1896.	
<i>Asst. Surgeon. — First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick G. Graves, Waterbury; June 11, 1896.	Waterbury.	27	Danbury, Conn.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> George G. La Barnes, Wallingford; June 11, 1892.	Wallingford.	46	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1871; Corp. Aug. 25, 1873; Sergt. Apr. 2, 1877; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1878; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1878; Capt. Sept. 18, '88; res. Nov. 7, '91. Capt. and I. R. P. 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 11, 1892.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Asher Anderson, Meriden; July 31, 1895.	Meriden.	50	Flatlands, N. Y.		

COMPANY A.—WATERBURY. <i>Captain.</i> James Geddes, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	31	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 6, 1887; Corp. Apr. 3, 1889; Sergt. Mar. 16, 1891; 2d Lieut. Nov. 23, 1891; 1st Lieut. Jan. 2, 1893; Capt. Mar. 15, 1893.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry B. Carter, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	31	W. Hingham, Mass.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 24, 1883; Corp. Aug. 12, 1885; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1888; dis. Dec. 24, 1888. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 9, 1890; dis. Dec. 24, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1890; Sergt. Major 2d Regt. Mar. 10, 1891; dis. Dec. 24, 1892. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1892; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. Jan. 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Sandland, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	28	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 27, 1891; Corp. Nov. 1, 1892; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.
COMPANY B.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> Albert F. Laudensack, New Haven; Mar. 27, 1895.	New Haven.	31	Middletfield, Conn.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 11, 1887; Corp. May 17, 1889; 1st Sergt. April 30, 1890; 2d Lieut. Feb. 24, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 25, 1894; Captain Mar. 27, 1895.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry A. Kapitcke, New Haven; June 12, 1895.	New Haven.	28	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1886; Corp. Jan. 4, 1888; Sergt. May 1, 1890; dis. Dec. 1, 1891. Re-en. Jan. 6, 1892; Sergt. dis. Jan. 6, 1894. Re-en. Feb. 1, 1894; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Apr. 3, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 12, 1895.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> August H. Molen, New Haven; Mar. 27, 1895.	New Haven.	32	Sweden.	Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 8, 1885; Corp. Aug. 10, 1887; Sergt. May 9, 1888; Q.-M.-Sergt. Mar. 1, 1890; dis. Apr. 8, 1890. Re-en. Apr. 8, 1890; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. Apr. 8, 1892. Re-en. May 4, 1892; Q.-M.-Sergt.; dis. May 4, 1894. Re-en. May 4, 1894; Q.-M.-Sergt. June 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 27, 1895.	
				Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 10, 1874; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Corp. May 8, 1879; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Corp.; dis. May 9, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Corp.; Q.-M.-Sergt.; Sergt.; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. May 14, 1885; Sergt.; dis. May 14, 1887. Re-en. July 23, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; 1st Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889; Captain April 24, 1894.	
COMPANY C.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> James J. Kennedy, New Haven; April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	43	Orange, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 10, 1874; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Corp. May 8, 1879; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Corp.; dis. May 9, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Corp.; Q.-M.-Sergt.; Sergt.; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. May 14, 1885; Sergt.; dis. May 14, 1887. Re-en. July 23, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; 1st Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889; Captain April 24, 1894.	
				Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. Nov. 14, 1884; Sergt.; dis. May 15, 1887. Re-en. May 20, 1887; Sergt. May 20, 1887; dis. May 20, 1889. Re-en. June 18, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 19, 1889; 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1890; 1st Lieut. Apr. 24, '94.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James F. Plunkett, New Haven; April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	40	Cavan, Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. Nov. 14, 1884; Sergt.; dis. May 15, 1887. Re-en. May 20, 1887; Sergt. May 20, 1887; dis. May 20, 1889. Re-en. June 18, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 19, 1889; 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1890; 1st Lieut. Apr. 24, '94.	
				Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. Nov. 14, 1884; Sergt.; dis. May 15, 1887. Re-en. May 20, 1887; Sergt. May 20, 1887; dis. May 20, 1889. Re-en. June 18, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 19, 1889; 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1890; 1st Lieut. Apr. 24, '94.	

Second Lieutenant.
 William L. Green,
 New Haven; July 7, 1896.

COMPANY D.—NEW HAVEN.

Captain.
 Andrew H. Embler,
 New Haven; Nov. 5, 1895.

New Haven. 34 Waterbury, Conn. Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 28, 1884; Corp.; red; dis. Aug. 28, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 7, 1896.

New Haven. 62 New York, N. Y. Private Co. H, 71st Regt. N. Y. S. M., 1854; 1st Lieut. April, 1861; Capt. Aug., 1861.
 1st Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt. N. Y. S. M. (82d Regt. Vols.), Nov., 1861; Capt. Co. E, July, 1862.
 Captain 1st Co. G. F. G., Conn., 1879; Major, 1880; res. Jan. 30, 1882.
 Captain Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1884.
 Adjutant-General State of Conn., Jan. 10, 1890; hon. dis. Jan. 4, 1893.
 Private 2d Co. G. F. G., Conn., 1893; Corp., 1893; Sergt., 1894; Ensign (rank of 2d Lieut.), 1895; res. Nov. 1895.
 Captain Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 5, 1895.

1st Sergt. Co. H, 71st Regt. N. Y. S. M., April 19, 1861; 1st Lieut.; M. o. July 24, 1861, exp. term service.
 1st Lieutenant Co. K, 2d Regt. N. Y. S. M. (82d Regt. N. Y. Vols.), Nov., 1861; Capt. Co. E, July, 1862; Capt. U. S. Vols. and A.-D.-C. to Major Gen. John Gibbon, commanding 2d Div., 2d A. C., Army of the Potomac, May, 1864; Brevet Major U. S. Vols., Nov., 1864; Major U. S. Vols. and A.-D.-C. to Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, com'd 24th A. C., Army of the Potomac, Jan., 1865; Brev. Lieut.-Col. U. S. Vols., Washington, D. C., Apr., 1865; upon the turning over to the Secretary of War the Confederate Battle Flags surrendered at Appomattox;
 Wounded July 21, 1861, Sept. 17, 1862, and May 5, 1864; engagements:—In all that the Army of the Potomac took part in from the first Bull Run, July, 1861, to Appomattox Court House, Apr., 1865; hon. dis. Dec., '65. Awarded U. S. medal of honor from Congress for distinguished gallantry in service at Battle of Boydton Plank Road, Va., Nov., 1864.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur B. Smith, New Haven; April 5, 1894.	New Haven.	29	Philadelphia, Pa.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1888; Corp. Sept. 4, 1891; 2d Lieut. Dec. 6, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 5, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry C. Young, New Haven; April 5, 1894.	New Haven.	36	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 23, 1884; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt. Sept. 30, 1886; Corp. June 9, 1887; dis. May 23, 1889. Re-en. May 23, 1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis. May 23, 1891. Re-en. May 23, 1891; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 30, 1891; dis. May 23, 1893. Re-en. May 23, 1893; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 5, 1894.	
COMPANY E.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> George S. Wood, New Haven; June 12, 1896.	New Haven.	32	Noroton, Conn.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 12, 1884; Corp. Apr. 10, 1886; red. transf'd to Co. G, Oct. 31, 1887; transf'd to Co. D, Jan. 31, 1888; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Dec. 12, 1889. Re-en. Co. E, 2d Regt. May 13, 1890; dis. May 13, 1892. Re-en. May 13, 1892; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 8, 1893; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1895; Cap- tain June 12, 1896.	

First Lieutenant.

Patrick F. Reynolds,
New Haven; June 12, 1896.

Second Lieutenant.

George E. Morris,
New Haven; June 12, 1896.

COMPANY F.—NEW HAVEN.

Captain.

Charles F. McCabe,
New Haven; May 10, 1893.

First Lieutenant.

Clarence B. Dann,
New Haven; May 10, 1893.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles Smith,
New Haven; May 10, 1893.

New Haven.	34	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1885; Corp. June 1, 1889; Sergt. Apr. 1, 1890; dis. June 22, 1890. Re-en. June 30, 1890; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1892. Re-en. June 30, 1892; Sergt.; dis. June 30, 1894. Re-en. June 30, 1894; 1st Sergt. July 25, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 30, 1895; 1st Lieut. June 12, 1896.
New Haven.	33	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. N. G. Minn., Feb. 10, 1887; dis. Aug. 10, 1887. Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1895; 2d Lieut. June 12, 1896.
New Haven.	36	Goshen, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1884; Corp. June 10, 1885; Sergt. May 9, 1887; dis. Jan. 28, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 28, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 24, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 29, 1891; 1st Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; Capt. May 10, 1893.
New Haven.	34	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 9, 1887; Corp. Dec. 26, 1888; Sergt. Nov. 1, 1890; 2d Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; 1st Lieut. May 10, 1893.
New Haven.	33	Hamilton, Ont.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1884; Corp. Feb. 17, 1886; Sergt. June 5, 1888; dis. June 30, 1889. Re-en. July 1, 1889; Sergt.; dis. July 1, 1891. Re-en. July 1, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 10, 1893.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G. — WATERBURY.					
<i>Captain.</i> Alfred J. Wolff, Waterbury; June 21, 1886.	Waterbury.	40	France.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 7, 1876; Corp. Oct. 4, 1880; dis. June 6, 1881. Re-en. July 20, 1881; Sergt. Sept. 3, 1881; dis. July 20, 1883. Re-en. Jan. 3, 1884; 1st Sergt. March 18, 1884; 2d Lieut. July 1, 1884; Captain June 21, 1886.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	35	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1883; 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Patrick Halpin, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	31	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1885; Q.M.-Sergt. May 3, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.	
COMPANY H. — MIDDLETOWN.					
<i>Captain.</i> Wesley U. Pearne, Middletown; March 17, 1885.	Middletown.	45	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1875; dis. June 1, 1876. Restored Aug. 23, 1876; dis. March 12, 1880. Re-en. March 12, 1880; Com.-Sergt. 2d Regt., Apr. 15, 1880; 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., Jan. 24, 1882; Capt. Mar. 17, 1885.	

First Lieutenant.

Walter R. Markham,
Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.

Second Lieutenant.

John A. Broatch,
Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.

COMPANY I.—MERIDEN.

Captain.

Charles B. Bowen,
Meriden; October 20, 1887.

First Lieutenant.

Oscar L. Bradley,
Meriden; March 24, 1892.

Second Lieutenant.

Delbert R. Jones,
Meriden; March 24, 1892.

Middletown.	34	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1880; Corp. Apr. 10, 1883; Sergt. May 20, 1885; dis. Nov. 17, 1885. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. May 12, 1886; dis. Nov. 17, 1887. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 17, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1889; 1st Sergt.; dis. Dec. 3, 1891. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 3, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.
Middletown.	26	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 8, 1890; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.
Meriden.	35	Lewistown, Me.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1881; Q.-M. Sergt. June 26, 1883; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1885. Capt. Oct. 20, 1887.
Meriden.	35	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1880; Corp.; dis. May 3, 1885. Re-en. June 2, 1885; Corp.; dis. June 2, 1887. Re-en. June 3, 1887; Sergt. Apr. 4, 1888; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.
Meriden.	32	Canton, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1887; Corp. May 23, 1889; Sergt. July 1, 1891; dis. Mar. 18, 1892. 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY K.—WALLINGFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> Daniel L. Barber, Wallingford; Nov. 17, 1891.	Wallingford.	42	Litchfield, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1875; dis. Aug. 8, 1878. Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1883; Corp. May 20, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 30, 1886; dis. Sept. 20, 1888. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1888; 1st Sergt.; dis. Sept. 20, 1890. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 25, 1891; Capt. Nov. 17, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Robert E. Hall, Wallingford; Sept. 18, 1888.	Wallingford.	34	Wallingford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1881; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. Feb. 3, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1886; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. Dec. 31, 1886; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1887; 1st Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Henry Norton, Jr., Wallingford; Nov. 17, 1891.	Wallingford.	31	Birmingham, England.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Corp'l Apr. 30, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1887; dis. Aug. 17, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888; res. June 17, 1891. 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1891.	

THIRD REGT.—INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Augustus C. Tyler,
New London; June 22, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

George M. Cole,
New London; Aug 25, 1893.

Cadet at West Point, N. Y.,
Sept. 2, 1869, to June,
1873; 2d Lieut. 4th Regt.
U. S. Cav., July 1, 1878.

New London.	45	Norwich, Conn.	Private Indiana Legion, Nov., 1882; 1st Sergt.; discharged. Private 3d M. G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 29, 1885; Commissary-Sergt. 3d Regt., Aug. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Paym'r Jan. 7, 1887; Capt. Co. I, 3d Regt., May 8, 1888; res. Jan. 20, 1891. Capt. and Adj't 3d Regt., Aug. 15, 1891. Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G. of Brigade, C. N. G., May 30, 1892. Lieut. Colonel 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 25, 1893.
Putnam.	42	Woonsocket, R. I.	Private Co. A, 4th Bat'n Inf. 2d Brigade R. I. M., May 27, 1875; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 26, 1877; dis. May 1, 1879. Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; Capt. Dec. 11, 1890. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 27, 1893.
Westerly, R. I.	45	Ireland.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1875; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 23, 1876; res. Aug. 9, 1876. Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 28, 1877; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 18, 1879; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1882; Capt. July 28, 1886. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1896.

Major (Second Battalion).

Henry J. Thayer,
Putnam; June 27, 1893.

Major (First Battalion).

Daniel Keleher,
Stonington; May 15, 1896.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Adjutant. — Captain.</i> Thomas O. Thompson, New London; April 1, 1894.	New London.	33	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 17, 1881; Corp. May 23, 1882; 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer 3d Regt. July 23, 1883; Captain and I. R. P. Mar. 12, 1885; res. July 19, 1886. Enlisted Co. F, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Apr. 30, 1886; dropped Oct. 7, 1890. First Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1890; Capt. Feb. 9, 1891. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1894.	
<i>Adjutant 1st Battalion. — First Lieutenant.</i> David Conner, New London; June 1, 1894.	New London. *	35	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 22, 1880; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. May 8, 1882; Sergt.-Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1883; dis. Nov. 22, 1885. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1885; dis. Nov. 23, 1887. Re-en. Sergt- Major Nov. 23, 1887; dis. Nov. 23, 1889. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1889; 1st Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Batt'n 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 1, 1894.	

<i>Adjutant 2d Battalion — First Lieutenant.</i> David Flagg, Putnam; July 19, 1893	Putnam.	37	Pomfret, Conn.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 28, 1884; Q.-M.-Sergt. Dec. 2, 1887; dis. Nov. 26, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 13, 1889; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; dis. May 26, 1891. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1891; Q.-M.-Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Battalion 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 19, 1893.
	Poquonock Bridge.	27	Groton, Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 13, 1888; Commissary-Sergt., Aug. 13, 1888; Q.-M.-Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 8, 1892; dis. Aug. 13, 1893. Re-en. Q.-M.-Sergt., N. C. S., Aug. 13, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 6, 1895.
<i>Paymaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Lucius H. Fuller, Putnam; Mar. 6, 1895.	Putnam.	47	Tolland, Conn.	First Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1890; Capt. and I. R. P. 3d Regt., July 4, 1892; res. Mar. 6, 1895. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 3d Regt., Mar. 6, 1895.
<i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Julian LaPierre, Norwich; July 4, 1892.	Norwich.	52	Norwich, Conn.	First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., July 4, 1892.
<i>Assistant Surgeon. — First Lieut.</i> Hiram B. Thomson, New London; July 16, 1892.	New London.	32	Barrie, Ontario, Canada.	
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice. — Captain.</i> Benjamin Stark, Jr., New London; Mar. 6, 1895.	New London.	38	Portland, Ore.	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 10, 1893. Capt. and I. S. A. P., Mar. 6, 1895.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Nicholas T. Allen, Groton; November 1, 1886.	Groton.	76	N. Kingston, R. I.		Chaplain 26th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 26, 1862; dis. April 2, 1863.
COMPANY A. — NEW LONDON.					
<i>Captain.</i> Henry S. Dorsey, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	31	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; trans. to 3d Sig. Corps, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 28, 1891; Capt. Nov. 1, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward T. Drea, New London; Nov. 11, 1895.	New London.	27	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 30, 1889; Corp. Mar. 14, 1891; 1st Sergt. Jan. 8, 1894; dis. Jan. 30, 1894. Re-en. Jan. 30, 1894; 1st Sergt.; 1st Lieut. Nov. 11, 1895.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Corcoran, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	26	New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1889; 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1893.	
COMPANY B. — PAWCATUCK.					
<i>Captain.</i> Cornelius Bransfield, Stonington; June 4, 1896.	Westerly, R. I.	40	Stonington, Conn.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1878; Corp.; 2d Lieut. May 16, 1882; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1886. Cap- tain June 4, 1896.	

<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Murphy, Stonington; June 4, 1896.	Westerly, R. I.	29	Stonington, Conn.	Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 1, 1888; Corp. Aug. 21, 1889; Sergt. Oct. 30, 1890; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1891; dis. May 1, 1893. Re-en. May 1, 1893; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1896.
	Westerly, R. I.	35	Stonington, Conn.	Musician Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 27, 1881; dis. Sept. 8, 1883. Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 1, 1889; Corp. July 29, 1890; Sergt. Dec. 4, 1891; dis. Jan. 1, 1894. Re-en. Jan. 1, 1894; Sergt.; dis. Jan. 1, 1896. Re-en. Jan. 1, 1896; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1896.
COMPANY C. — NORWICH.				
<i>Captain.</i> John A. Hagberg, Norwich; February 25, 1896.	Norwich.	28	Vestervik, Sweden.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 26, 1889; Corp. Feb. 17, 1891; Sergt. July 11, 1892; 2d Lieut. Oct. 27, 1892; 1st Lieut. Nov. 6, 1894; Captain Feb. 25, 1896.
	Norwich.	26	Vestervik, Sweden.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 1, 1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 4, 1893; dis. Oct. 1, 1894. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1894; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 6, 1894; 1st Lieut. Feb. 25, 1896.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles A. Hagberg, Norwich; February 25, 1896.	Norwich.	32	East Lyme, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1885; Corp. Jan. 26, 1887; Sergt. Aug. 9, 1888; dis. May 12, 1890. Re-en. May 13, 1890; Sergt.; dis. May 13, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 1, 1892; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 1, 1894. Re-en. Aug. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Feb. 25, 1896.
	Norwich.	32	East Lyme, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1885; Corp. Jan. 26, 1887; Sergt. Aug. 9, 1888; dis. May 12, 1890. Re-en. May 13, 1890; Sergt.; dis. May 13, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 1, 1892; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 1, 1894. Re-en. Aug. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Feb. 25, 1896.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael F. O'Connell, Stonington; June 4, 1896.				
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Tuttle, Norwich; Feb. 25, 1896.				

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY D.—NEW LONDON. <i>Captain.</i> Frank W. Rogers, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	35	New London, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1889; Corp. May 1, 1890; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. June 11, 1894; Captain Aug. 3, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Ryley, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	44	New London, Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 4, 1879; Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Feb. 20, 1884. Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1892; Corp. Dec. 16, 1892; Sergt. Mar. 28, 1894; dis. July 25, 1895. Re-en. Aug. 7, 1895; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 25, 1895; 1st Lieut. Aug. 3, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Jeremiah J. Murphy, New London; Aug. 3, 1896.	New London.	21	Ireland.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 15, 1894; dis. Nov. 1, 1894. Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1895; Corp. May 25, 1895; Sergt. Aug. 7, 1895; 2d Lieut. Aug. 3, 1896.	
COMPANY E.—WILLIMANTIC. <i>Captain.</i> Charles Grady, Willimantic; Oct. 19, 1893.	Willimantic.	30	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1887; Corp. Feb. 14, 1891; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1891; dis. July, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. E, 3d Regt., July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; Capt. Oct. 19, 1893.	

First Lieutenant.

Edward F. Flynn,
Willimantic; October 19, 1893.

Second Lieutenant.

James Cochrane,
Willimantic; Mar. 22, 1894.

COMPANY F.—DANIELSON.

Captain.

William H. Hamilton,
Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.

First Lieutenant.

Frank T. Preston,
Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.

Second Lieutenant.

Clarence E. Young,
Danielson; Nov. 15, 1895.

Willimantic.	26	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1891; Corp. Aug. 8, 1892; Sergt. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; 1st Lieut. Oct. 19, 1893.
Willimantic.	33	Paisley, Scotland.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1886; Corp. Dec. 6, 1888; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis. Nov. 18, 1891. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 8, 1892; dis. Feb. 11, 1894. Re-en. Feb. 15, 1894; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 22, 1894.
Danielson.	40	Winsted, Conn.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 15, 1885; dis. Feb. 28, 1887. 1st Lieut. April 17, 1895; Capt. Nov. 15, 1895.
Danielson.	43	Brooklyn, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 13, 1895; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1895.
Danielson.	26	Killingly, Conn.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 13, 1895; Trumpeter; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1895.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G. — PUTNAM. <i>Captain.</i> Clinton A. Winslow, Putnam; July 15, 1893.					
	Putnam.	48	Putnam, Conn.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1865; Corp.; dis. Sept. 2, 1871. Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 11, 1872; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 22, 1876; 1st Lieut. Aug. 30, 1877; Capt. April 3, 1878; res. May 2, 1879. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1881; res. Aug. 17, 1881. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 5, 1883; Capt. Nov. 15, 1883; res. Jan. 29, 1890. 2d Lieut. June 4, 1891; Capt. July 15, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur D. McIntyre, Putnam; July 16, 1892.	Putnam.	34	Springfield, Mass.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1887; Corp. Apr. 10, 1890; dis. May 20, 1892. Re-en. May 20, 1892; Sergt. July 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 16, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles E. Richardson, Putnam; July 15, 1893.	Putnam.	30	Penacook, N. H.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 14, 1885; Corp. Aug. 27, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 14, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1890; 1st Sergt.; dis. Aug. 14, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1892; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 15, 1893.	

COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON. <i>Captain.</i> Eugene T. Kirkland, New London; Feb. 5, 1895.	New London.	37	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. K, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879; Corp. Jan. 26, 1881; Sergt. Oct. 26, 1881; 1st Sergt. Dec. 20, 1882; 2d Lieut. Dec. 3, 1884; 1st Lieut. Dec. 5, 1888; Captain May 15, 1891, to April 3, 1895. Captain Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 5, 1895.
	New London.	23	New London, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1895.
	New London.	27	New London, Conn.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895; Corp. Aug. 3, 1895; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1896.
FOURTH REG'T—(INFANTRY). <i>Colonel.</i> Russell Frost, Norwalk; January 8, 1892.	So. Norwalk.	46	Delhi, N. Y.	First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1886. Capt. Feb. 17, 1886. Colonel 4th Regt. Jan. 8, 1892.
	So. Norwalk.	61	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. A, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan. 1, 1854; 2d Corp. Dec. 30, 1856; 1st Corp. May 10, 1859; dis. 1861. Private Co. D, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan., 1862; 2d Sergt. Jan. 31, 1862; 1st Sergt. Feb. 22, 1864; 2d Lieut. April 24, 1865; 1st Lieut. May 21, 1866 (changed to Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1871); Capt. July 19, 1871; Maj. 4th Regt. Aug. 18, 1880; Lieut.- Colonel Mar. 22, 1890.
— <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert P. Ware, New London; Feb. 5, 1895.				
— <i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Carey Congdon, New London; Jan. 17, 1896.				
— <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> James C. Crowe, Norwalk; March 22, 1890.				

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major (First Battalion).</i> James Sheridan, Bridgeport; April 5, 1892.	Bridgeport.	47	Ireland.	Private Co. E, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1868; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 20, 1871 (changed to Co E, 4th Regt. Aug. 1, 1871); 1st Lieut. May 30, 1874; res. Feb. 11, 1879. 1st Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. Feb. 24, 1879; Capt. Dec. 31, 1880; Maj. 4th Regt. April 5, 1892.	
<i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford; June 28, 1893.	Stamford.	34	Greenwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1886; Q.-M. Sergt. Dec. 27, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 27, 1890; Capt. July 20, 1891; Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 28, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> James K. Crofut, Norwalk; June 4, 1892.	So. Norwalk.	37	Norwalk, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1892; Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. June 4, 1892.	
<i>Adjutant 1st Batt'n.—1st Lieut.</i> Fred J. Breckbill, Bridgeport; July 17, 1893.	Bridgeport.	29	Shelby, Ohio.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1892; res. July 12, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 1st Batt'n, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant 2d Batt'n.—1st Lieut.</i> Alexander Weed, Jr., Stamford; June 4, 1894.	Stamford.	24	Stamford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 7, 1890; Corp. July 20, 1892; Sergt. Feb. 9, 1894; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Batt'n, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 4, '94.	

<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Everett Noyes, Stamford; July 19, 1892.	Stamford.	32	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1889; Corp. Aug. 8, 1891; Coms.-Sergt. 4th Regt. Apr. 30, 1892; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt., July 19, 1892.
	So. Norwalk.	33	Norwalk, Conn.	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Edmund E. Crowe, Norwalk; May 22, 1890.	Danbury.	44	N. Hartford, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst.-Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 4th Regt. Sept. 28, 1893.
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Sept. 28, 1893.	Bridgeport.	30	Ansonia, Conn.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; October 31, 1893.	Stamford.	38	Savannah, Mo.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Capt. and I. R. P. 4th Regt. July 19, 1892.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> William H. Holly, Stamford; July 19, 1892.	Norwalk.	65	Norway, Me.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Thomas K. Noble, Norwalk; June 21, 1893.	Bridgeport.	40	Barre, Mass.	Chaplain of Gen. Charles Howard's Regt.; detached and assigned to duty on staff of Gen. Scott, Dept. of the South, 1865; trans. to staff of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Louisville, Ky., 1866; trans. to staff of Gen. Burbank, 1868; res. 1869.
<i>COMPANY B.—BRIDGEPORT.</i> <i>Captain.</i> Merritt F. White, Bridgeport; Aug. 9, 1892.				Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1884; Corp. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt. April 17, 1888; dis. Feb. 18, 1889. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1889; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 3, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; Capt. Aug. 9, 1892.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George D. Shelton, Bridgeport; Aug. 9, 1892.	Bridgeport.	34	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1883; Corp. Aug. 10, 1886; dis. Nov. 21, 1888. Re-en. Nov. 21, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1889; dis. Nov. 21, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 1, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Houlihan, Bridgeport; August 9, 1892.	Bridgeport.	32	Canada.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1886; Corp. May 14, 1889; Sergt. July 15, 1890; dis. June 22, 1891. Re-en. June 30, 1891; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. April 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892.	
COMPANY C.—STAMFORD. <i>Captain.</i> Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; Jan. 9, 1896.	Stamford.	27	Corfu, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Corp. Aug. 3, 1891; 2d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1892; Capt. July 19, 1893; res. Dec. 17, 1894. Captain Jan. 9, 1896.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Philip W. Prior, Stamford; Jan. 11, 1895.	Stamford.	24	North Stamford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1892; Corp. June 15, 1893; Sergt. Mar. 22, 1894; 1st Lieut. Jan. 11, 1895.	

Second Lieutenant.

Grant Archibald,
Stamford; Jan. 11, 1895.

COMPANY D.—NORWALK.

Captain.

Albert J. Wilcoxson,
Norwalk; June 30, 1896.

First Lieutenant.

Richard O. Gorman,
Norwalk; June 30, 1896.

Second Lieutenant.

Winfield Scott,
Norwalk; July 30, 1896.

COMPANY E.—BRIDGEPORT.

Captain.

John J. Glennon,
Bridgeport; April 27, 1892.

Stamford.	33	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 7, 1890; Corp. June 15, 1893; Q.-M. Sergt. Aug. 9, 1893; 2d Lieut. Jan. 11, 1895.
Norwalk.	35	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 9, 1883; Corp. May 16, 1885; Sergt. Feb. 27, 1886; dis. June 9, 1888. Re-en. June 9, 1888; 1st Sergt. Apr. 2, 1890; dis. June 9, 1890. Re-en. June 9, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 26, 1892. Captain Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1896.
New Canaan.	25	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 6, 1889; Corp. Mar. 4, 1892; dis. June 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 4, 1893; Corp. Aug. 9, 1893; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1894; dis. Aug. 4, 1895; Re-en. Aug. 6, 1895; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. June 30, 1896.
Norwalk.	40	Ridgefield, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 21, 1887; Corp. Jan. 27, 1890; red.; dis. Mar. 31, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 30, 1896.
Bridgeport.	45	Redding, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1876; Corp. Aug. 21, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 19, 1880; dis. March 17, 1881. Re-en. March 21, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 25, 1881; 1st Lieut. May 3, 1888; Capt. April 27, 1892.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James J. Hurley, Bridgeport; Dec. 18, 1893.	Bridgeport.	29	New Haven, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 18, '93.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Joy, Bridgeport; Dec. 18, 1893.	Bridgeport.	24	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1891; Corp. April 17, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 18, 1893.	
COMPANY F.—NORWALK. <i>Captain.</i> Reuben M. Rose, Norwalk; November 4, 1890.	Norwalk.	48	Essex, Ohio.		Private Co. H, 61st Ohio Vols. Inf., Feb. 17, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William W. Bloom, Norwalk; July 28, 1896.	Norwalk.	24	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1890; Corp. Feb. 16, 1892; Sergt. Mar. 20, 1895; dis. June 26, 1895. Re-en. June 26, 1895; Sergt. July 5, 1895; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William I. Comstock, Norwalk; Aug. 13, 1896.	Norwalk.	25	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1894; Corp. May 24, 1895; Q.-M. Sergt. Feb. 4, 1896; 2d Lieut. Aug. 13, 1896.	

COMPANY G.—DANBURY.				
<i>Captain.</i> Clarence W. Judson, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.		Danbury.	28	Danbury, Conn.
				Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G.; Sept. 9, 1889; Corp. Dec. 12, 1891; Sergt. May 5, 1893; 1st Lieut. July 20, 1893; Capt. Nov. 2, 1894.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles C. Humphries, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.		Danbury.	24	Danbury, Conn.
				Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 5, 1891; Corp. Aug. 4, 1892; 1st Sergt. Aug. 10, 1893; 1st Lieut. Nov. 2, 1894.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Vincent M. King, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.		Danbury.	37	London, England.
				Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1893; Trumpt. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Nov. 2, 1894.
COMPANY I.—WEST WINSTED.				
<i>Captain.</i> George M. Crossman, Winsted; Mar. 13, 1896.		West Winsted.	38	Sutton, Mass.
				Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 6, 1889; Corp. Dec. 15, 1889; Sergt. Nov. 2, 1891; 1st Sergt. July 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 26, 1892; res. May 9, 1893. Private Sept. 16, 1893; Corp. Nov. 1, 1893; 2d Lieut. Jan. 23, 1895; Captain Mar. 13, 1896.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis S. Hubbard, Winsted; Apr. 10, 1896.		Winsted.	33	Glastonbury, Conn.
				Private Co I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 16, 1892; Corp. July 5, 1894; 1st Lieut. Apr. 10, 1896.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY.)—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Cevallus C. Walker, Winsted; Mar. 13, 1896.	West Winsted.	38	Falls Village, Conn.	Private Co. H, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1876; dis. Apr. 20, 1881. Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1881; Corp. May 5, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1886; dis. May 15, 1887. Re- en. Nov. 16, 1888; Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1889; dis. Sept. 8, 1890. Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 16, 1893; Corp. Jan. 23, 1894; dis. Sept. 16, 1895. Re-en. Sept. 16, 1895; 2d Lieut. Mar. 13, 1896.	
COMPANY K. — BRIDGEPORT. <i>Captain.</i> Frederick H. Masterson, Bridgeport; May 20, 1895.	Bridgeport.	26	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 18, 1889; Corp. May 21, 1890; 2d Lieut. May 26, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 6, 1894; Capt. May 20, 1895.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur C. Bennett, Bridgeport; Aug. 17, 1896.	Bridgeport.	26	Clyde, N. J.	Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 31, 1888; Corp. July 23, 1889; Sergt. July 7, 1891; dis. May 31, 1893. Re- en. May 31, 1893; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. May 20, 1895; 1st Lieut. Aug. 17, 1896.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William A. Evans, Bridgeport; Aug. 17, 1896.	Bridgeport.	26	Winnipauk, Conn.	Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 12, 1889; Corp. July 30, 1890; Q. M. Sergt. June 30, 1892; dis. Nov. 12, 1894. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1894; Q. M. Sergt.; dis. Dec. 31, 1894. Re-en. July 31, 1895; Corp. Apr. 20, 1896; 2d Lieut. Aug. 17, 1896.	

FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.—NEW HAVEN.

Captain.

Daniel S. Lathrop,
New Haven; April 28, 1884.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel Tilghman,
New Haven; May 1, 1885.

Second Lieutenant.

Lewis P. Wood,
New Haven; June 14, 1889.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.

First Lieutenant.

Arthur B. Jenkins,
Hartford; June 20, 1892.

SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.

First Lieutenant.

James E. Wheeler,
New Haven; May 2, 1895.

Derby.	50	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Jan. 4, 1881; Capt. April 28, 1884.	Private Co. A, 29th Regt. Conn. Vols. (col'd), Nov. 18, 1863; Sergt. Dec., 1863; 1st Sergt. Jan., 1864; Regimental Q.M.- Sergt. March 20, 1864; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.
New Haven.	47	Boston, Mass.	Private Co. A, Ind'p't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); Sergt. Nov. 22, 1881; 2d Lieut. April 28, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 1, 1885.	
New Haven.	33	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1884; Corp. May 16, 1888; Sergt. Dec. 29, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 14, 1889.	
Hartford.	35	Canton, Conn.	Private 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1889; Corp. Nov. 16, 1889; Sergt. May 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. comdg. 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., June 20, 1892.	
New Haven.	26	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 5, 1892. 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Sec. Brigade Sig- nal Corps, May 2, 1895.	

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William F. M. Rogers, New London; Jan. 14, 1896.	New London.	37	Toledo, O.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 16, 1895. 1st Lieut. Comdg. 3d Sec. Brigade Sig- nal Corps, C. N. G., Jan. 14, 1896.	
FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Cogill, Bridgeport; Oct. 26, 1893.	Bridgeport.	27	Dover, N. J.	Private 4th Signal Corps, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 17, 1890 (changed to 4th Section Brigade Signal Corps, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Section Brigade Signal Corps, Oct. 26, 1893.	
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.					
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Sears, New Haven; July 8, 1896.	New Haven.	39	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1875; Corp. June 2, 1879; dis- Jan. 12, 1881. 2d Lieut. comdg. 2d M.-G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1886 (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Batty, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Sec. M.-G. Bat- tery, June 2, 1893; Captain July 8, 1896.	

FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.

First Lieutenant.

John D. Bonner,
Hartford; July 30, 1894.

Hartford.

37

Stonefield,
Canada.

Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 14, 1880; Corp. Aug. 25, 1884; dis. Dec. 14, 1885. Private 1st M.-G. Platoon, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1886; dis. July 1, 1888. 1st Lieut. Comdg. 1st Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 30, 1894.

SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.

First Lieutenant.

Robert G. Morley,
New Haven; July 31, 1896.

New Haven.

36

North
Haven,
Conn.

Private 2d M.-G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1887; Corp. July 1, 1890; Sergt. July 31, 1891; dis. Nov. 18, 1892. Re-en. Nov. 18, 1892; Sergt. (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery June 2, 1893); dis. Nov. 18, 1894. Re-en. 2d Sec. M. G. Battery Nov. 18, 1894; Sergt; 1st Lieut. Comdg. 2d Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 31, 1896.

THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph S. Boss,
New London; Oct. 31, 1895.

New London,

32

New London,
Conn.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George P. Rand, Bridgeport; June 2, 1893.	Bridgeport.	42	Boston, Mass.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 10, 1872; Corp. Jan. 29, 1874; Sergt. Dec. 19, 1876; dis. Feb. 6, 1878. Re-en. June 3, 1879; Corp. Aug. 17, 1880; dis. June 2, 1881. Re-en. July 5, 1881; Corp. July 12, 1881; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1882; dis. Oct. 1, 1883. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1883; Sergt Nov 13, 1883; 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, 1884; dis. Oct. 1, 1885. 2d Lieut. comdg. 4th M.-G. Platoon, 4th Regt. C.N.G., Oct. 26, 1888 (changed to 4th Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893.	
NAVAL BATTALION.					
<i>Commander.</i> Edward V. Raynolds, New Haven; Mar. 30, 1896.	New Haven.	37	Chicago, Ill.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. May 26, 1890; res. Sept. 28, 1891. Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 27, 1893. Lieut. 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 27, 1893. Commander Battalion, Mar. 30, 1896.	

<i>Lieutenant Commander.</i> Edward G. Buckland, New Haven; Mar. 30, 1896.	New Haven.	30	Buffalo, N. Y.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Jan. 22, 1894. Lieut.-Commander Battalion, Mar. 30, 1896.
<i>Lieutenant.</i> George F. Eaton, New Haven; Mar. 30, 1896.	New Haven.	25	New Haven, Conn.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1894; Ensign Jan. 17, 1895. Lieut. Battalion, Mar. 30, 1896.
<i>Adjutant — Lieut. (Junior Grade).</i> Arthur E. Burnett, Hartford; June 24, 1896.	Hartford.	26	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. B, 22d Regt. N. Y. S. N. G., 1888-1890. Captain Co. E, 3d Regt. Tenn. Nat. Guard, July, 1891; res. 1892. Seaman 2d Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1896; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Adjutant Battalion, June 24, 1896.
<i>Surgeon — Lieut. (Junior Grade).</i> William W. Hawkes, New Haven; Apr. 11, 1896.	New Haven.	39	Davenport, Ia.	
<i>Ordnance Officer — Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Samuel F. Punderson, New Haven; Apr. 18, 1896.	New Haven.	32	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 13, 1886; Corp. July 15, 1889; dis. Jan. 13, 1891. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; G. M. 1st Class, June 15, 1894; dis. Nov. 15, 1895. Re-en. Nov. 15, 1895; Lieut. (Junior Grade) and Ordnance Officer Battalion, Apr. 18, 1896.
<i>Paymaster — Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Nathaniel W. Bishop, Bridgeport; Apr. 18, 1896.	New Haven.	31	Bridgeport, Conn.	

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FIRST DIVISION — NEW HAVEN.					
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Daniel M. Goodridge, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	33	Portland, Me.	Private Light Infantry, Portland, Me. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Dec. 27, 1894; Lieut. Apr. 16, 1896.	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i> Frank S. Cornwell, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	26	New Britain, Conn.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., Nov. 15, 1893; Boatswain's Mate, 2d cl., July 16, 1894; Ensign Dec. 27, 1894; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Apr. 16, 1896.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Stephen D. Baker, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	28	Greenport, L. I., N. Y.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., Nov. 15, 1893; Cox. July 16, 1894; B. M., 2d class, Mar. 1, 1895; Ensign Apr. 16, 1896.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Frederick L. Averill, New Haven; Apr. 16, 1896.	New Haven.	31	Branford, Conn.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., June 30, 1894; Ensign Apr. 16, 1896.	
SECOND DIVISION — HARTFORD.					
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Felton Parker, Hartford; May 12, 1896.	Hartford.	36	Lancaster, Mass	Seaman 2d Div. Naval Militia, C.N.G., Apr. 29, 1896; Lieut. May 12, 1896.	Cadet Midshipman U. S. Naval Academy, Nov. 9, 1876; Graduated June, 1882 (rank changed to Naval Cadet Aug. 5, '82); hon. dis. July 1, 1884.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade.)

Lyman B. Perkins,
Hartford; May 12, 1896.

Ensign.

Louis F. Middlebrook,
Hartford; May 12, 1896.

Ensign.

Robert H. C. Kelton,
Hartford; May 12, 1896.

ENGINEER DIVISION — NEW
HAVEN.

Chief — Lieutenant.
Thomas W. Mather,
New Haven; Feb. 20, 1896.

Assistant — Ensign.

Charles A. Ingersoll,
New Haven; Feb. 20, 1896.

Hartford.	38	Boston, Mass.	Seaman 2d Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1896; Lieut. (Junior Grade) May 12, 1896.	Cadet Engineer U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 13, 1877; res. April 12, 1886.
Hartford.	30	Trumbull, Conn.	Private 1st Sec. Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., Apr. 30, 1895. Ensign 2d Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., May 12, 1896.	
Hartford.	25	San Francisco, Cal.	Seaman 3d Div. 1st Battalion Naval Brigade, Mass. National Guard, Oct., 1892, to Sept., 1893. Seaman 2d Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1896; Ensign May 12, 1896.	
New Haven.	46	Middletown, Conn.		
New Haven.	24	New Haven, Conn.		

ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Provided for by Sections 79 and 80, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law.

Name and Grade.	RETIRED.		Residence.
	From which Organization.	Date of Rank.	
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			
Thomas McManus,	Staff of Comd.-in Chief.	January 3, 1883.	Hartford.
Evelyn L. Bissell,	Staff of Comd. in Chief.	January 3, 1883.	New Haven.
Arthur L. Goodrich,	Staff of Comd.-in-Chief.	January 8, 1885.	Hartford.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
Wilbur F. Coe,	Staff of Comd. in-Chief.	January 10, 1879.	Winsted.
Charles B. Erichson,	First Regiment.	April 15, 1890.	New Britain.
John B. Doherty,	Second Regiment.	July 1, 1889.	Waterbury.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
Joseph T. Elliott,	Brigade Staff.	February 13, 1885.	Middletown.
Frank T. Lee,	Second Regiment.	July 1, 1889.	New Haven.
<i>Majors.</i>			
Frederick A. Spencer,	Brigade Staff.	May 12, 1882.	Waterbury.
Edward S. Hayden,	Brigade Staff.	April 23, 1884.	Waterbury.
Walter M. Wellman,	Brigade Staff.	October 3, 1885.	New Haven.
William Westphal,	First Regiment.	November 20, 1884.	Hartford.
Thomas M. Smith,	First Regiment.	April 8, 1886.	Hartford.
Charles R. Bannon,	Second Regiment.	August 15, 1881.	Waterbury.
John M. Benedict,	Second Reg't (Staff).	July 23, 1889.	Waterbury.
H. Lynde Harrison,	Judge Advocate, 2d Regimental District.	June 18, 1872.	New Haven.
<i>Captains.</i>			
William H. Stratton,	Brigade Staff (A.-D.-C.).	August 17, 1883.	Hartford.
Charles H. Slocum,	First Regiment.	March 9, 1891.	Hartford.
George A. Cornell,	First Regiment.	December 3, 1880.	Hartford.
Joseph R. Andrews,	First Regiment.	December 1, 1892.	New Britain.

Ernest C. Colby, .	.	.	.	First Regiment.	April 9, 1872.	Waterbury.
William C. Cheney,	.	.	.	First Reg't (Staff).	February 15, 1892.	South Manchester.
Henry J. Bacon, .	.	.	.	Second Regiment.	March 23, 1880.	Meriden.
Augustus I. Goodrich,	.	.	.	Second Regiment.	September 20, 1869.	Waterbury.
John Gutt, .	.	.	.	Second Regiment.	May 24, 1886.	New Haven.
Michael Creed, .	.	.	.	Second Regiment.	October 22, 1889.	New Haven.
Wallace E. Beach,	.	.	.	Second Regiment.	December 29, 1891.	New Haven.
Andrew Allen, .	.	.	.	Second Reg't (Staff).	January 5, 1880.	New Haven.
Charles F. Chaney,	.	.	.	Third Reg't (Adj't.).	July 4, 1892.	New London.
Michael J. Roach,	.	.	.	Third Regiment.	June 8, 1887.	New London.
Henry E. Burton,	.	.	.	Third Regiment.	November 20, 1894.	Danielson.
Herbert R. Chappell,	.	.	.	Third Regiment.	May 14, 1875.	Willimantic.
Addison A. Betts,	.	.	.	Fourth Regiment.	October 24, 1892.	Norwalk.
Frederick Cole, .	.	.	.	Fourth Regiment.	February 10, 1879.	West Redding.
Henry S. Terrell, .	.	.	.	Fourth Regiment.	September 16, 1893.	Winsted.
James T. Reynolds,	.	.	.	Battery A.	May 15, 1894.	Branford.
Henry Avery,	.	.	.	Machine-Gun Battery.	June 27, 1893.	Hartford.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>						
William B. McCray,	.	.	.	First Reg't (Staff).	August 23, 1878.	Hartford.
Frank P. Goff,	.	.	.	Third Regiment.	August 10, 1886.	New London.
Samuel Prince,	.	.	.	Third Regiment.	January 27, 1891.	New London.
Francis J. Duffy,	.	.	.	Brigade Signal Corps.	November 14, 1889.	New Haven.

[2.]

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED
MEN, C. N. G., SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,...	Hartford,....	13	11	..	25	4	53
Company A,.....	Hartford,....	3	14	1	2	43	63
Company B,.....	Hartford,....	3	13	..	1	48	65
Company C,.....	Rockville,...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company D,.....	New Britain,..	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company E,.....	New Britain,..	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company F,.....	Hartford,....	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company G,.....	S. Manchester,	3	14	1	2	42	62
Company H,.....	Hartford,....	3	14	1	2	45	65
Company I,.....	New Britain...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company K,.....	Hartford,....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Total,.....	.....	43	150	9	44	465	711

SECOND REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,...	Waterbury,...	13	12	..	23	4	52
Company A,.....	Waterbury,...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company B,.....	New Haven,...	3	14	..	2	48	67
Company C,.....	New Haven,...	3	14	1	2	46	66
Company D,.....	New Haven,...	3	12	..	2	48	63
Company E,.....	New Haven,...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company F,.....	New Haven,...	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company G,.....	Waterbury,...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company H,.....	Middletown,...	3	12	1	2	38	56
Company I,.....	Meriden,.....	3	13	1	2	46	65
Company K,.....	Wallingford,...	3	13	1	2	42	61
Total,.....	.....	43	146	8	43	463	703

THIRD REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,....	New London,.	13	11	..	22	4	50
Company A,.....	New London,.	3	9	1	2	36	51
Company B,.....	Pawcatuck,...	3	14	1	2	37	57
Company C,.....	Norwich,...	3	14	1	2	47	67
Company D,.....	New London,.	3	10	1	1	30	45
Company E,.....	Willimantic,.	3	14	1	2	42	62
Company F,.....	Danielson,....	3	13	1	2	44	63
Company G,.....	Putnam,.....	3	13	1	2	41	60
Company I,.....	New London,.	3	11	1	2	41	58
Total,.....	.....	37	109		37	322	513

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,....	Norwalk,....	13	12	..	22	4	51
Company B,.....	Bridgeport, ...	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company C,.....	Stamford,....	3	14	1	2	48	68
Company D,.....	Norwalk,....	3	14	1	1	40	59
Company E,.....	Bridgeport,...	3	14	1	2	41	61
Company F,.....	Norwalk,....	3	12	1	2	41	59
Company G,.....	Danbury,....	3	14	..	2	36	55
Company I,.....	Winsted,....	3	13	1	2	46	65
Company K,.....	Bridgeport,...	3	14	1	2	47	67
Total,.....	.....	37	121	7	37	351	553

SEPARATE COMPANY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First,.....	New Haven,..	3	13	1	2	37	56

BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.
Captain and Non-Com. Staff,....	Branford,.....	1	4	..	..	5
1st Platoon,.....	Guilford,.....	2	6	1	29	38
2d Platoon,.....	Branford,.....	2	6	1	31	40
Total,.....	.....	5	16	2	60	83

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.
First Section,.....	Hartford,.....	1	4	6	11
Second Section,.....	New Haven,.....	1	3	6	10
Third Section,.....	New London,.....	1	3	6	10
Fourth Section,.....	Bridgeport,.....	1	3	6	10
Total,.....	.....	4	13	24	41

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.
Captain,.....	Hartford,.....	1	..	..	..	1
First Section,.....	Hartford,.....	1	4	1	4	10
Second Section,.....	New Haven,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Third Section,.....	New London,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Fourth Section,.....	Bridgeport,.....	1	4	..	5	10
Total,.....	.....	5	16	1	19	41

NAVAL BATTALION.

	LOCALITY.	Commissioned Officers.	Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Seamen.	Total.
Commander, Staff and Non Com. Staff,	New Haven,..	7	4	..	..	11
First Division,	New Haven,..	4	10	1	63	78
Second Division,	Hartford,	4	11	1	41	57
Engineer Division,	New Haven,..	2	12	..	6	20
Total, .....	.....	17	37	2	110	166

RECAPITULATION.

BRIGADE, C. N. G.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates and Seamen.	Total.
Brig-General and Staff,	New London,.....	11	5	..	..	....	16
1st Regiment,.....	Hartford,	43	150	9	44	465	711
2d Regiment,.....	Waterbury,	43	146	8	43	403	703
3d Regiment,.....	New London,.....	37	109	8	37	322	513
4th Regiment,.....	Norwalk,.....	37	121	7	37	351	553
1st Separate Company,	New Haven,.... .	3	13	1	2	37	56
Battery A, Light Artill'y,	Branford,	5	16	2	..	60	83
Brigade-Signal Corps, ..	Hartford,	4	13	..	..	24	41
M.-G. Battery,	New Haven,.....	5	16	1	..	19	41
Naval Battalion,	New Haven,.....	17	37	2	..	110	166
Total, .....	.....	205	626	38	163	1,851	2,883

[3.]

REPORTS OF SURGEON-GENERAL, BRIGADE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, AND SURGEON NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

Report of Surgeon General.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Surgeon-General's Department for the past year :

The medical and surgical department of a military organization is one of prime importance to the State even in times of peace and prosperity ; in case of active operations it becomes of even greater interest and moment. In this connection it is my pleasure to state that the department is particularly well organized, the personnel of its officers continuing as high as heretofore, being composed of men high in professional and social life, and in all respects abreast with the advanced knowledge of the times. While I can see that more can be made of it as a department, and that some of its minor details of work could be changed to advantage, the State is to be congratulated upon the system that has already been inaugurated in conducting the business of this branch of the service.

During the year there has been one resignation of a surgeon, with the rank of major, one promotion of assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, to be surgeon with the rank of major, and one new appointment as assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant ; and one appointment of surgeon in the Naval Battalion, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

The sixty-five post surgeons have in the main reported very promptly, and have evidently given considerable care in their examinations for enlistment and exemptions.

Before the Brigade was ordered into camp at Niantic, in connection with the secretary and chemist of the State Board of Health, I made a careful inspection of the water supply from the driven wells on the ground, and found it excellent, chemical test showing it to be

remarkably free from impurities; the delivery of the pumps was however defective, in the fact that it allowed all surplus water, and much of that used in washing to flow back to the wells by reason of the nature of the ground and the construction of the upper part of the well. Arrangements were accordingly made to carry the discharge away from the pump a distance of sixteen and in several instances many more feet. The wisdom of this arrangement was, I think, proved by the subsequent freedom from all enteric troubles, as shown in the report of the Medical Director in his allusions to the health of the men while at Camp Graham. I can, however, only regard this as a temporary method of disposing of the surplus water sure to accumulate about all wells, and would recommend that the discharge from the wells should be brought to one common drain or sewer, and carried to the open water of the bay; the natural lay of the land facilitates this disposal at an expense very trifling compared to the advantages it offers. When this is carried out it will make the grounds at Niantic one of the most healthful camping stations in the whole country.

Previous to the annual encampment, in company with the Commissary-General, and the Assistant Quartermaster-General, I inspected the various ponds from which the ice supply of the camp is usually obtained, and recommended one as being particularly free from all sources of contamination; undoubtedly the good health of the men in camp was largely due to these precautions, although the great care displayed by the Commissary-General in the selection and preparation of the food, and the superb weather that prevailed were very important factors.

I have caused to be brought to the State and placed at the disposal of any of the regiments of the National Guard when so ordered, the field medical and surgical chest perfected by General Senn of Illinois, a noted military surgeon, anticipating the possibility of their being ordered out in case of insurrection or riot. The surgeon will now have at command all means necessary for field operations or medication. A pack saddle has also been secured for this chest, thus providing for its transportation, keeping it with the regiment. I have also had sent to the State and exhibited the same to the surgeons at Camp Graham, the new United States litter, and a set of Appel's litter slings which are far in advance of anything heretofore in use. They met with the hearty approval of the surgeons, and I respectfully recommend their adoption, as these now in use are of antiquated construction and past their usefulness.

I desire to call attention to the "Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, United States Army," recently issued by the Secretary of War, and respectfully recommended their adoption in this State.

In addition to regular duties, and in obedience to special orders, in May last, in company with the Medical Director and the Surgeon of the First Regiment, C. N. G., I attended the meetings of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in the city of Philadelphia, which was interesting and instructive to a great degree. I sincerely hope that this State will continue to send a detail of its surgeons to these meetings in coming years.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,

Surgeon-General.

Report of Medical Director, C. N. G.

NORWICH, CONN., Sept. 21, 1896.

Brigadier-General GEORGE A. BOWEN,

Surgeon-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

In accordance with Article X, Section 12, Paragraph 396, Laws and Regulations Connecticut National Guard, I have the honor to submit the following report of my tour of duty at Camp Graham from Aug. 17th-22d.

The troops arrived in camp in good condition, and continued to be in such good health that the medical officers had very little to do in a professional way. The type of lighter diseases changed this year on account, probably, of the cool weather. There were more colds, rheumatism, and malaria than common, and less enteric trouble. The health of the men was, as a whole, good, the sick list being the smallest that we have ever had. There were excused from duty during the entire week but eight men, four of whom were in "hospital," and four in "quarters." There were treated in the hospital twenty-two men, but they were returned to duty the following morning, and included small injuries resulting from playing ball, etc. This remarkable bill of health is attributed by all the surgeons to the excellent food issued to the men and the care taken in its inspection.

E. E. Devitt, photo.



AMBULANCE.

THE WEATHER.

Nothing could have been better for the success of the encampment than the weather, with which we were blessed during the week. It was cool and comfortable, and the rain of Friday night was just in time to make the men go to bed in fairly good season.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The surgeons uniformly report that the food was, as a rule, excellent, and well-cooked. They made inspections twice a day, and independent inspections were made by men especially detailed direct from the office of the Commissary-General. The results were satisfactory, although there was occasionally some clashing. I would suggest that the men detailed to inspect for the Commissary Department be required to report to the medical officers, who are obliged by law to make such inspection, and make the inspection in company with one of the surgeons.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Hospital Corps were drilled daily, and on Tuesday and Wednesday were consolidated for drill at the Brigade Hospital. On Thursday the corps gave a drill in front of the Governor's quarters, which was very well done, and showed the result of the year's training. The men seem to take an interest in their work. The consolidated drill demonstrated the necessity of new litters, as the men were handicapped by the condition of the old ones. As it is almost impossible to do first aid work in full dress, I would suggest that the full-dress uniforms of the Hospital Corps be called in as a useless part of the equipment. Brassards should be used on overcoats, and the place of the brassard's should be changed to read "above the elbow," instead of "below."

The litter which was brought to camp by your orders seems to be the best made at present, and I would advise the purchase of four of them. When the regimental operating cases were turned in, they were all sold, so we are at present without other instruments than those contained in the minor operating cases carried by the regimental surgeons. We therefore urgently need a "Brigade Operating Case," of modern make. The Field Medical and Surgical Case which, on your recommendation, was purchased by the State, fills a want which would have been greatly felt if any of the troops had been required to take the field in case of riot or other trouble.

The new bath-houses were appreciated by the men, and will aid in keeping up the health of the men.

The policing of the camp was well done, and after the first day or two the orders with regard to dumping refuse inside the guard line were fairly well obeyed.

I have to again request that new copies of *Litter Drill* be issued, or else that the United States Hospital Corps Manual be adopted, and copies of that book be issued. The old books are worn out in the service.

In conclusion, I would thank the medical officers and every one connected with the various departments for their uniform kindness and courtesy, and for their assistance, which was heartily and cheerfully given whenever needed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

LEONARD B. ALMY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G.

Report of Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 1, 1896.

To Lieutenant-Colonel LEONARD B. ALMY,
Medical Director, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to tender to you my report of the tour of duty to Camp McAdoo, Gardner's Island, and return of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, during six days, August 12th to 17th, 1896.

The passage from New Haven in the U. S. S. *Cincinnati* to Gardner's Bay was without medical incident. Camp was pitched in the evening on an irregular plateau, selected by the Navy Department, about half a mile from the shore.

Some attempts were made by the Engineer Division to bore for water near the camp, without success, and a well was driven near the shore and suitable water was found in abundance, sustaining the necessary tests. It was transported in breakers to the camp. The catering was under contract, and the supply of food was liberal and the quality satisfactory.

There was some bother in locating and controlling sinks, though

this I apprehend must be the case always in temporary camps, such as the Naval Militia is supposed usually, when camping, at all to use.

The weather was especially clear and hot until the morning of striking camp, when it rained wonderfully, drenching everybody. However, a shift was ordered for the men on the ship returning, and so far as reported, no evil effect resulted.

Three tents were assigned the Medical Department, one each for the Hospital Dispensary and the Baymen. Through the kindness of the Surgeon-General a complete medical supply had been accorded this department, although a field-set had to be borrowed from the Surgeon of the Second Regiment.

There were sixty-six reports of sickness, distributed relatively among the three divisions, the First, the Second, and the Engineers; These were mostly unimportant, only three being sent to quarters, and four to the hospital. Two of the latter were confined most all the time, one with insolation and intermittent fever and the other with sub-acute pneumonitis. These cases were retained in camp as being less risk than to send so far to their homes, in Saybrook and Hartford, and were on the return transported on litters to New Haven, and in this the medical officer was given every facility, through the courtesy of the executive and medical officers of the *Cincinnati*. Both these cases have reported to me since completely restored to health; the other cases in the hospital and in quarters were heat cases.

It is a matter for congratulation that there occurred so few cases relatively of poisoning from *Rhus toxicodendron*, with which the region appointed for camp abounded, rendering it impossible for the men to avoid it. I made informal report of its prevalence to Assistant-Secretary McAdoo at the time. Finally, I cannot review the conduct of officers and men without an expression of admiration and pride that so noble an organization is available for our beloved commonwealth, and if need be, which may God forbid, for our nation.

Very respectfully,

WM. WHITNEY HAWKES,

Surgeon Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

[4.]

REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit to you my report for the current year.

In compliance with General Orders No. 11, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Hartford, June 18, 1896, I advertised for bids for caterers to furnish subsistence for the enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, for the six days, August 17th to 22d. I decided to award the contracts at \$5.50 for each enlisted man to those caterers who had proved satisfactory at Camp Coffin, August, 1895. The contracts were carefully drawn in the interests of the State and real estate bonds required. The same system was continued which was adopted and worked so well at Camp Coffin in August, 1895, viz., requiring written reports from each Commissary-Sergeant after each meal, rating each article of food and service, and detailing an enlisted man (butcher) from each regiment to accompany the medical officers and assist them in making a thorough inspection of all food before and after being cooked, and reporting to me at least three times each day. The cost for subsistence for Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, at Camp Graham for the six-days tour of duty was as follows:

First Regiment,	\$3,436.60
Second "	3,466.84
Third "	2,627.18
Fourth "	2,695.00
First Separate Company,	276.84
Brigade Signal Corps,	165 00
Battery A,	414.34
Machine-Gun Battery,	192.50
Orderlies,	44 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,318.30



GOING TO MESS.



E. E. Dewitt, photo.

REPAIRING.

The remarkably good health of the men at Camp Graham demonstrates that the present system of furnishing subsistence for a six-days encampment is the best that can be adopted. I do not believe that for a short encampment any attempt should be made to issue rations and make cooks of the men, but that the short time in camp should be wholly devoted to military instruction. If put in the field for any length of time, men will quickly adapt themselves to anything where their necessities and comforts are concerned.

The commissary department should be kept properly organized and no officers appointed except for their fitness. The present law provides that company quartermaster-sergeants shall also be commissary-sergeants. I would recommend that the law be amended to provide for the appointment of a company commissary-sergeant who must have a business knowledge of meats and provisions. In case this is done, no detail will be necessary of enlisted men (butchers), as inspectors, which I have found necessary and which has proved successful at Camp Coffin and Camp Graham. If such men were made non-commissioned officers, it would be an incentive to make their inspections more thorough.

Some repairs and improvements should be made at the State Military Rendezvous at Niantic for the benefit of this department. The floors of the mess halls are in very bad condition and should be repaired, and there is need that the space between the mess halls and cook houses, or a portion of it, be enclosed, that the caterers have more room for cooking, and in case of rain to properly serve the food.

I would also recommend that sufficient barn room be provided for all the hay that is gathered on the grounds, and that none shall be stored in the mess halls.

It is a source of danger and has to be removed nearly every year before camp, making unnecessary expense.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of your warm approval and kindness, and I feel that I must again acknowledge my indebtedness to Brigadier-General George Haven, Commanding Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Almy, Brigade Medical Director, and the officers of his department, for their cordial co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. PECK,

Commissary-General.

[5.]

REPORTS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE HAVEN, COMMANDING BRIGADE C. N. G.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW LONDON, Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with General Orders No. 11, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1896, the Brigade Connecticut National Guard was ordered into camp at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, and the following orders issued for its government:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW LONDON, CONN., June 22, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 2. }

I. In accordance with G. O. No. 11, A.-G. O., Hartford, June 18, 1896, the commanding officers of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, the First Separate Company, Battery A, Machine-Gun Battery, and Signal Corps are hereby ordered to assemble their respective commands at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Monday, August 17, 1896, not later than 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' tour of duty and instruction. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Brigade Staff will report at same time and place.

All duty will be performed in undress uniform, excepting when full dress is specially ordered from these headquarters.

II. In honor of the Adjutant-General of the State, the camp will be known as

CAMP GRAHAM,
STATE MILITARY RENDEZVOUS,
NIANTIC, CONN.

III. The following will be the routine of daily duty:

Reveille and Roll Call,	. . . . .	5.45 A. M.
Sick Call,	. . . . .	6.00 "
Breakfast,	. . . . .	6.30 "
Police Call,	. . . . .	7.00 "

Company Drill,	7.30 to 8.45 A. M.
Inspection of Quarters,	8.00 "
Battalion Drill,	9.00 to 10.30 "
Regimental Drill,	10.30 to 11.45 "
Orderly Hour,	12.00 M.
Dinner Call,	12.30 P. M.
Guard Mounting,	2.00 "
Battery and Machine-Gun Drill,	2.30 to 3.30 "
Police Call,	3.30 "
Regimental Parade, Fourth and Third Regiments,	4.00 "
Regimental Parade, First and Second Regiments,	4.30 "
Brigade Formation, Wednesday and Thursday,	5.15 "
Retreat,	6.25 "
Supper,	6.30 "
Tattoo and Roll Call,	10.00 "
Taps,	11.00 "

IV. All calls will be sounded at Brigade Headquarters, and, excepting Adjutant's call for Brigade Formation, will be immediately repeated from right to left down the line by the buglers of each command.

V. Musicians' call will be sounded at Brigade Headquarters fifteen minutes previous to calls for Reveille, Drills, Guard Mounting, Parade, Retreat, and Tattoo.

Assembly for forming companies for drills and ceremonies and guard details will be sounded in the several organizations ten minutes previous to stated calls.

VI. The commanding officer of Battery A will cause one gun to be fired daily, at Reveille and Retreat.

The drum major of each command, with his band, will report every evening before retreat in front of the quarters of his commanding officer, and at the sound of the gun will cause "The Star Spangled Banner" to be played.

VII. No lights will be allowed after taps, without permission from these headquarters, excepting at heads of company streets and in quarters of regimental and unattached company commanders, adjutants' guard quarters, and hospital.

VIII. Civilians will not be permitted in camp any other day than Friday, except by pass from these headquarters. No teams, other than those of the Quartermaster's department, will be permitted on the grounds without a pass from these headquarters, and no other teams will be permitted on the parade ground or in any of the streets at any time.

Commandants of regiments and unattached commands will issue passes only in cases of urgent necessity.

IX. Daily inspection of quarters will be made at 8 o'clock A. M. by Brigade Staff Officers.

Regimental and company books will be inspected during the encampment.

X. Regimental commanders will detail instructors in guard duty for their respective commands.

XI. The names of regimental officers of the day and guard for the day following will be forwarded to these headquarters at Orderly Hour with the consolidated reports.

XII. Drum majors of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments will report, with their bands and field music, at the right of the line at musicians' call before brigade formation. Drum Major William C. Steele, First Regiment, will have charge of bands when consolidated.

XIII. All Trumpeters will report to the Brigade Trumpeter at the flag-staff every evening at 6.25 o'clock, and will sound retreat.

XIV. Major George E. Albee, I. S. A. P. and O. O., will have charge of the sea-coast battery, and will be responsible for the instruction in that drill.

XV. Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, is hereby detailed as Acting Provost Marshal, in addition to his other duties.

The commanding officers of the Second and First Regiments will detail First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter of Company A and Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf of Company A, of their respective commands, to report to Major Fitzmaurice at 4 o'clock P. M., August 17th, for duty with Provost Guard.

XVI. The Commissary-Sergeant of each regiment will superintend the inspection of each meal furnished by caterers, and Company Commissary-Sergeants will report to him after each meal on blanks furnished by the Commissary-General, these reports to be forwarded direct to Brigadier-General Henry S. Peck, Commissary-General.

XVII. Special attention is called to Sec. 68, Militia Law, State of Connecticut, and commanding officers are directed to see that enlisted men are legally notified of fines, and that the fines are collected.

XVIII. The Brigade will be reviewed by His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Friday, August 21, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of Brigadier-General GEORGE HAVEN.

Official :

JAS. B. HOUSTON,

Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G.

The camp was laid out on the same general plan of last year. A new fence has been erected on the south side of the grounds, thus thoroughly enclosing the camp and preventing admittance, except through the gate at the entrance. New bath-houses have been built on the east end of the grounds. These improvements have been suggested in previous reports, and are greatly appreciated by the Brigade.

Brigadier-General William E. Disbrow, Quartermaster-General, turned the camp over to me in excellent condition. The work of his department in preparing the camp and supplying it with articles usually issued for the comfort of the men has never been better than that of this year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster-General's Department is also to be commended for the arrangements made for transportation. Before 10 A. M. the

entire Brigade was in camp, with the exception of the Brigade Signal Corps, which had been assigned other duty, the report of which appears under another head.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

The following abstract from the daily morning reports shows the average daily attendance, average daily strength, present and absent, with the percentage of attendance of each organization :

	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Daily Strength, Present and Absent.	Percentage of Attendance.
Brigade Staff,	16	16	100.00
Battery A,	80	83	96.39
First Regiment,	667	714	93.42
Second Regiment,	673	706	95.33
Third Regiment,	515	526	97.91
Fourth Regiment,	524	559	93.74
First Separate Company,	54	62	87.10
Signal Corps,	34	39	87.18
Machine-Gun Battery,	40	41	97.56
Brigade Average,	2,603	2,746	94.79

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Brigade shows an improvement over last year, which was very marked and gratifying. The system of passes inaugurated this year kept out an undesirable class of visitors, and was of great assistance to commanding officers in keeping their camps quiet, which, coupled with the evident desire on the part of the men to excel in all that goes to make up a soldier, we have the reason for the excellent record made this year.

BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL DRILLS.

Battalion and regiments were well handled by the commanding officers, and, with few exceptions, the line officers were well up in these movements, the exceptions being recently-appointed captains and lieutenants, who, while they seemed to understand the theory, lacked the practice.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty, as a whole, was hardly up to the standard of last year. The Fourth Regiment is a notable exception, and has made such improvement that it moves from the foot of the list, as reported last year, and takes rank with the best. The efforts of the officers and men of this command in this direction are greatly appreciated.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, which accompanies this report. Major Beach gave the matter of guard duty his special attention, and his suggestions are entitled to careful consideration.

Captain J. Milton Thompson of the Army, who was temporarily assigned to my staff as Inspector in Guard Duty, was indefatigable in his efforts to instruct in this important duty. It is to be hoped that the services of this valuable officer may be retained by the State as long as the regulations of the Army will permit.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Several weeks prior to the encampment, with a view of opening and maintaining communication between the two principal cities of the State — Hartford and New Haven — so that, in case of invasion or internal trouble, with the telephone and telegraph wires cut, we might open communication by signals, I ordered Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer, to select the proper stations and maintain them for two days.

The following is his report of this tour of duty :

REPORT OF FIELD DUTY PERFORMED BY BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.,
AUGUST 17TH AND 18TH, 1896.

Idea: To establish and maintain for two days a heliograph line between the State Camp at Niantic and the two principal cities of the State — Hartford and New Haven — for the purpose of acquainting the Signal Corps with the topography and dominant points of the State, and of habituating them to the actual conditions of field service, with the least amount of unnecessary fatigue, exposure, and confusion.

To carry out the idea, the points for stations were selected previous to the above date. After several days spent in reconnaissance, Great Hill, ten miles east of Middletown, was selected as the central station, with intermediate stations at a high hill in the town of Salem ; at Durfy Hill, across the Niantic River from camp ; Mt. Higby, five miles west of Middletown. Terminal stations at dome of State Capitol, Hartford ; West Rock, New Haven ; and Brigade Headquarters in camp.



E. E. Pratt, photo.

BRIGADE FORMATION FOR REVIEW.

The elevation of Great Hill is 900 feet ; Mt. Higby, 850 feet ; Salem, 585 feet ; Durfy Hill, 120 feet ; West Rock, 405 feet ; and dome of Capitol, 200 feet.

Distance from Hartford to Great Hill, 20 miles ; Great Hill to Salem, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; Salem to Durfy Hill, 12 miles ; Durfy Hill to camp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; Great Hill to Mt. Higby, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; Mt. Higby to West Rock, 21 miles ; West Rock to New Haven, 3 miles ; total length of line, $91\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Corps were ordered to march on to the stations on their bicycles, with luggage cases, blankets, pouches, shelter tents, rations for two days, heliographs, flag kits, maps, compasses, etc., arriving before 10 A. M. Monday.

The First Section of Hartford manned the stations at Hartford and Great Hill, assisted at Great Hill by a detail from the Third Section of New London. The Second Section manned the stations at New Haven and Mt. Higby. Third Section, Salem Station ; and Fourth Section, Camp Station.

In marching to the stations, the Fourth Section marched from Bridgeport to camp, leaving at 6.30 A. M. on the 16th, arriving at 9.30 A. M. on the 17th — a distance of 71 miles in 27 hours.

The march was made as follows :

First hour,	$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Second hour,	$10\frac{1}{4}$ "
Third hour,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ "
Fourth hour,	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "
Fifth hour,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
Two hours' rest.	
Eighth hour,	$5\frac{3}{4}$ "
Ninth hour,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ "
Tenth hour,	3 "
Eleventh hour,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "
Twelfth hour,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Total march first day, 60 miles.

SECOND DAY.

First hour,	7 miles.
Second hour,	4 "

Total distance, 71 miles ; average distance per hour, $5\frac{11}{13}$ miles.

The night of the 16th was cold and rainy, but the men were comfortable under the shelter tents, and came into camp all well, and immediately went on a ten-hours tour of duty.

The other details marched on to their stations in a similar manner, with no accidents and no men falling out.

At 10 A. M. the following heliogram was started from camp to New Haven

"CAMP GRAHAM, August 17, 1896.

"To COLONEL N. G. OSBORNE,

The Register, New Haven, Conn.:

"Camp Graham, officially opened to-day, would be glad to have you honor it and us by accepting the first invitation ever sent from State Camp by heliograph.

GEO. HAVEN, *Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.*"

Following it this heliogram was sent to Hartford :

" CAMP GRAHAM, August 17, 1896.

" TO COLONEL GEORGE POPE,

Hartford, Conn.:

" The Connecticut National Guard acknowledges its indebtedness for your assistance in enabling it to introduce the bicycle in the military service of the United States, and lead the country with an unequaled equipment.

GEO. HAVEN, *Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.*"

Both messages went over the line, but neither of the gentlemen could be found until the next morning, when the following reply was sent from New Haven to camp :

" FROM NEW HAVEN.

" TO GENERAL HAVEN,

Camp Graham:

" Shall be happy to visit your encampment, and appreciate the message by heliograph.

" (Signed)

N. G. OSBORNE."

The weather was perfect on the first day, but on the second clouds obscured the sun frequently, and the message was not received at camp until 1.50 P. M. No trouble was experienced on the stations, except at Great Hill, where lines centered from three directions. In two directions the timber had to be cut off to allow communication, and to allow the sun to reach the heliograph.

Immediately after sending the last heliogram the parties closed the stations, broke camp, and began the march to camp. The New Haven squad left New Haven at 1.15, and arrived at camp at 10 P. M.; distance, 55 miles; rate, 6 miles per hour.

The Salem squad arrived in camp at 5.30, marching $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

The Mt. Higby detail marched to Higganum, and being caught in a severe shower, took the train to Saybrook. The storm having ceased, they took the road, and marched to camp, arriving at 9.30 P. M.

The Great Hill detail marched 20 miles to Higganum, and meeting the storm, camped for the night, arriving at State Camp at 10 A. M. on the 19th.

All of the men came in well, and most in excellent physical condition.

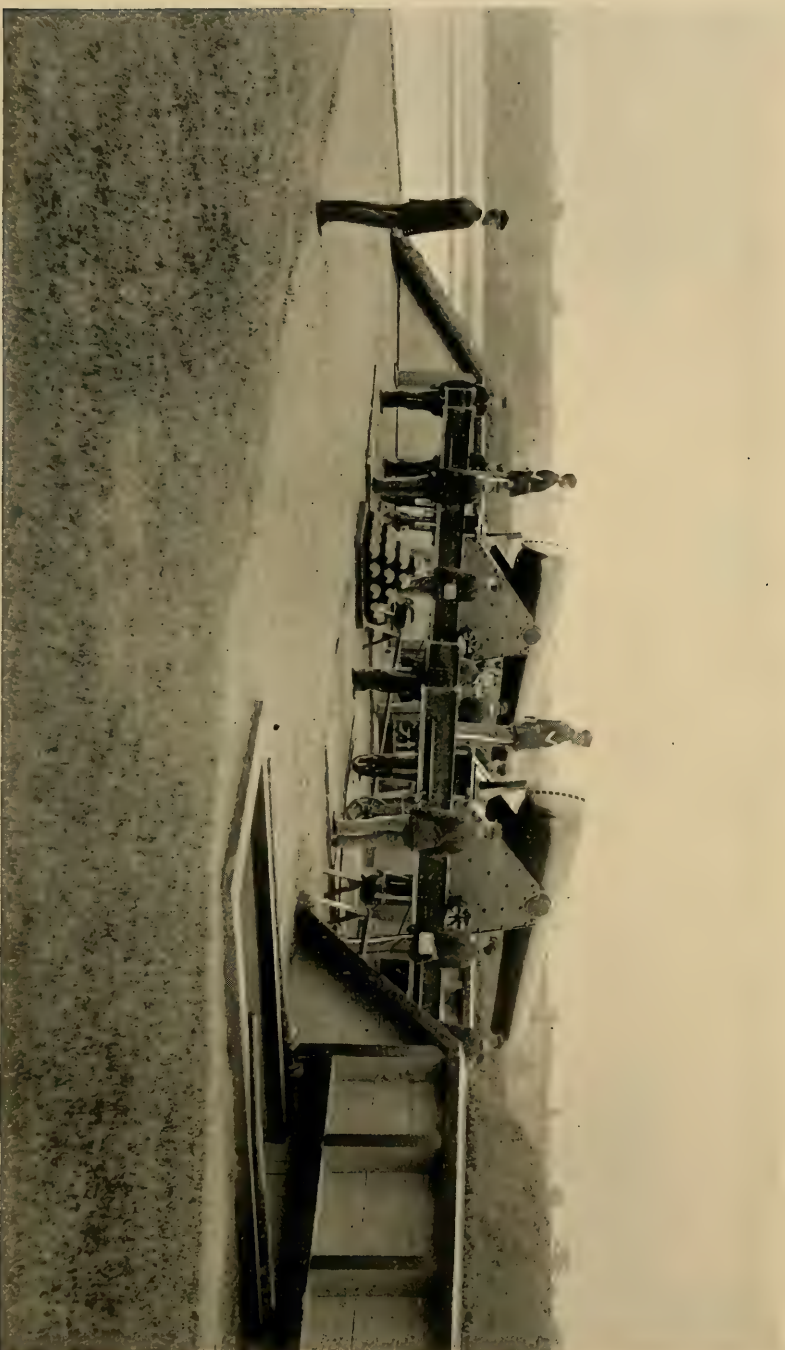
Part of the corps rode 110 miles and camped four nights. The men were generally pleased with the duty. They carried their rations and did their own cooking, besides being required to be on their stations continuously, with no relief from 6.00 A. M. till 6.00 P. M.

Only one bicycle was disabled, and that by the breaking of the axle from a flaw in the metal.

Very respectfully,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

Major and Signal Officer C. N. G.



E. E. Dwyer, photo.

SEA COAST BATTERY, NANTICO, CONN.



E. E. Dewitt, photo.

MORTAR BATTERY, NIAN TIC, CONN.

BATTERIES.

Battery A, as usual, handled its guns in an excellent manner. It is to be regretted that the battery has not modern guns and equipment.

The Machine-Gun Battery was well handled by its new captain. On Wednesday a number of officers of the regular army, guests at Brigade Headquarters, took great interest in the work of this organization, and reported to me that, after the guns had been dismounted and the limbers driven to the rear, it took just fourteen seconds to remount the guns and open fire. Commendation from such a source is greatly appreciated.

SEA-COAST BATTERY.

The Sea-Coast Battery, under charge of Major George E. Albee, Ordnance Officer, and manned by a detail of one man from each company in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, fully kept up the record of previous years.

We are under obligation to Major John E. Calef, Second U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Trumbull, for the detail of Sergeant Basely of his command as instructor at the Sea-Coast Battery.

Sergeant Basely, by his soldierly bearing and patient instruction of the men who for the first time were detailed for duty at the battery, fully justified the confidence of his commanding officer in selecting him for this important duty.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Since the last encampment the uniform trousers of the Brigade have been changed to conform to the army pattern. New web cartridge belts have been provided, and new drums issued. If Congress, at its next session, passes the bill that has already been adopted in the Senate, and we are able to secure Springfield rifles for the Brigade, we shall be thoroughly armed and equipped for any emergency.

GENERAL MILES.

The visit of the Commanding General of the Army to Camp Graham was the greatest compliment that could have been conferred on the Brigade. We were honored, and greatly appreciated the honor.

For the proper reception of General Miles and escort, the First and Second Regiments, under command of Colonel Charles L. Burdett, commanding First Regiment, were ordered to meet the general

at the railroad station in Niantic, Captain Charles P. Carter, A. D. C., being my representative with the escort.

The Third and Fourth Regiments, First Separate Company, Battery A, and Machine-Gun Battery were formed on the color line. The formation of the escort from column of fours, "On right into line of masses," was the finest tactical exhibition ever witnessed on the ground, and was alike creditable to the officers in command and the men who executed the movement. The words of commendation from General Miles on the general efficiency of the Brigade will long be remembered, and will have a tendency to stimulate to greater efforts.

CAPTAIN PETTIT.

Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, U. S. A., reported to me early on the 17th of August as the representative of the War Department. Every facility was given him to carry out his instructions. As his report is made to the "Bureau of Information" of the War Department, the result of his observations cannot be known until made public by that bureau.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 11, June 18, 1896, I have to report that Captain Daniel S. Lathrop, commanding First Separate Company, was absent, giving his reason, "Stress of business." On Monday, August 17th, a leave of absence covering the tour of duty was granted.

THE INSPECTION.

For the result of "Inspection of Quarters," "Books," "Policing," etc., you are respectfully referred to the report of Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector.

THE STENOGRAPHIC BUREAU.

The Free Stenographic Bureau, conducted by the New London Business College, was not only an accommodation, but greatly facilitated the clerical work of camp. This bureau was instituted at Camp Coffin, and its usefulness is fully appreciated.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Commander-in-Chief and the gentlemen composing his Staff for the very cordial support that I have always received from them.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE HAVEN,

Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

Report of Brigade Tournament at State Rifle Range, Niantic, Conn.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW LONDON, CONN., September 29, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with General Orders No. 16, A. G. O., dated Hartford, Conn., Sept. 8, 1896, the following Orders were issued from these headquarters for a State Rifle Match, in accordance with said order :

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW LONDON, CONN., Sept. 10, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

I. In pursuance of General Orders, No. 16, A. G. O., dated Hartford, September 8, 1896, a Brigade Rifle Match for Regimental Teams of the Brigade, C. N. G., will take place at the State Rifle Range, Niantic, Conn., September 29th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

II. Conditions: Entrance free; teams of twelve from each regiment, each man to be a member of the C. N. G. enlisted or appointed prior to August 1, 1896. Fatigue uniforms with belts, and without side arms. Rifle, any issued by the State with trigger pull of not less than six pounds, to be tested at the firing point. Ammunition will be furnished by the State at the range — Winchester 45-70—405 or 500-grain bullets, as may be preferred. Teams will bring no ammunition, as cartridges will be issued to each competitor at the firing point. Distance — Two hundred and five hundred yards. Positions — Standing at two hundred yards, and prone at five hundred yards. Rounds — Seven at each distance. No sighting shots at either range. No shades or shelters at firing point. Each team will be permitted to have a representative in each butt to ensure prompt and proper marking, and are requested to bring men with them for that purpose.

III. Entries for the match must be made in writing on or before September 20th inst. To the Commanding Officer of each Regiment entering a team will be issued by the Quartermaster-General, upon requisition, 1,000 cartridges, Winchester, 45-70—405 or 500-grain bullets.

IV. Prizes: Special attention is called to General Orders No. 16, A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1896.

V. The match will be conducted by Major George E. Albee, I. S. A. P. and Ordnance Officer, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Houston, Major William F. Bidwell, Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Captain Charles P. Carter, and Captain William E. Pendleton.

VI. Medical Officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director; First Lieutenant Hiram B. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon, Third Regiment.

VII. Arrangements have been made for meals at National House, Niantic.

By order of Brigadier-General GEORGE HAVEN.

Official:

JAS. B. HOUSTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A.-G.

The weather was not favorable for large scores, the wind being from the east, very strong and puffy. The following scores were made by each team present, the Fourth Regiment having entered no team :

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
1st Lt. Robert E. Hall, .	K	4-3-3-5-4-4-3 — 26	3-3-4-4-5-5-5 — 29	55
2d Lt. Henry Norton, Jr.	K	3-4-5-3-4-4-5 — 28	5-4-4-5-3-5-4 — 30	58
1st Sgt. Thos. Mottram,	K	4-3-4-4-5-4-2 — 26	0-4-4-5-3-5-4 — 25	51
Corp. Thomas Ward, . . .	K	4-3-3-3-4-4-4 — 25	3-5-3-2-4-5-3 — 25	50
Maj. A. M. Dickinson,	1st Bat'l'n.	4-4-3-4-4-4-4 — 27	4-3-5-4-5-4-3 — 28	55
Capt. Thos. T. Welles, .	Adjutant	4-3-5-4-3-4-4 — 27	5-4-4-4-4-4-5 — 30	57
Q.-M. Sgt. R. M. Walker,	E	3-4-3-4-4-4-4 — 26	0-4-4-3-5-4-5 — 25	51
Corp. James W. Landon,	E	3-4-5-5-5-5-5 — 32	3-4-3-5-4-5-5 — 29	61
Sgt. John W. Deno,	I	4-3-3-4-3-3-4 — 24	5-2-4-5-4-5-2 — 27	51
Q.-M. Sgt. A. Husted, . .	F	5-5-3-4-4-4-4 — 29	4-3-3-5-4-4-4 — 27	56
Q.-M. Sgt. J. E. Bowen,	I	3-4-4-4-4-4-4 — 27	3-4-4-5-2-3-3 — 24	51
Capt. G. G. La Barnes, .	I. S. A. P.	4-4-5-3-4-4-3-4 — 27	3-5-5-5-4-4-4 — 30	57
Total,		324	329	653

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Capt. Benj. Stark, Jr., . .	I. S. A. P.	4-4-5-2-4-4-4 — 27	3-3-5-5-5-5-5 — 31	58
1st Lt. David Conner, . .	Adj. 1 Bat.	4-4-3-4-4-4-0 — 23	2-5-4-5-3-4-4 — 27	50
1st Lt. P. H. Morgan, . .	Q. M.	3-4-0-3-3-4-5 — 22	4-5-3-4-5-5-4 — 30	52
Q.-M. Sgt. George W. McGlaflin,	D	5-4-4-4-4-4-5 — 30	5-3-5-4-4-5-5 — 31	61
2d Lt. Carey Congdon, . .	I	4-4-5-4-4-4-4 — 29	5-4-5-5-5-5-5 — 34	63
Sgt.-Maj. J. A. Prince, . .	Regiment'l.	4-4-0-4-3-4-3 — 22	5-4-2-4-5-5-3 — 28	50
Q.-M. Sgt. John H. Broadwell,	I	5-4-4-4-4-4-5 — 30	3-5-4-4-3-4-5 — 28	58
Private John T. Sherwin,	I	4-3-4-4-4-4-4 — 27	5-2-4-4-4-4-3 — 26	53
Sgt. Michael J. Donohue,	B	3-3-3-4-5-4-4 — 26	0-2-4-4-4-2-5 — 21	47
Capt. C. Bransfield, . . .	B	4-4-3-4-4-3-4 — 26	3-4-2-4-5-5-4 — 27	53
1st Lt. A. D. McIntyre,	G	4-4-4-4-4-3-4 — 27	4-0-4-2-3-4-4 — 21	48
Private John A. Malona,	A	5-5-4-4-4-4-5 — 31	3-4-4-4-3-4-4 — 26	57
Total,		320	330	650

FIRST REGIMENT.

	Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
2d Lt. Geo. W. Ripley,.	F	0-3-4-4-4-4-3 — 22	3-5-4-4-3-4-5 — 28	50
Private J. H. Trumbull,.	K	4-4-3-3-3-3-4 — 24	3-0-3-3-4-5-5 — 23	47
Maj. John Hickey,.....	1st Bat'l'n.	4-3-4-4-3-4-3 — 25	4-3-3-4-4-5-4 — 27	52
Maj. Edward Schulze, ..	2d Bat'l'n.	4-3-4-4-3-4-3 — 25	0-0-0-2-4-5-2 — 13	38
Lt -Col. A. L. Thompson,.	Regiment'l.	4-2-5-4-4-3-3 — 25	4-3-4-5-5-4-5 — 30	55
Private Louis M. Dyer, ..	F	3-2-4-4-3-4-0 — 20	3-4-0-4-4-5-0 — 20	40
Private Victor Carlson, ..	E	4-3-4-4-4-3-3 — 25	2-4-3-5-5-5-5 — 29	54
Private F. E. Carlson, ..	I	4-4-5-4-4-4-3 — 28	3-0-3-2-3-3-4 — 18	46
Chap. H. H. Kelsey,...	Regiment'l.	4-4-4-3-4-4-5 — 28	4-4-5-5-5-3-4 — 30	58
Corp. Henry N. Wood, ..	E	3-3-3-4-4-4-4 — 25	0-4-3-4-4-3-3 — 21	46
Sgt.-Maj. John D. Milne,.	1st Bat'l'n.	4-5-4-4-5-4-4 — 30	4-4-2-4-4-4-4 — 26	56
Sgt. Frank H. Smith, ..	F	4-5-4-5-3-3-3 — 27	2-5-5-4-4-4-4 — 28	55
Total,.....	.....	304	293	597

The three highest scores were as follows :

Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon, Company I, Third Regiment, 63
 Quartermaster-Sergeant George W. McGlaflin, Company D, Third Regiment, 61
 Corporal James W. Landon, Company E, Second Regiment, 61

Very respectfully,

GEORGE HAVEN,

Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

[6.]

REPORT OF MAJOR FRANCIS G. BEACH, BRIGADE INSPECTOR, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 22, 1896.

Brigadier-General GEORGE HAVEN,*Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

GENERAL :—

I have the honor to submit the following report of inspections at Camp Graham, August 17-22, 1896 :

A fence built along the front of the camp since last year adds to the appearance of the camp and compels visitors to enter and leave by the gates, making it possible, for the first time, to check indiscriminate visiting by use of passes. The pass system was used except Friday, and except for isolated cases in which it was found that the pass presented had been purchased from the person to whom it was originally issued, the system was successful and assisted in maintaining discipline.

The following table shows the times at which the organizations were due by train at Niantic, the actual time of arrival, the times when the organizations marched from the railroad station, the times when the heads of the columns reached the Quartermaster's Department in camp, and the times at which each reported for duty in camp at your headquarters on Monday, August 17, 1896 :

Organization.	Due at Niantic.	Arrived at Niantic.	Marched from R. R Sta.	Arrived in Camp.	Reported for duty.	Time consumed from arrival to report.
First Regiment,...	9.10	9 22	9.30	9.43	9.54	*32 minutes.
Second Regiment,..	8.35	8.55	9.05	9.18	9.22	27 "
Third Regiment,...	9.30	9.44	9.50	10.03	10.05	21 "
Fourth Regiment,..	8.45	9.11	9.21	9.31	9.38	27 "
Battery A,.....	8.05	8.33	8.46	8.56	8.59	26 "

Upon arrival in camp the commands took possession of their quarters from right of line to left in the following order: Fourth Regiment, First Regiment, Third Regiment, Second Regiment, First Separate Company, Machine-Gun Battery, and Battery A. The Brigade Signal Corps were quartered at the left of the hospital, as heretofore.

* Reported from quarters.



COMPANY STREET.



E. E. Dewitt, photo.

POLICING.

BAGGAGE.

The number of loads of baggage drawn for the Brigade on coming into camp was 41, distributed as follows:

First Regiment,	7	Fourth Regiment,	12
Second Regiment,	12	Separate Company,	1
Third Regiment,	6	Battery A,	3

The number of loads drawn on going out of camp was as follows:

First Regiment,	17	Fourth Regiment,	16
Second Regiment,	14	Battery A,	3
Third Regiment,	9	Separate Company,	1

POLICING AND QUARTERS.

As shown by the following tables, the policing and dress of quarters were excellent throughout the week. The marking was on the scale of 100, one point being deducted for each error in policing, and five points for each error in dressing of tents. The Brigade is to be commended for having attained the record of 100 — perfection — in policing on Friday, the 21st. The Brigade Inspector was assisted in these inspections by the officers of the Brigade Staff, whose names are appended to the tables:

FIRST REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A,	100	95	99	100	100	100	100	95	99.75	97.50
Company B,	100	80	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	96.25
Company C,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D,	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99.75	100
Company E,	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.75
Company F,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company H,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company K,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Band,	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98.75
Regimental Average, . .	100	96.82	99.77	100	100	99.55	100	99.55	99.94	98.98
Inspecting Officer, . . .	Major Beach.		Major Albee		Captain Pendleton.		Captain Carter.			

SECOND REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A,	100	95	96	100	100	100	100	100	99	98.75
Company B,	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	98.75	100
Company C,	100	85	97	25	100	100	100	100	99.25	80
Company D,	100	95	93	95	100	100	100	100	98.25	97.50
Company E,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	100	90	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	95
Company G,	99	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	99.25	100
Company H,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	99.50	100
Company K,	100	100	98	95	100	95	100	100	99.50	97.50
Band,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regimental Average, ..	99.82	96.82	97.81	91.36	100	99.55	100	100	99.41	96.93
Inspecting Officer,	Captain Carter.		Major Waterous.		Major Beach.		Major Albee.			

THIRD REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company A,	100	95	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	97.50
Company B,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	98	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.50	96.25
Company G,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	98	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.50	96.25
Band,	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.50	100
Regimental Average, ..	99.33	96.11	100	100	100	99.44	100	100	99.83	98.88
Inspecting Officer,	Major Waterous.		Major Beach.		Major Albee.		Captain Pendleton.			

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
Company B,	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	98.75
Company C,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company D,	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	98.75
Company E,	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	91.25
Company F,	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.75	100
Company G,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.50	100
Company K,	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Band,	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99.75	100
Regimental Average, ..	99.66	98.88	100	99.44	99.88	99.44	100	97.11	99.88	98.72
Inspecting Officer,	Major Albee.		Lieut.-Col. Houston.		Captain Carter.		Major Bidwell.			

UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Average.	
	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
First Separate Co.,	100	100	100	85	100	100	100	100	100	96.25
Machine-Gun Battery, ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Battery A,	100	100	97.50	100	100	97.50	100	100	99.38	99.38
Signal Corps,	In the field.		97	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Inspecting Officer,	Major Giddings.		Captain Carter.		Major Bidwell.		Major Beach.			

BRIGADE AVERAGE.

August 18th.		August 19th.		August 20th.		August 21st.		Camp Average.	
Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.	Policing.	Quarters.
99.74	97.33	99.25	97.39	99.98	99.48	100	99.32	99.74	98.38

The following companies deserve special commendation for perfection in both police duty and dress of quarters throughout the entire week :

Companies C, F, G, H, I, K, First Regiment.
Companies E, H, and Band, Second Regiment.
Companies B, C, D, E, G, Third Regiment.
Companies C, G, K, Fourth Regiment.
Machine-Gun Battery.

I have the honor to recommend that at future encampments of the Guard the organizations be ordered to police the camp thoroughly before leaving. That this can easily be done was shown by the excellent condition in which the First Regiment and First Separate Company left their camps, even without orders from your headquarters. Company commanders should personally see to it that all *debris* left in packing should be carried to the rear, and, before leaving camp, regimental commanders, accompanied by their staff officers, should make a thorough inspection of their commands. This should be ordered not only as a matter of discipline, but because of the expense incurred annually by the State in cleaning the grounds after the encampment.

In spite of all efforts to remedy the matter, it seems impossible to prevent the sinks from making the tour of duty of the rear guard extremely uncomfortable, and I am, therefore, led to make the suggestion found in a later paragraph under the head of "Guard Duty."

The separation of the tubs from the pumps at the head of the company streets has partially remedied the draining back of soapy water into the wells, but voluntarily enlisted men performing military duty under orders of the State are entitled to be protected against danger of their only available water supply being polluted.

DRILLS, PARADES, AND REVIEWS.

The company drills at 7.30 A. M. daily showed that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men had a general knowledge of their duties in the extended order. The battalion and regimental drills showed an improvement over those of last year, which could only result from close attention to the movements executed during the drill season in the armories.

The regimental parades and color ceremonies accompanying them were carefully and well performed, and were seldom marked by lack of steadiness in the ranks. Battery A and the Machine-Gun Battery continued to improve.

On Friday, the 21st, Major-General Nelson R. Miles of the United States Army was escorted into camp by the First and Second Regiments, and received with due honors by the Brigade. A visit from an officer of such rank cannot but excite a spirit of emulation in the Guard, and must, therefore, be of great benefit, and the State is indebted both for the honor of the visit and for the resulting improvement in the Guard.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons the Brigade was formed and passed in review, on each occasion doing better than on the preceding day, and the review on Friday tendered His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was the best ever seen in our State encampment.

GUARD DUTY.

The performance of guard duty at Camp Graham was in many respects gratifying, but in some, disappointing. On the whole, there was not as much improvement over last year as might have been expected. This may have resulted from the fact that our guard system is too complex, the multiplication of commanding officers, officers of the day, instructors, and inspectors, beyond the number provided for in the guard manual, confuses the sentinels and sometimes the officers as well, so that compliments are paid to officers not entitled to them, and sometimes omitted when due. I have, therefore, to recommend that the guard be mounted regimentally, but, when mounted, become a brigade guard, thus dispensing with regimental commanding officers, officers of the day, and guard instructors, after the sentinels go on post. This will limit the number of officers entitled to inspect the guard, and secure a system of uniformity of instruction without which further improvement in guard duty will be difficult.

Special commendation is due the Fourth Regiment for improving more than any other regiment in guard duty since last year.

Guard mounts improved throughout the week, but many, otherwise perfect, were marred by unsteadiness in the ranks.

The proximity of the rear guard line to the sinks leads me to recommend a patrol on the road in rear of the camp, in place of maintaining the line at the sinks.

The large tents provided for the guard, except at the guardhouse at the gate, were a great improvement upon the guard quarters heretofore furnished, and although permanent guard quarters should be provided, they should follow rather than precede an improvement in the water supply.

As to performance of guard duty by sentinels, while the knowledge of general orders was uniformly good, the understanding of what the orders meant was lacking in many cases, and, as a rule in such cases, the sentinel failed to stand in the position of the soldier. Particular attention should be paid during the coming drill season to teaching the men the meaning of the orders for a sentinel on post, and impressing upon them the necessity of maintaining the position of the soldier while on guard, as well as on parade or drill, as it is only by attention to such matters that further improvement in individual work can be made, and company, regimental, and brigade improvement depends upon the individual members of the Guard.

DISCIPLINE.

The Guard is to be congratulated upon the good discipline maintained at camp. Officers and men seemed to vie with each other for the purpose of having the most quiet company streets, and, with two or three exceptions, it was unnecessary for a brigade officer to call attention to any disturbance after taps. It was the quietest and most orderly camp ever held in the State, and required less criticism and watching, because every one took a pride in its success. A standard was thought to have been established last year, but the individual feeling of pride made improvement possible this year. It is undoubtedly true that the pass system aided in accomplishing this success, but it is equally true that the enlisted men are entitled to the largest share of the praise due.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

As to the arms, it is to be regretted that the State has been unable to secure a substitute for our present obsolete and practically useless gun. Time and time again in inspecting guard mounts, it has been evident that the men were discouraged by the knowledge that their pieces were so badly out of repair that they could not comply with regulations requiring them to have the piece at half-cock. It is to be hoped that something can be done before our next drill season is concluded. The issue of the web cartridge belts and the absence of the stripe on the trousers of the enlisted men improves the appearance of the Brigade.

BOOKS.

The following organizations should be commended for the excellent condition of their books :

First Regiment, Headquarters.

First Regiment, Companies B, C, E, F, K, Band, Hospital Corps.

Second Regiment, Companies B, E, F, G, H, I, Band, Hospital Corps.

Third Regiment, Headquarters.

Third Regiment, Companies B, C, D, Band, Hospital Corps.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters.

Fourth Regiment, Company K, Hospital Corps.

Battery A, Second Platoon.

Machine Gun Battery, Headquarters.

Machine-Gun Battery, First and Second Sections.

Signal Corps, First, Second, Third, Fourth Sections.

The condition of the books of the various organizations is shown in the appended table, the marking being on the following scale :

5, excellent; 4, good; 3, fair; 2, poor; 1, bad; 0, not produced.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

First Regiment..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second “ ..	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third “ ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth “ ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Record Book.	Letter Book.	Regimental Roster.	Property Book.	Register & Prescript'n Book.	Medical Record.	General Orders, A.G.O.	Special Orders, A.G.O.	General Orders, E. H.	Special Orders, E. H.	Regimental Order File.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FIRST REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
" H,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....				5	5	5		
Band,				5	5	5		

Inspected by Major Beach.

The books of Hospital Corps and Band should have been marked 5 in report of 1895.

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" H,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps, .....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Captain Carter.

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company A,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5
" G,.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

Inspected by Major Waterous.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
Company B,.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	5
" C,.....	5	5	4	4	0	4	4	5
" D,.....	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	5
" E,.....	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5
" F,.....	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	4	4	3	5	3	5
" I,.....	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..

Inspected by Major Fitzmaurice.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	Record Book.	Muster and Descriptive Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	1st Sergeant's Book.	General Order File.	Special Order File.
First Separate Company,.....	5	0	0	4	5	4	5	4
Battery A,.....	0	5	0	5	...	...	5	5
First Platoon,.....	0	4	0	4	5	4	5	5
Second "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Machine-Gun Battery,.....	5	5	...	...	...	..	5	5
First Section,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third "	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth "	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5
Signal Corps,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
First Section,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Inspected by Major Beach.

The attention of the Medical Department should again be called to the fact that Regulations require the signature of the surgeon to all entries made by him in company sick book.

In conclusion I have the honor to congratulate you upon the efficiency of the Guard and upon the excellent encampment, during which officers and enlisted men have given a willing attention to duty, and have shown a zeal and eagerness to excel which augurs well not only for future drills and encampments, but for efficiency in actual service, should the occasion arise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS G. BEACH,

Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G.

[7.]

REPORT OF MAJOR WALTER FITZMAURICE, BRIGADE COMMISSARY, C. N. G.

[Acting Provost Marshal.]

NEW LONDON, CONN., September 5, 1896.

Brigadier-General GEORGE HAVEN,*Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report for the Provost Guard at Camp Graham, August 17-22, 1896.

As at the two preceding encampments Lieutenant Henry B. Carter, of Company A, Second Regiment, was in command of the guard, which fact of itself is enough to assure that the duty was most excellently performed, as he is a model soldier.

The Provost was composed of 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 35 men, a total of 48 all told of the Guard. The Guard was subdivided into details that did duty on the camp ground from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at Niantic from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. The duties in regard to keeping order were merely nominal. At no time during the tour, either on the camp grounds or in Niantic, were they called upon to quell any disorder or make arrests. As a rule the men who went out of camp had passes permitting them to do so, and no soldier was seen outside of the camp grounds either drunk or disorderly, or inclined to make either trouble or noise. Of course a few men got out without passes, but these few made it a point to visit about the booths near the gate and did not remain there very long, as the Provost Guard made it a point to look around there several times each day.

There was one incident, the details of which you are acquainted with, that might have resulted more seriously than it did, were it not for the excellent judgment and discretion used in handling the affair by Lieutenant William J. Rawlings, who had charge of the Niantic detail of the Provost on the arrival of Major-General Miles, and which same good judgment and knowledge characterized the entire tour of duty of Lieutenant Rawlings.

A noticeable feature of the Provost Guard of this encampment was the make-up of the men. They were, hardly without exception, bright and intelligent. Lieutenant Carter says, "It has never been my pleasure to be associated with eleven better non-commissioned officers than those detailed to do duty with the Provost Guard of Camp Graham. I might add, that inquiries made of the residents of Niantic brought forth the opinion that it was the quietest camp they had ever known. First Selectman Davis said that he did not remember when Niantic was ever so quiet before, during camp week."

On the whole, the people of that town appear to be very well satisfied with the work of the Provost Guard.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER FITZMAURICE,

Major and Brigade Commissary C. N. G.,

Acting Provost Marshal.

[8.]

REPORT OF CAPTAIN J. MILTON THOMPSON, U. S. A., INSPECTOR OF
MILITARY FORCES, AS SPECIAL INSTRUCTOR AT CAMP GRAHAM.

NIANTIC, August 22, 1896.

*To the Adjutant-General,
State of Connecticut.*

SIR:

In compliance with paragraph 2, General Orders No. 14, A.-G. O., Aug. 13, 1896, I have the honor to report that in obedience to said order, I reported to Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, for duty at Camp Graham, Niantic, Conn., at 8 o'clock A. M., August 17, 1896.

I was assigned to duty in General Orders as Instructor in Guard Duty by General Haven, who rendered every assistance to enable me to properly perform my duties.

The first four nights of the week were devoted to the inspection of the various guards and sentinels, questions being asked and information given when necessary.

From these inspections I am of the opinion that the Brigade did not surpass, if it equaled, its very high record of last year. Nevertheless, guard duty was well performed, and the same intelligent zeal and anxiety to excel was as much in evidence during this encampment as last.

Very respectfully,

J. MILTON THOMPSON,

*Capt. 24th U. S. Infantry,**Inspector Military Forces State of Connecticut.*

[9.]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS, C. N. G., REGARDING MAY PARADES,
ETC., 1896.

Report of Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Commanding First Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
HARTFORD, June 1, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report on the May Parade of the several companies in the First Regiment, C. N. G., held in compliance with General Orders No. 6, A.-G. O., Hartford, April 18, 1896.

The companies paraded as follows :

	Attendance.
A Company, Hartford, Monday, May 18, 1896, .	91 per cent.
B Company, Hartford, Tuesday, May 19, 1896, .	74 "
C Company, Rockville, Saturday, May 16, 1896, .	94 "
D Company, New Britain, Tuesday, May 19, 1896, .	97 "
E Company, New Britain, Saturday, May 16, 1896, .	95 "
F Company, Hartford, Wednesday, May 20, 1896, .	79 "
G Company, So. Manchester, Saturday, May 16, 1896, .	95 "
H Company, Hartford, Saturday, May 23, 1896, .	90 "
I Company, New Britain, Wednesday, May 20, 1896, .	91 "
K Company, Hartford, Friday, May 22, 1896, .	94 "
Hospital Corps, Hartford, Friday, May 22, 1896, .	100 "
Average,	90 per cent.

Field and Staff Officers were assigned to and inspected companies as follows :

Field Officer, Inspector, Col. C. L. Burdett, Co. C.

Lt.-Col. A. L. Thompson, Co's E, I.

Major J. Hickey, Co's B, F, G.

Major E. Schulze, Co's A, D, H, K.

Staff Officer, Inspection :

Small arms practice, Capt. C. W. Burpee, I. S. A. P., Co's A, B, C, F, H, K.

Lieut. P. J. Cosgrove, Adj. First Battalion, Co's G and I.

Lieut. F. D. Rathbun, Quartermaster, Co's D and E.

The plan adopted for getting at the facts on which an accurate estimate of the efficiency of each command could be based, included a personal examination of every man parading on all essential points in Guard Duty, Extended Order, the Manual of Arms, and as to the non-commissioned officers, the school of the soldier and of the company also. The examination was based on question papers and cards issued during the drill season. The marking was on a scale of ten (10), as perfect.

The manner of performance was one point on which all were marked. A large percentage of the command are new men, many of them having enlisted within the past few months.

None of the non-commissioned officers were marked 0 on knowledge of general orders (Guard Duty), and only two (new corporals) stood five or under on that topic. They have been given one month in which to reach a standard of perfect in guard duty and 70 per cent. on general information to save them from reduction to the ranks. Of the 120 non-commissioned examined, 90 per cent. were perfect in knowledge of general orders. Of the 400 privates examined less than 3 per cent. (and of these all but one were new men) stood 0 on knowledge of general orders; 54 per cent. were perfect and 80 per cent. were 5 and over on the scale of 10.

The average standing on all subjects, including manner of performance, was 8.9 or 89 per cent. for the non-commissioned, and 8.0 or 80 per cent. for the privates; a general average for the command of 8.5 or 85 per cent.

During the past drill season the companies were inspected, from time to time, prominent faults noted, and the attention of the commanding officer called to them. Correction of such faults was insisted on and searching inspections made to see that the faults were remedied. The examination on field day was largely directed to ele-

mentary topics and to those points where faults and errors were most liable, or frequent. In brief, the weak points were sought for, but catch questions or confusing ones absolutely excluded.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance in most cases was satisfactory in view of the depressed state of the labor market, the ill favor with which some employers regard loss of time for military duty, and the character of the employment which in some cases precludes absence at certain seasons. In one company (B) the absence of non-commissioned and of men was too large. Since field-day the captain has retired. This company stood 9.5 for non-commissioned and 8.5 for privates on examination. It will be very efficient by August.

SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS ON GENERAL INSPECTION.

Companies.	Mil. App. of Companies.	Clean and Neatness.	Con. of Uniforms.	Con. of Equip.	Con. of Arms.	Military Courtesy.	KNOWL. G. D.		GEN. INF.	
							Officers.	Non-Coms.	Officers.	Non-Coms.
A.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	fair	good	ex.	ex.	v. g.	v. g.
B.	v. g.	g.	g.	g.	g. c.	v. g.	g.	g.	ex.	g.
C.	g.	g.	g.	fair	fair	fair	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	g.
D.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	fair	fair	v. g.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.
E.	v. g.	g.	fair	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	(1) f.		
F.	ex.	ex.	g.	g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.
G.	v. g.	v. g.	fair	fair	ex.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.	ex.	v. g.
H.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	g.	fair	v. g.	v. g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.
I.	v. g.	ex.	f to g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.
K.	ex.	ex.	v. g.	v. g.	fair	ex.	ex.	ex.	ex.	ex.
Average of Topics,	v. g.	v. g.	g.	g.	g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.	v. g.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

(a) This marking is on the scale of excellent, very good, good, fair, poor.

(b) 1. This rating of the non-coms. is "fair" (20 per cent.) in the general reports of individual examinations by same inspector, he shows a rating of 85 per cent. or "very good."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Companies parading,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Corps parading,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Average attendance ten companies,	90 per cent.
Highest attendance Co. D (New Britain)	97 "
Lowest attendance, Co. B (Hartford),	74 "
Average time devoted to work,	9 hours.
" " " to rifle practice by squads,	5 "

Average general rating of command on military appearance, condition of uniform, arms, equipments, etc. :

Very good.

Rating of excellent on largest number of points (7 out of 10),	Co. K.
Rating of excellent, second largest number of points (3 out of 10),	Co. F.
Rating of the lowest on total,	Co. C.
Average rating of command on actual examination,	85 per cent.
Non-commissioned officers,	8.9 89 per cent.
Privates,	8.0 80 "
Company rating the highest,	Co. K 97 per cent.
Non-commissioned,	9.9
Men,	9.4
Company rating next,	Co. F 93 per cent.
Non-commissioned,	9.6
Men,	9.0
Company rating the lowest,	Co. G 73 per cent.
Non-commissioned,	7.5
Men,	7.2

Relative standing of companies :

1. Co. K (9.7) ; 2. Co. F (9.3) ; 3. Co. I (9.5) ; 4. Co. B (9.0) ; 5. Co. E (8.5) ; 6. Co. C (8.4) ; 7. Co. D (8.2) ; 8. Co. A (7.9) ; 9. Co. H (7.4) ; 10. Co. G (7.3).

HOSPITAL CORPS.

During the past season the Hospital Corps has been instructed and drilled by First Lieutenant H. Walter Murlless, assistant surgeon, and they paraded on May 22d at Colt's Meadow. The whole Corps were present, and the day was devoted to litter drill, instruction in specific duties, and in work at the rifle range. Four out of the five members of the Corps qualified for the state decoration.

GUARD DUTY.

In the most important duty which a soldier is called upon to perform, the regiment can fairly be rated as "excellent" as a National Guard organization; the present system of instruction in effect in the command secures that result. The result has been attained within two years, starting at first at "poor"; it is due to the thorough distribution in the command of condensed manuals (cards) giving in full all essentials of the topic, to the squad system of instruction, to sharp and thorough examination of non-commissioned officers and

men, to appeals to the pride of the men by rigidly excluding from the details at camp all who cannot attain a mark of "very good," by showing special honor to those who excel, and finally to thorough work by officers and men. The standard in this is 100 per cent., nothing less, in the face of two radical changes in the performance of the duty within two years.

In this command the effect of compelling accurate knowledge of guard duty and the most exact performance of every detail of the work has been far-reaching. It is seen in improved personnel, discipline, soldierly appearance, accuracy in the manual of arms, precision in company work, and what is of the most value, it has gone far to establish the position of the non-commissioned officer as having power of command and entitled to obedience.

Officers and men have recognized the benefit of the work, the value of accurate knowledge of military duties in this branch, and the honor (unofficial) resulting to the regiment, and they willingly apply the same system to other branches, and work hard to excel in them.

EXTENDED ORDER.

There is not a company in this command so situated as to drill-room as to enable a *squad*, to say nothing of a company, to be properly practised in this branch of tactics. Theoretical instruction only is possible; practical drill in a small armory violates every principle on which the drill is founded, and is vicious in the extreme. The drill is based on the supposed need of such dispersion of the elements of an attacking force as shall neutralize or greatly reduce the effect of modern small-arms fire. To go to the rear after reaching the zone of effective fire (700 yards from enemy) is suicidal; and yet, to get the company over the distance of 700 yards in an army 50 yards long requires seven movements to the rear. From the moment the order, "Form for attack, march!" is given, the movement (in theory) is *always* forward, and halts are made only for firing and in preparation for the final charge. In any of our armories the drill is a farce.

In every company in this command one whole evening in each of seven months has been devoted to drill in extended order; seven drill evenings out of a total of twenty-eight. Before another drill season General Ruger's revision of the tactics for the United States army may solve the problem in a measure.

The test prescribed by me for the several companies in this

branch was the company in battalion in attack. On this branch the inspectors report an average standing of "very good," but not being quite sure of their standard of comparison, I should say that this relates to apparent theoretical knowledge and accuracy of special movements rather than the whole mechanism of the drill, as a feature of minor tactics.

There was no room at Rockville or at New Britain on the drill ground which the companies had permission to occupy to properly execute the extension. In this regard those fields resemble the State military rendezvous at Niantic.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

The many changes in the Manual of Arms have increased the difficulty of instruction in this branch in the National Guard. The evident effort to save time, to reach results by the shortest road, and to defy the practical has cut out the show feature of Upton and left but little chance for cheap reputation to be gained in the Manual of Arms. The step is in the right direction, and the points gained well worth those lost. The parade and review, as ceremonies, are shorn of a little of their attractive features, but none of their valuable ones. The guard mount is of increased value, and becomes even more important as a test of the personnel, discipline, and instruction of the commands to which the several details belong.

The most prominent errors are in the position of the piece in Order, Port, and Right Shoulder, in the faulty execution of all movements from the right shoulder, and of Inspection arms. This last is a point on which whole commands, including the non-coms. have frequently failed during the drill season, although cautioned on these and other probable errors early in the season. The inspections showed a marked improvement in the manual, and in some commands, notably K, F, and I, a gain in precision and cadence of movement almost, if not quite, as effective as was the old manual.

COMPANY DRILL.

A very satisfactory condition of instruction and performance in all relating to company drill and based on knowledge of school of the squad was found. Alignment, distance, intervals were well preserved in all the companies, and pivot men as a rule showed care in and attention to their important duties on which so much of the

accuracy of movement and position depends in the mechanism of the drill. Nearly all the faults observed are due to cramped quarters for drilling, and will soon disappear in the field.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

The command is armed with Springfield rifles, most of them over twenty years old. Eight to each company are of more modern make and have Buffington sights. All are required for drill purposes, except in those companies having less than the maximum number of enlisted men. In several companies, notably Companies C and H, there are no rifles fit for use in qualifying. The sights are so injured as to be useless, even where the gun shoots accurately.

Each company in the regiment needs a supply of accurately sighted rifles to enable it to make a proper showing in rifle practice.

In the seven companies inspected by him, Capt. C. W. Burpee, I. S. A. P., reports an evident lack of elementary instruction in rifle practice, sighting, aiming, etc.

This fact has been known to me for several years, but the lack of essential features, appliances, and text-books has postponed the work already outlined for more than a year in the branch.

During the whole period covered by the parades this year the prevailing high winds prevented any good work at the ranges, in more than one instance blowing the targets off the frames. At Hartford, on the Colt's Meadow Range, dump carts were passing almost continuously along a dirt road parallel to and twenty yards from the line of fire, and for 150 yards raising a cloud of dust that almost obscured the targets.

In spite of all difficulties about forty per cent. of the command qualified for the state decorations on field days.

In revolver practice, the officers, under the conditions of the General Orders No. 1, B. H., issued during the parades, showed an average rating of thirty per cent., several scoring twenty-eight out of a possible thirty, and several others scoring twenty or over. There should be a larger supply of cartridges issued, as the fifty provided barely suffice to give the officer the knack of handling the weapon. The issue of the revolver is unanimously approved, and practice in target practice with the weapon will surely follow, with great resulting benefit.

IN GENERAL.

The regiment is deficient in arms (except for drill purposes only), in equipment (belts and boxes require renewing in part), in appliances for proper instruction in small arms practice, in card manuals covering the *essentials* in full in rifle practice (aiming, drill, sighting, effects of atmosphere and weather), and the essentials of extended order and of military courtesy, and in a proper supply of the Guard Manuals, one of each of which should be in the hands of every non-commissioned officer.

The principal impediment during the past season has been the limitation due to orders which prescribed the character of the drills on certain evenings. A large proportion of the men are of limited education, with no habits of study, and they learn with difficulty. It is only by easy steps, in small amounts at one time and at frequent intervals, that information can be gained by them. Frequent repetitions are essential, but the system of instruction must be so elastic as to help the dull ones without disgusting the brighter ones. A whole evening on one topic results in almost certain waste of time.

The running comments in this report are respectfully submitted as pertinent to the subject, and in explanation of conditions found.

As a whole, the regiment, in my opinion, can be rated as excellent in personnel, discipline, and guard duty; as very good in general instruction and military courtesy, and excellent in the disposition on the part of the officers and men to make the most of their opportunities for learning, and executing their military duties.

The officers were not specially examined, but as they are responsible for the drill, discipline, and instruction of the men they may fairly be judged by the standing of their respective commands, as a general rule, the exception being where the officers are new in their positions of command.

The thanks of the regiment are due, and in its behalf are tendered, to the Commander-in-Chief for the recent issue to it of the leggings, haversacks, and cooking utensils, which go far towards maintaining an efficient command by assuring it of practical means of fulfilling in all respects the military duties each member can be counted upon to perform on call from the State or Nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. BURDETT,

Colonel Commanding First Regiment C. N. G.

Report of Colonel Augustus C. Tyler, Commanding Third Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW LONDON, CONN., September 30, 1896.

General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, who commanded the Third Regiment on the 6th of May last.

I desire to add my testimony to his, that the conduct of the officers and men and the appearance of the regiment was entirely satisfactory on that occasion.

Very respectfully,
AUGUSTUS C. TYLER,
Colonel commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.

" A."

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 8, 1896.

Colonel AUGUSTUS C. TYLER,
Commanding Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with General Orders No. 3, C. S., these headquarters, I assumed command of the regiment at 1 o'clock P. M., May 6th.

The regiment was formed outside the armory about 1.30 P. M., to take part in the parade in honor of the 250th anniversary of the city of New London, all the companies reporting in good order and full ranks (see tabulated report).

I enclose report of Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., Inspector Small Arms Practice, giving work done at the range in the morning, marked "C."

The regiment was reported by me to your Chief of Staff, Major Calef, on Huntington Street, and was assigned position on the left of the Naval Battalion.

The "Forward" was sounded promptly at the hour specified, and the line of march taken up in good order. It was not a fatiguing one, lasting only about one and one-half hours, with two or three halts.

The regiment passed in review before his Honor, the Mayor, and other city officials at the City Hall, and later before the Grand Marshal, General Haven, and yourself and Staffs at the Court House, where I received your orders as Division Commander to dismiss the regiment, which I did at the armory, all the out-of-town companies having ample time to brush up and catch their trains.

I was very much pleased with the enthusiasm displayed, and the evident desire of all to make a soldierly appearance, and to impress all who saw them with the fact that they meant to be and were "soldiers." This was kept up so far as I was able to see during the entire line of march.

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. COLE.

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Regiment,
Connecticut National Guard.*

“B.”

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

(Through Brigade Headquarters.)

[illegible]

"C."

NEW LONDON, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

Colonel AUGUSTUS C. TYLER,
Commanding Third Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to submit the following report :

Pursuant to General Orders No. 3, Regimental Headquarters, Companies A, D, and I reported to me at the State Rifle Range, New London, Conn., May 6th, at 7.30 A. M., for rifle practice. Owing to the limited time only the short range was used, and only those men who would not be able to qualify later in the season shot.

Company A qualified seventeen men as marksmen.

Company I qualified ten men as marksmen, and Company D reported none as qualifying.

The practice was stopped at 11.15 A. M., according to orders.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN STARK, JR.,
Captain and I. S. A. P., Third Regiment, C. N. G.

Report of Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Commanding Second Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.,
WATERBURY, CONN., June 3, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 6, A.-G. O., dated April 18, 1896, the spring parades of the companies and of the Hospital Corps of this regiment were held as directed in General Orders No. 2, these headquarters, dated May 1, 1896. At the request of company commanders and for sufficient reason, the following changes of dates were made :

Company G to Saturday, May 23d.

Company I to Friday, May 22d, and

Hospital Corps to Tuesday, May 12th.

The parades of companies B, C, E, G, H, and I were inspected by myself personally. Lieut.-Col. Callahan inspected the parade of Company D, Major Dickinson the parades of Companies A and F, and Major Sucher the parade of Company K.

Each of the companies arrived at the rifle range at about 8 o'clock A. M., and spent the forenoon in rifle practice, under the direction of Capt. George G. La Barnes, I. S. A. P. Especial attention was given to this work with satisfactory results. The record of marksman's badges last year showed the bad effect of omitting the spring field days, which furnish almost the only available opportunity for many of the men to obtain skillful and systematic instruction in the use of their rifles. It is expected that the number of qualified marksmen this year will be considerably increased by reason of the attention given to rifle practice at these spring parades.

Each of the companies devoted the afternoon to instruction and practice in guard duty and extended order. As a rule, the work performed was very creditable, and showed a considerable advance beyond anything which has been done in the armory during the winter. A majority of the men were able to repeat their general and special orders with reasonable promptness, but it was observed that many of them had no clear comprehension of the meaning of the words which they repeated. Careful instruction and practice in these duties is still required. A few hours' actual experience on post, under the supervision of an efficient officer, will make nearly all of the men efficient sentinels.

In extended order, the work was fair, but not satisfactory. Only Companies A and F were proficient in the battle formation; the others had not had sufficient instruction or practice. In some cases this condition is justly attributable to the lack of room in the armories, but, nevertheless, it is believed to be possible to instruct all the companies in the theoretical knowledge of extended order so that they may be skillfully handled in the field when the opportunity is offered. The time necessarily devoted to the instruction in the new manual of arms has also been given as a reason why the drill in extended order has been somewhat neglected during the past season. With one or two exceptions, however, all the companies were found to be in such a condition that but little further care and instruction will be required to enable them to perform these exercises in a satisfactory manner.

The wretched condition of the arms in the possession of this regiment is too well known to need comment. The waist belts and cartridge boxes are much worn, and should be replaced by the web cartridge belts. The uniforms, owing to the care which has been bestowed upon them during the last year by the Quartermaster-General's Department, are, as a whole, in a better condition than they have been for several years. Many of the men, however, are without leggings. In one company only six pairs fit for use were found.

The conduct of the men was all that could be desired. Every one gave strict attention to the instructions of the inspecting officer, and showed an earnest desire to perfect himself in all his duties.

The attendance was generally satisfactory. Company D turned out every man. Companies A and E had each but one man absent, and they with leave because of sickness. In only two companies was the number of men absent inexcusably large, and the attention of the commanding officers has been called to their duties in the premises.

The following table shows the attendance in each company:

	PRESENT.	ABSENT.		Total.
		With Leave.	Without Leave.	
Hospital Corps,	5	..	..	5
Company A,	67	1	.	68
Company B,	59	3	2	64
Company C,	55	2	5	62
Company D,	66	..	..	66
Company E,	61	1	..	62
Company F,	65	..	2	67
Company G,	65	2	1	68
Company H,	49	..	15	64
Company I,	61	3	.	64
Company K,	54	4	3	61

I enclose herewith the reports of Lieut.-Col. Callahan, Major Dickinson, and Major Sucher.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIEN F. BURPEE,

Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.

"A."

NEW HAVEN, June 1, 1896.

Colonel LUCIEN F. BURPEE,

Commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

Pursuant to your direction, I attended the exercises of Company D, Captain Andrew H. Embler, of your regiment, on its Field Day, Thursday, May 14, 1896, at New Haven, and have the honor to report as follows :

The company assembled at their armory promptly at 7.30 A.M., sixty-six officers and men answering roll-call as present for duty, or 100 per cent. of men on roll. They at once, under command of their Captain, proceeded to the State Rifle Range, where they arrived at 8 A.M., and spent the entire morning at rifle practice, under the direction of Capt. George G. La Barnes, I. S. A. P., whose report will fully inform you of the work done and the results accomplished at the butts.

After a rest of one hour for dinner the company re-assembled and proceeded to the drill ground, where the entire afternoon was spent in drill and instruction in extended order and guard duty.

The various movements in drill under the command of Captain Embler were fairly well executed, distances being well preserved, commands promptly obeyed, and attention generally given to the work in hand.

In extended order, under command of First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith, while proper attention was paid to commands, distances fairly well preserved, and a willingness displayed to execute the movements correctly; yet the chiefs of section and squad, without a single exception, appeared to be lacking in an intelligent conception of their respective duties.

In guard duty, also, while a good knowledge of general orders, as set forth in the books, was shown by both non-commissioned officers and men, yet, when questioned as to what should be done in certain emergencies, the same want of knowledge or common sense was almost generally shown.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY F. CALLAHAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, C. N. G.

"B."

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.
WATERBURY, CONN., May 13, 1896.

Colonel LUCIEN F. BURPEE,
Comd'g Second Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to report having attended on Tuesday, May 12th, the spring Field Day parade of Company F, First Battalion, in accordance with your verbal instructions, and as follows :

The company left the armory about 7.30 A. M. and arrived at the State Range at Westville at 8.15 A. M. The morning was spent in shooting, under the direction of Captain La Barnes, I. S. A. P. Captain McCabe stated to me that they had qualified forty-four men at 200-yard range, and nineteen men at 500-yard range. The firing ceased at 1.15 P. M.

After dinner the company marched to the grounds of the Edge-wood B. B. C., arriving there at 2.45 P. M. As the time was somewhat limited, I gave instructions for extended order, which was performed by squads, platoon, and company. The squad drill was very good, although some of the corporals failed to properly lead their squads, or to conduct them by the signals, instead giving their commands verbally. After their attention had been called to this, better results were obtained.

The work by platoon was excellent, and the drill ended with the company in battalion formation, which was very well performed. The work as a whole I considered very creditable to both officers and men.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. DICKINSON,
Major Comd'g 1st Batt'n, Second Regiment, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.
WATERBURY, CONN., June 1, 1896.

Colonel LUCIEN F. BURPEE,
Comd'g Second Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to report having attended the Field Day of Company A on May 22d, and would give the following details with regard to same :

The company left the armory at 7.30, marching to the Hopeville range, and after waiting some length of time for Captain La Barnes, I. S. A. P., started in qualifying at the different ranges under the instruction of some of their non-commissioned officers, supervised by the officers of the company. A good number of men succeeded in qualifying, although the results would have been very much better had Captain La Barnes been present to coach the men.

In the afternoon, about two hours were spent by the company on guard duty and I am very glad to report finding them, as a rule, very well instructed in their duties, both as day and night sentinels.

The balance of the afternoon was spent in extended order, finishing up with the battle exercise by the company, under the command of Captain Geddes, and on the whole was fairly well performed.

The discipline and military courtesies shown by the men was very good indeed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. DICKINSON,

Major Comd'g 1st Batt'n, Second Regiment, C. N. G.

"C."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT, C. N. G.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 25, 1896.

Colonel LUCIEN F. BURPEE,

Comd'g Second Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

I have the honor to report that I was present at the Field Day exercises of Company K last Saturday. The day was spent in rifle practice, guard, and extended order. I thoroughly examined the men in guard duty and found that while they had memorized their general orders they were very deficient as to the meaning of them. Captain Barber intends, however, to have this evil remedied before camp. The extended order was good. I forgot to ask for the number of men that qualified at the range.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE H. SUCHER,

Major Comd'g 2d Batt'n, Second Regiment, C. N. G.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Crowe, Commanding Fourth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., June 17, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

In compliance with General Order No. 2, Regimental Headquarters, April 23, 1896, I attended the parade of the Hospital Corps, under the immediate command of First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon Fourth Regiment, C. N. G. Nearly the entire day was consumed in the field. There was some delay, caused by reason of the butts being shifted. It was difficult to qualify the men, owing to the fact of the heavy wind.

The reports of Major James Sheridan, commanding First Battalion, and of Major Charles W. Hendrie, commanding Second Battalion, are herewith attached, and form a part of this report.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES C. CROWE,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

"A."

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 12, 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES C. CROWE,
Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

In compliance with General Order No. 6, A.-G. O., April 18, 1896, and General Order No. 2, Regimental Headquarters, April 23, 1896, I attended the parades of the companies of my battalion, and respectfully report the following :

Company B paraded on Monday, May 18, 1896. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 44 privates. Total present, 63. Absent, 1 sergeant, 4 privates. Total absent, 5. Total present and absent, 68. Company assembled at the armory at 7 o'clock A. M., and, after roll-call, marched to the Rifle Range; and,

after a short rest, commenced target practice under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Holly, I. S. A. P. The scores made by this command were not up to the usual standard, owing to the wind being very high throughout the day. Part of the day was devoted to the extended order drill and guard duty, both being performed fairly well. The company returned to the armory, arriving there at 6 45 o'clock P.M., and were dismissed.

Company E paraded on Friday, May 22, 1896. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first-lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 37 privates. Total present, 57. Absent, 4 privates, all of whom were out of town. Total present and absent, 61. Company assembled at the armory at 7 o'clock A.M., and, after roll-call, marched to the rifle range, and immediately commenced target practice under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Holly, I. S. A. P. This command did not shoot on the 500-yard range, as the owners of the property objected and absolutely refused the company that privilege, saying, if there was one shot fired they would commence legal proceedings. In view of those facts, I refused to allow the company to shoot at this range. The rest of the day was devoted to the extended order drill and guard duty, both being fairly well performed. The company returned to the armory at 6 o'clock P.M., and were dismissed.

Company I paraded Tuesday, May 26, 1896. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 29 privates. Total present, 48. Absent, 1 corporal, 11 privates. Total absent, 12. Total present and absent, 60. Company assembled at their armory at 7 o'clock A.M. It was then raining very hard, and continued so until 11 o'clock A.M. Company was obliged to remain in the armory, and were exercised in the extended order drill and guard duty. I found that this company was not as well posted in these duties as the other three of my battalion. Company left the armory at 11 o'clock A.M., and marched to the Rifle Range and commenced target practice under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Holly, I. S. A. P. Day was very cloudy, but the light was fair; wind light. Taken altogether, it was a very good day for shooting. The company returned to the armory at 6.30 o'clock, and were dismissed.

Company K paraded on Thursday, May 28, 1896. There were present for duty 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 49 privates. Total present, 67; absent,

1 first lieutenant, who is very sick in the Bridgeport Hospital. Total absent, 1. Total present and absent, 68. Company assembled at the armory at 7 o'clock A.M., and, after roll-call, marched to the rifle range, and commenced rifle practice at the 200-yard range under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Holly, I. S. A. P. This command, like Company E, did not shoot at the 500-yard range. The wind was very high. Part of the day was devoted to the extended order drill and guard duty, both of which were very well executed. A heavy rain began to fall about 3.30 o'clock, and the company was obliged to return to the armory, and was dismissed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SHERIDAN,

Major Comd'g First Battalion, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

"B."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION,

FOURTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

STAMFORD, CONN., May 21, 1896.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES C. CROWE,

Commanding Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

COLONEL :

In compliance with General Order No. 2, R. H., April 23, 1896, I attended the May parade of Company D, at Norwalk, May 20, 1896, and have the honor to report as follows: Assembled at armory 7.15 A.M. Present for duty, 3 officers, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 1 musician, 26 privates. Total, 41.

The time, up to 3 P.M., was occupied in rifle practice, and the balance of the day in guard duty and company drill. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to hand you a favorable report in regard to the condition of this command. Prompt and vigorous measures should be taken at once to bring this company up to a higher standard. Lack of discipline was very evident throughout the day; work at the butts was of the poorest kind, and the general drill and appearance of the company was open to criticism. I would recommend that the officer in command be called upon to give more attention to his duties.

Company C. I attended the parade of this company at Stamford on Saturday, May 23, 1896. Assembly at 6.30 A.M. Present for duty, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 47 privates. Total, 67. The time intervening between 7 A.M. and 2 P.M.

was occupied in rifle practice, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. in instruction in guard duty, from 4 P.M. to 5.30 in company drill and extended order. Discipline and general appearance of this command excellent. Officers and men alike very conversant with their duties.

Company G. I attended the parade of this company at Danbury on May 25, 1896. Assembly at 7 A.M. Present for duty, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, and 32 privates. Total, 51. Owing to change in location of the range there was some delay in getting to work at the butts. Most of the day was occupied in rifle practice. I was obliged to leave at 3.30 P.M., at which time the company were preparing to take up company drill and guard duty. Officers and men made a very creditable appearance, and I feel sure will fully do their share in keeping up the standard of the regiment.

Company F. I attended the parade of this company at Norwalk, on Wednesday, May 27, 1896. There were present for duty 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 2 musicians, 32 privates. Total, 49. Rifle practice from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M., with fair results at each range. Instruction in guard duty from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.; company drill on the green near the city for the balance of the day. This company made a very good showing in guard duty and company movements.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. HENDRIE,

Major Commanding Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.

Report of Commander Edward V. Reynolds, Commanding Naval Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 1, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with General Orders No. 6, A.-G. O., current series, I attended the Field Day exercises of the First and Engineer Divisions of the Naval Battalion, held simultaneously, by my orders, on Wednesday, May 27. No parade of the Second Division was ordered, the division having as yet no equipment for duty.

The following particulars are reported :

I. First Division.

Present for duty : Four officers, nine petty officers, fifty-three seamen.

Absent : One petty officer, seven seamen.

Reported for duty at Second Regiment Armory at 7.30 A. M., dismissed on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* at 6 P. M.

Total time on duty, eleven and one-half hours.

Time spent in rifle practice, three and one-half hours.

Time spent in extended order drill, one-half hour.

Time spent in boat drills and other duty on board ship, five hours.

Time spent in guard duty, three and one-half hours, simultaneously with rifle practice.

General condition and efficiency, good.

Guard duty, fair.

Extended order drill, fair.

II. Engineer Division.

Present for duty : Two officers, eleven petty officers, four firemen.

Absent : One petty officer.

Reported for duty at Second Regiment Armory at 7.30 A. M., dismissed on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* at 6 P. M.

Total time on duty, eleven and one-half hours.

Time spent in rifle practice, three and one-half hours.

Time spent in extended order drill, one-half hour.

Time spent in boat drills and other duty on board ship, five hours.

Time spent in guard duty, three and one-half hours, simultaneously with rifle practice.

General condition and efficiency, excellent, taking into consideration the recent organization of the division and the small amount of drill had.

With regard to extended order drill and guard duty, this was the first experience of the division with either. Both were fairly performed.

III. The afternoon was spent by both divisions at boat drill, by my orders, and the extended order drill was reduced to a minimum on this account.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

Commander,

Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

Report of Major Howard A. Giddings, Commanding Brigade Signal Corps.

HARTFORD, May 25, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

In compliance with General Order No. 6, A.-G. O., c. s., I have the honor to report upon the May parades of the Brigade Signal Corps. In pursuance of the above order I issued the following order :

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.

Hartford, April 23, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3. }

I. In compliance with General Order No. 6, A.-G. O., April 18, 1896, the several sections of this command will assemble for field duty at 7 o'clock A.M., mounted, in State uniform, campaign hats and leggings, with side arms, complete, heliograph and flag equipment, hatchets, field-glasses, canteens, and haversacks, containing one day's rations, on the following dates : First Section, Saturday, May 23d; Second Section, Saturday, May 9th; Third Section, Wednesday, May 6th; Fourth Section, Saturday, May 16th.

II. The Third Section will report to the Brigade Signal Officer, at New London, as above. The Second Section will, on May 9th, establish a heliograph station on East Rock, New Haven, and another at such point in the vicinity of Meriden as will enable communications to be had with East Rock in one direction and the dome of the State Capitol at Hartford in another, point probably on West Peak, Hanging Hills, elevation 1,007 feet.

The Fourth Section will establish, on May 16th, a station on East Rock, New Haven, and another at such point in the vicinity of Bridgeport as will enable communication without intermediate stations; point probably on Tashua Hill, town of Trumbull, elevation 620 feet.

Minute and accurate reports of the location of the above stations will be promptly sent by the commandants to these headquarters.

On May 23d the First Section will occupy and work from the intermediate station near Meriden, previously located by the Second Section.

III. Commandants will at once make requisition for haversacks and canteens.

IV. Attention is called to Paragraphs V and VII, General Orders No. 6, A.-G. O., c. s.

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,
Major and Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

THIRD SECTION.

The Third Section paraded on May 6th in New London, upon the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city.

The day proved cold and cloudy. Signal stations were established about two miles apart in the town of Waterford in the forenoon. The work was excellent, eleven messages, comprising eighty-one words, being correctly transmitted by flag.

In the afternoon the section took part in the parade in New London. The condition and efficiency of this section is very good. The commanding officer is painstaking and efficient. The entire membership performed duty.

This being the first season that the Signal Corps has been supplied with a sufficient number of heliographs, practice having heretofore been mainly confined to armories, or short distances, I deem it advisable to devote the May parades, as far as possible, to heliograph practice, under conditions which would make atmospheric conditions and the use of the compass and field-glass important factors in the work.

The First, Second, and Fourth Sections were therefore employed as indicated in the above order, in working over a line from Hartford to Bridgeport, with two intermediate stations.

SECOND SECTION.

To the Second Section, of New Haven, was assigned the duty of covering the distance from New Haven to Meriden on May 9th.

The day was clear, warm, and very hazy. The section was divided into two parties, one going to West Peak, Meriden, the other meantime signaling over short distances from the roofs of high buildings in the city of New Haven. Twelve messages, comprising ninety-one words, were transmitted by flag and heliograph in an hour. This party reached East Rock at 10.30 A.M. The Meriden squad reached the summit of West Peak at 10.45 A.M., after a hard climb of two hours from Meriden, and established their station. The distance to East Rock is 18 miles, magnetic course S. 21 W.; distance to dome of Capitol at Hartford, where a volunteer detail from the First Section was stationed, 16.7 miles, magnetic course N. 40 E.

It was impossible to see over a mile through the haze, and, as neither party were equipped with compasses, the exact direction of the stations could not be ascertained. The horizon was swept with the flashes in the supposed directions for five hours without success.

The condition of the Second Section is excellent and the efficiency gratifying. Every member of the command is a graduate of Yale College, and several are electrical or civil engineers. The entire membership paraded.

FOURTH SECTION.

The duty of covering the 18.4 miles between New Haven and Bridgeport was assigned to the Fourth Section for May 16th.

The day was clear and the atmospheric conditions nearly perfect for signaling. With a glass buildings could be clearly distinguished on Long Island, 26 miles away.

One squad went to New Haven and the other to Tashua Hill, about eight miles northwest of Bridgeport. The magnetic course to New Haven is N. 85 E. When I arrived, the Lieutenant commanding had his station established on the United States Coast Survey station at this point. His magnetic course was correct, and was marked by a long cord staked out across the station. The wind was very strong, and the instruments were weighted.

According to the Topographical Atlas of Connecticut, by the United States Geological Survey, the height of Tashua Hill is 620 feet, and of East Rock 359 feet. The line should clear the highest intervening point by 34 feet. The presence of heavy timber on this point, not indicated by the map, prevented communication, and pointedly demonstrated the difference between theoretical deductions and practical work. Both stations, however, kept the flashes directed in the correct compass direction, and attempted to get communication for eight hours.

It was later ascertained that communication may be had between Tashua Hill and West Rock, New Haven.

The condition and efficiency of the Fourth Section is excellent. The members are very enthusiastic in the work, and voluntarily devote much time to outdoor signaling.

Two privates were absent with leave.

FIRST SECTION.

The most successful signaling was done by the First Section, on May 23d, between West Peak, Meriden, and the dome of the State Capitol at Hartford, a distance of 16.7 miles.

West Peak is nearly perfect as a central station for signaling, a thousand feet high, bare of timber at its summit, and with a road

reaching to the top. It is easily accessible and commands a wide range in all directions. On May 23d, the bluffs and sand banks on Long Island, 40 miles away, could be clearly seen with a glass, and the detail of the soldiers' monument on East Rock, New Haven, was sharply visible. The base of the monument where the signal station was located, May 9th, was, however, hidden by the timber on Mount Carmel, and it was found that the station must be located on Indian Head, about a thousand feet east of the monument.

The detail reached the top of the Peak about 10 30 A. M., and immediately established a station. The sky was obscured by thin clouds through which the sun shone dimly, except at occasional intervals it was altogether obscured. Hartford could not be seen, as it was thick to the north, and the heliograph was set to the compass course, N. 40 E. The station was located on bare rock, which greatly disturbed the compass.

It was necessary to set the tripod on a patch of turf to quiet the needle. Immediately after the heliograph was adjusted on Hartford, an answering flash was seen and the adjustment was not lost during the day.

At every interval of dim sunlight communication was attempted, about ten messages being successfully transmitted during the day. The flash could seldom be seen with the naked eye, as the sun at best barely cast a perceptible shadow.

After a time the gilt dome of the Capitol could be seen with a glass, and the adjustment of the heliograph was effected by looking into the sun mirror with a field glass which revealed the dome in the reflected landscape, and enabled an alignment to be secured, a most unusual resort. The party returned to Hartford at 7.00 P. M.

The condition of the First Section is excellent, and its efficiency is unsurpassed. Every member paraded.

The Signal Corps is at present in a most satisfactory condition. It has no weak spot. The officers are all capable and hard-working, and the condition, efficiency, instruction, and personnel of the command is constantly progressing.

Of the 41 members of the corps 34 have been educated in colleges or high schools, and the standard of intelligence is commensurate with the demands of the service.

The Signal Corps is being kept at concert pitch, and a great amount of voluntary field work is being performed. Such practice is most valuable, and the interest in the service displayed is gratifying.



HELIOGRAPH AND FIELD GLASS
AT SIGNAL STATION.



MOUNT OF BRIGADE SIGNAL
CORPS, C. N. G.



SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK ON
STATION.



SIGNALING WITH FLAG.
E. E. Dewitt, photo.

At present but one field-glass is issued to each section. There is need of another one. I believe the State has a few glasses on hand, and I recommend that another glass be issued to each section.

Recent work has demonstrated the necessity of setting the instruments by means of the compass, and I trust that you will see fit to issue a military compass to each signal officer. The topographical atlas of Connecticut issued to the Brigade Signal Officer is indispensable, and I respectfully recommend the issue of an atlas to each section of the Signal Corps.

Appendix "A" to this report consists of photographs of stations and parties while employed on the duty herein reported upon. These pictures were taken by myself with a camera 2x3x3.5 inches in size, which is carried in a leather case by shoulder strap. I beg to call your particular attention to the value of the camera as a means of supplementing the reports of signal and inspecting officers.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,
Major and Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

Reports of Captain Barlow S. Honce, Commanding Battery A.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY "A," C. N. G.,
BRANFORD, CONN., June 1, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the parade of the First Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., May 16, 1896.

Present for duty, 2 officers and 29 men. Three and one-half hours were devoted to various mounted movements, which were creditably performed. At 2 P. M. the Platoon occupied a position on a hill overlooking the shore, on which a target 12 x 12 had been erected. The projectiles used were 3-inch Hotchkiss shells. Of the number used 13 passed through the canvas, the right gun scoring 6 consecutive shots through the target.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BARLOW S. HONCE,
Captain Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY "A," C. N. G.,
BRANFORD, CONN., June 1, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to state that I attended the parade of the Second Platoon, Battery A, C. N. G., May 23, 1896. Present for duty, 2 officers and 37 men. Four hours were spent in drilling, and 4 in target practice, in both of which excellent discipline and knowledge of tactics was shown. The officers and men of both Platoons of Battery A, C. N. G., are strong and hardy young men, who would be an honor and defense to the State of Connecticut in case of war, but the tactics, guns, and equipments should be replaced by more modern ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BARLOW S. HONCE,
Captain Commanding Battery A, C. N. G.



E. E. Devitt, photo.

BATTERY A, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

[10.]

REPORT OF COMMANDER EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS, COMMANDING NAVAL
BATTALION, C. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the six-days' sea duty performed by the battalion under my command July 11th to 16th inclusive, as directed by Special Orders No. 80, A.-G. O., June 19, 1896.

In the report of Lieut. Albert P. Niblock, U. S. N., to the Secretary of the Navy, on the encampment of the Connecticut Naval Militia in 1895, published in the Adjutant-General's report of that year, the suggestion was made that the battalions of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York should during the following summer rendezvous at Orient Point, Long Island, for joint reconnaissance work in co-operation with vessels of the U. S. Navy. A proposition to this effect having been made to the States by the Navy Department, it was decided that, under our law, the battalion could not be ordered by State authority to do duty within the territory of another State. It was considered, however, that if the battalion were ordered on board a United States ship and placed under the orders of her commanding officer it might be sent ashore as a landing party from the ship by his authority. The U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, Captain Mortimer L. Johnson, was consequently detailed by the Navy Department for duty with the battalion, it being understood that her Captain would send the battalion into camp on Orient Point. Requisition was made upon the Quartermaster-General for tents and camp equipment, and a contract made with S. L. Terhune of New York, for catering during the time the battalion should be in camp. A few days before the beginning of the cruise I was informed through the Navy Department that Orient Point was considered unsuitable for a camp

ground, and that the camp would be on Gardner's Island. This change of plan made a serious difference with regard to the commissariat, the caterer stating that as he had no means of transporting his outfit to Gardner's Island it would be impossible for him to carry out his contract. As the time was too short to make other arrangements, it was necessary to undertake that the battalion would provide for transportation of his stores from the mainland and their disembarkation at the Island.

Following is a summary of the week :

July 10th, Friday. *Cincinnati* arrived from New York and came to anchor off Southwest Ledge light.

July 11th, Saturday. First and Engineer Divisions of New Haven, reported on board U. S. S. *Wyandotte* at 7 A.M.; Second division of Hartford, at 8.30 A.M. Battalion and stores transferred to *Cincinnati* by steam launches and boats of *Wyandotte* and *Cincinnati* and hired tug. Embarkation completed and *Cincinnati* under weigh for Gardner's Bay at 11 A.M. Steam launch of *Wyandotte* under command of Ensign Baker, 1st Division, preceded *Cincinnati* with orders to report in Gardner's Bay. While crossing the Sound the line divisions were instructed in gunnery and the engineer division in the engine room. *Cincinnati* came to anchor in Gardner's Bay at 4.30 P.M., joining the U. S. Ships *Dolphin* dispatch boat, with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on board, *Montgomery* cruiser, which had brought a detachment of the New York battalion, already encamped on the island, and *Nina* tug, with caterer's stores on board. Battalion ordered by Captain Johnson to disembark and encamp on the summit of a hill about a quarter of a mile from the water's edge, and half a mile from the camp of the New York battalion. Ensign Middlebrook, Second Division, detailed with party to lay out camp. Work of pitching camp completed about midnight. Officer of the day, Ensign Kelton, Second Division.

July 12th, Sunday. Reveille, 7 A.M. Caterer's range and provisions landed from *Nina* before breakfast. Breakfast 10 A.M. Guard mounting 11 A.M. Officer of the Day, Lieut. Cornwell, First Division.

July 13th, Monday. Reveille 6 A.M. Guard mounting 8 A.M. Officer of the Day, Ensign Middlebrook, Second Division. Reported on board *Cincinnati* 9.30 A.M. Drilled at main and secondary batteries, fire and collision drill. Afternoon, boat drill 1.30 to 2.45,

and main battery drill 2.45 to 4.30. In the evening a detail of officers and men instructed in night signaling on board *Cincinnati*.

July 14th, Tuesday. Reveille 6 A.M. Guard mounting 8 A.M. Officer of the Day, Ensign Averill, First Division. In the morning a signal party was detailed to establish signal stations; the rest of the battalion went on board *Cincinnati* for sub-calibre target practice. From 2.30 to 3 P.M. company drill; 3 to 3.30 battalion drill. Camp visited and inspected by His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, at 3.30, the three State battalions encamped on the island united in Naval Brigade formation and were reviewed by His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Chief of Brigade, senior officer present, Commander Reynolds, Connecticut. Battalion chiefs: Commander Little, Rhode Island; Lieutenant-Commander Kent, New York; Lieutenant Eaton, Connecticut. Brigade Adjutant, Lieutenant Burnett, Connecticut.

July 15th, Wednesday. Reveille 6 A.M. Guard mounting 8 A.M. Officer of the Day, Lieutenant Perkins, Second Division. Camp inspected at 9 A.M. by order of Captain Johnson, by a board of officers of the *Cincinnati* consisting of Lieutenants Gove, Huse, and Welles. 9.30 to 10.30 battalion drill. 10.30 to 11.45, First Division, infantry drill; Second Division, artillery drill. In the afternoon signal work and dress parade.

July 16th, Thursday. Reveille 5 A.M. Breakfast 5.30. Broke camp immediately after breakfast, in a heavy rain, and completed embarkation on *Cincinnati* about 11 o'clock. Instruction at battery and in engine-room while crossing Sound. Came to anchor off Southwest Ledge Light at 4 P.M. Battalion and stores brought up the harbor by steam launches and boats of *Cincinnati* and *Wyandotte* and put on board *Wyandotte* by 6 o'clock. First and Engineer Divisions marched to Second Regiment armory and dismissed. Second Division took 8.05 train for Hartford.

The record of attendance was as follows: Battalion: Enrolled, 167; present six days, 129; present less than six days, 7; absent, 31.

Battalion Line and Staff: Enrolled, 11; present six days, 9; absent, 2.

First Division: Enrolled, 79; present full time, 60; less than six days, 5; absent, 14.

Second Division: Enrolled, 57; present full time, 45; less than six days, 1; absent, 11.

Engineer Division : Enrolled, 20 ; present full time, 15 ; less than six days, 1 ; absent, 4.

Or by percentages :

	Present Six Days.	Total Present.	Absent.
Battalion,	77.25	81.43	18.57
Line and Staff,	81.82	81.82	18.18
First Division,	75.95	82.28	17.72
Second Division,	78.95	80.70	19.30
Engineer Division,	75.00	80.00	20.00

The health of the battalion was very good, in strong contrast with the experience of the First Division when encamped at Niantic in 1895. Much of the work done was very arduous ; the men were often in wet clothing, and on drill were exposed to a very hot sun. In addition, the camp ground was so infested with poison ivy that it was impossible to avoid frequent contact with it. Nevertheless, there were but two hospital cases during the six days.

The commissary arrangements proved extremely unsatisfactory. The necessity of providing for transportation and disembarkation of caterer's outfit and stores involved much labor and much interference with drill and instruction, and the expense was unnecessarily large. As it proved to be impossible to unload the cooking outfit from the tug on the evening of our arrival, the battalion went practically supperless. It is fair to add that the difficulties were not at all the fault of the caterer, and that the meals furnished after everything was in working order were very good ; but the plan of providing for subsistence by contract with a caterer is wholly unsuitable to the naval militia service. In my opinion it will be advisable to make a permanent organization of the commissary service within the battalion.

The plan of joint operations by the naval militias of several States, together with ships of the Navy, would have proved more valuable in practice if the Navy Department had worked out in advance a detailed program for the week. As it was, the program was a matter of arrangement from day to day, and no officer was in supreme command, the three State camps being wholly independent of each other. Apart from the brigade review, which was merely spectacular, the " joint operations " consisted of little more than an interchange of views among the commanding officers. As this was, however, the first experiment of the kind, it was perhaps to be expected, that a great part of its value should consist in showing what mistakes to avoid in the future.

I have not received a copy of the report made by the board of inspecting officers, but in my own opinion the battalion was in a fair condition of efficiency. Especial credit for efficiency, in view of their brief service, is due the two divisions organized since my last report; the Engineer Division, Chief Engineer Lieutenant T. W. Mather commanding, and the Second Division, Lieutenant Felton Parker commanding.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

[I I.]

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF AN EXAMINING BOARD FOR NEWLY
APPOINTED OFFICERS, C. N. G.

Proceedings of an Examining Board convened by virtue of the following order :

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Hartford, Conn., June 6, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

I. In accordance with Section 29, Militia Law, the following officers are hereby appointed as members of an examining board, for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard : Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, and Captain Philo N. McGiffin, Hartford.

II. The board will convene at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, June 22, and Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, June 23, 24, and 25, at 10 o'clock A.M., and make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

III The following-named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said examining board, at the places designated, reporting in fatigue uniform without side arms.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,
CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

Official :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, CONN., June 22, 1896.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing order at 10 o'clock A.M.

Present — Brigadier-General George Haven, C. N. G. ; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A. ; Captain Philo N. McGiffin, Hartford.

The Board then proceeded to the business required of it. The following-named officers were called before the Board, and the result of their examination is set opposite each name.

[Rating: 4 excellent; 3, very good; 2, good; 1, fair; 0, poor.]

COMMAND.	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
BRIGADE STAFF.					
Major Thomas C. Waterous, Judge-Advocate, . . .	4	....	....	....	....
FIRST REGIMENT.					
Captain Charles W. Burpee, Inspector Small Arms Practice, . . .	4	....	....	....	....
First-Lieutenant H. Walter Murless, Assistant Surgeon,	3	....	....	....
Captain William W. Bullen, Company E,	2	....	....
Captain William E. Mahoney, Company H,	2	....	....
First Lieutenant William H. Barnes, Company D,	0
First Lieutenant Will E. Pardee, Company E,	2	....	....
First Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney, Company G, . . .	4	....	....	....	....
First Lieutenant William A. Sparks, Company H,	2	....	....
First Lieutenant Rollin C. Wooster, Company I,	2	....	....
Second Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas, Company E,	2	....	....
Second Lieutenant William J. Maxwell, Company G,	0
Second Lieutenant William J. Collins, Company H,	3	....	....	....
FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Captain George M. Crossman, Company I,	3	....	....	....
First Lieutenant Francis S. Hubbard, Company I,	3	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant Ceavallus C. Walker, Company I,	1	....
NAVAL BATTALION.					
Lieutenant Felton Parker, Second Division, . . .	4	....	....	....	....
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Lyman B. Perkins, Second Division,	1	....
Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook, Second Division,	1	....
Ensign Robert H. C. Kelton, Second Division,	2	....	....

The Board, having completed its duties at this place, adjourned at 8 o'clock P.M. to meet again at 10 o'clock A.M. to-morrow, the 23d inst., at Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, Conn.

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 23, 1896.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing order and adjournment of yesterday, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Present — All the members.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers as follows :

	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
BATTERY A.					
First Lieutenant George T. Fowler, First Platoon,	I	.....
Second Lieutenant J. Arthur Honce, First Platoon,	2	.....	.....
SECOND REGIMENT.					
Colonel Lucien F. Burpee,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major Theodore H. Sucher,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Bernard J. Dillon, Quartermaster,	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Charles E. Turner, Paymaster,	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Henry A. Kapitzke, Company B,	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant George S. Wood, Company E,	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds, Company E,	3	.....	.....	.....
NAVAL BATTALION.					
Commander Edward V. Reynolds,	2	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Commander Edward G. Buckland,	2	.....	.....
Lieutenant George F. Eaton,	I	.....
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William W. Hawkes, Surgeon,	3	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Ord- nance Officer,	I	.....

There being no further business for the day, the Board, at 6.30 o'clock P. M., adjourned to meet again to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 24, 1896.

The Board met, pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present — All the members.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows :

	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Captain Frederick H. Masterson, Company K, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett, Company K,	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant James A. Smith, Company D,	0
Second Lieutenant William E. James, Company F,	0
NAVAL BATTALION.					
Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge, First Division,	2	.....	.....
Lieutenant Thomas W. Mather, Chief Engineer, Engineer Division,	3	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell, First Division,	1	.....
Ensign Stephen D. Baker, First Division,	1	.....
Ensign Frederick L. Averill, First Division,	1	.....

There being no further business for the day, the Board, at 9 o'clock P. M., adjourned to meet again to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 25, 1896.

The Board met, pursuant to the foregoing order and adjournment of yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Present — All the members.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of officers, as follows:

	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
THIRD REGIMENT.					
Major Daniel Keleher,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain Cornelius Bransfield, Company B,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain John A. Hagberg, Company C,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain William H. Hamilton, Company F, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Edward T. Drea, Company A, . . . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg, Company C, . . . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Frank T. Preston, Company F, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant John Murphy, Company B,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Young, Company F, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Michael F. O'Connell, Company B, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant William H. Ryley, Company D, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon, Company I,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Frank L. Tuttle, Company C, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					
First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler, Second Section,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant William F. M. Rogers, Third Section,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.					
First Lieutenant Joseph S. Boss, Third Section,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Board, having finished the duties required of it, at 6.30 o'clock P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGE HAVEN,

Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

JOHN MILTON THOMPSON,

Captain 24th U. S. Infantry, Inspector Military Forces of Conn.

PHILO NORTON MCGIFFIN,

Commander I. C. N. (Retired).

[12.]

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JAMES S. PETTIT, FIRST INFANTRY, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN RELATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, IN 1896.

Authority: Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, official records. Officers of the Governor's and Brigade Staffs.

1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.

National Guard of Connecticut.

2. STRENGTH — (a) *Authorized.* (b) *Organized.* (c) *Per cent. attending Camp.* (d) *Liable to Military Duty (latest estimate).*

(a) 4,108. (b) 2,748. (c) 94.5. (d) 95,000.

3. NUMBER — *Organization and Stations of Brigades, Battalions, and Separate Companies.*

One Brigade, 4 regiments: First Regiment, 2 battalions, 10 companies; company strength, 68. Hartford and Tolland Counties.

Second Regiment: 2 battalions, 10 companies; company strength,

68. New Haven and Middlesex Counties.

Third Regiment: 2 battalions, 8 companies; company strength,

68. New London and Windham Counties.

Fourth Regiment: 2 battalions, 8 companies; company strength,

68. Fairfield and Litchfield Counties.

One Signal Corps: 5 officers, 36 men.

Light Battery A, 87. Machine-Gun Battery, 41.

First Separate Company, 68.

Last three in New Haven County.

4. GENERAL OFFICERS — *Number and Manner of Appointment.*

Adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, judge-advocate-general; all ap-

pointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, except adjutant-general. Brigadier-general commanding, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

5. BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL, AND BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF —
Number and Manner of Appointment.

Brigade staff, 10 ; appointed by the Governor on nomination of brigadier-general. Regimental field officers, 4, appointed by the Governor on nomination of field and line officers. Regimental staff, 7, appointed by the Governor on nomination of colonel. Battalion staff, 1, appointed by Governor on nomination of major. Brigade : lieutenant-colonels, 2 ; majors, 6 ; captains, 2. Regiments, each, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 inspector small arms practice, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 drum-major, 2 battalion adjutants, 2 battalion sergeant-majors, 2 color sergeants, 1 orderly.

6. COMPANY OFFICERS — *How selected or appointed. Examination of.*

One captain, 2 lieutenants — nominated by the company and appointed by the Governor ; 6 sergeants, 8 corporals — nominated by the captain and appointed by the colonel. "An examining board of two or more competent persons appointed by the Commander-in-Chief shall convene at such times and places as he shall direct, to inquire into the military, moral, and general capacity, qualifications, and efficiency of any officer who has been commissioned, or may hereafter be nominated for commission in the brigade, and shall have such powers of a court martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose. The Commander-in-Chief shall give at least two weeks' notice to all such officers to appear thereat. Said board shall, in twenty days after each examination, make a detailed report of its result to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall thereupon revoke the appointments of all officers failing to appear, and pass an examination satisfactory to said board ; provided, that he may allow an opportunity for examination, at the next session of said board, to any officer who shall give him a satisfactory excuse for not appearing before it when first ordered ; and that no officer who has passed one satisfactory examination shall be re-examined previous to promotion." — (*New Militia Law.*)



E. H. Weston photo.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF REVIEWING BRIGADE, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS — *Adjutant-General, duties of. Medical Department, duties of. Other Staff Corps, duties of.*

(Extract from the militia laws of the State.)

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of the adjutant-general, with rank of brigadier-general, who is chief of staff. A quartermaster-general, a surgeon-general, and a judge-advocate-general, all with the rank of brigadier-general, and four aides-de-camp, each with the rank of colonel. The Commander-in-Chief may, in his discretion, appoint on his staff as inspector any officer of the army of the United States, detached for duty in connection with the guard at the request of the Governor.

The adjutant-general, with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, appoints the assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, and the quartermaster-general, with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, appoints one assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel.

The adjutant-general shall issue all orders of the Commander-in-Chief to the militia, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of his office. The record of the brigade, and of each organization therein, shall be kept by its proper officers in such form as he shall prescribe; he shall also furnish, at the expense of the State, all proper blank books, blanks, and forms, and such military instruction books as the Commander-in-Chief shall approve, and may order from each organization such returns and muster-rolls as he may deem expedient. He shall annually report to the Commander-in-Chief the condition of the National Guard, with a roster of all the commissioned officers, and such other matters relating to the militia as he may deem expedient; and on or before the first Monday in January, annually, he shall make a return of the militia of the State, their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to the President of the United States.

The quartermaster-general shall take care of all public property belonging to his department, and biennially report to the general assembly on the first week of each regular session, a complete inventory of such, and the places where it is deposited, with a detailed account of all articles consumed or issued, and money expended in his department not previously reported.

The surgeon-general, by and with the advice of the Commander-in-Chief, shall have general supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the medical department of the militia, and prescribe in

general orders the physical and mental disabilities exempting from military duty. A board to consist of the surgeon-general, medical director, and senior regimental surgeon of the brigade, shall examine and report to the Commander-in-Chief upon the professional qualifications of persons nominated for regimental surgeons, assistant surgeons, and hospital stewards.

The commissary-general shall furnish subsistence for the troops at the encampments authorized by this chapter and whenever called out to suppress riot, or insurrection; and shall report the state of his department to the General Assembly during the first week of each regular session.

The paymaster-general shall pay the troops, and settle his accounts with the comptroller quarterly.

The assistant adjutant-general may perform all the duties of the adjutant-general, in case of the absence, inability, or express direction of the same.

The assistant quartermaster-general may, under the direction of the quartermaster-general, take charge of the property in his department, and perform such other duties therein as may be directed.—(*New Militia Law.*)

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.*

Regimental. U. S. Army uniform; litters and hospital knapsacks; 2 2-horse ambulances, U. S. pattern; horses hired; drilled daily by Brigade Surgeon; very efficient; very little sickness in camp.

9. SIGNAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, Efficiency.*

The corps is commanded by the brigade signal officer with the rank of major. He is nominated by the brigade commander. The corps consists of four sections. Each section has one first lieutenant and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe.

At present there are 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 6 privates to each section. Total, 4 first lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 24 privates.

The corps is mounted on military safety bicycles. The commissioned officers have both horses and bicycles. The dress uniform has been abolished and the undress uniform of the U. S. Army

adopted with riding boots and trousers. For the men U. S. Army patterns with the addition of a pocket in each breast of the coat for pencils and pads. Trimmings and facings, orange. Leather leggings.

Officers wear cavalry sabre and 38-cal. double action Colt revolver. Men are armed, 45-cal. single action Colt revolver and have web belts.

Equipment: 8 standard army heliographs, 20 standard flag kits, 1 set field telephone instruments, with 600-yards insulated copper wire with reel, 4 field glasses, 4 military compasses, 4 topographical maps of Connecticut, 33 sections, 4 field map cases, 41 haversacks, 41 each meat cans, tin cups, canteens, 41 woolen blankets, 24 shelter tents, 41 Columbia bicycles, 41 bicycle luggage cases, 41 Gallup's hand book of military signaling, 32 flag cases, holding 1 four-foot flag with staff.

Average age of members is 24 2 years. 76 per cent. have been educated at colleges or high schools. 12.5 per cent. are professional engineers, the rest are scientific and professional men and clerks. I append hereto copy of a report by Major Giddings, B. S. O. It is an interesting record of times and distances of detachments mounted on bicycles, carry full field outfits.

10. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

Captain J. Milton Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD — *Organization and duties.*
None.

12. ENCAMPMENT — REGIMENT, BRIGADE, OR DIVISIONAL — *Period of Duration. Ground owned by State. If so, Location. Regular Troops encamped with State Troops.*

Brigade. Six days. Yes; Niantic. No.

13. MOBILIZATION — (a) *Points of Concentration for Service in State.* (b) *Points of Concentration for Service out of State.* (c) *Time required for Concentration for Service in and out of State.* (d) *Plans for Emergency.* (e) *Per cent. that would turn out for sixty days.*

(a) Hartford, New Haven, New London, Bridgeport; largest number of troops being in the vicinity of these towns. (b) 2,748 men were concentrated at Niantic in 4 hours. (c) Eight to twelve hours. (d) No special plans. (e) 75 to 80 per cent.

The following table furnished me by Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, gives time occupied by each organization in disembarking from train, marching to camp, and reporting for duty :

	Due at Niantic.	Arrived.	Began March to Camp.	Reported for Duty.	Time Consumed.
First Regiment,	9.16	9.22	9.30	9.54	32 m.
Second Regiment,	8.35	8.55	9.05	9.22	27 m.
Third Regiment,	9.30	9.44	9.50	10.05	21 m.
Fourth Regiment,	8.45	9.11	9.21	9.38	27 m.
Battery A,	8.05	8.33	8.46	8.59	26 m.

14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

No fixed State appropriation. Funds for payment and expenditures are obtained by the quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general, on requisition approved by the adjutant-general. Estimates submitted to adjutant-general; approved by him (Sec. 32, Militia Law). Disbursements made by the adjutant-general require the approval of the Governor.

15. NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

This year's allotment not known.

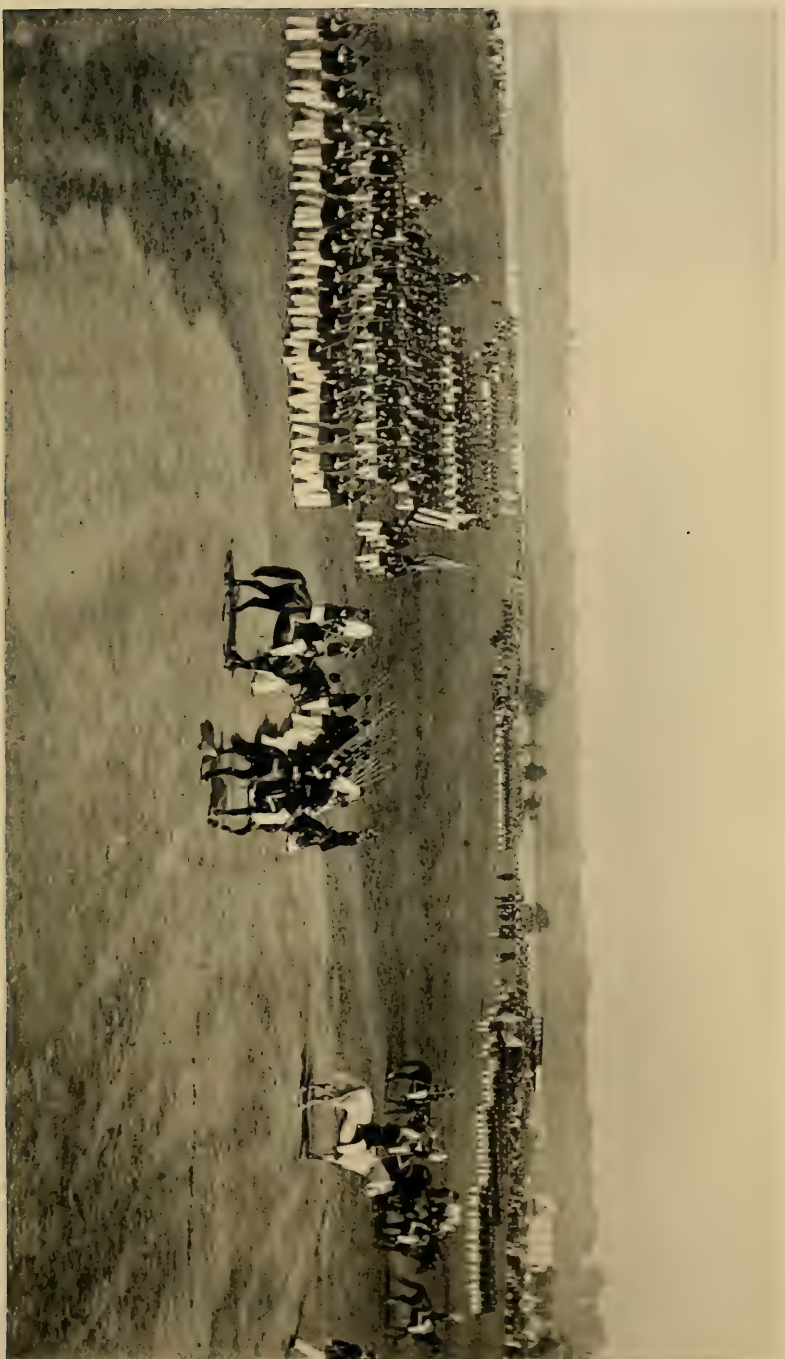
16. ARMAMENT — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — *Character and Condition of.*

Artillery: 4 3-inch rifles, old; 4 Gatling guns, caliber .45. Infantry; 3 regiments, Peabody rifles, caliber .45; 1 regiment, Springfield rifles, caliber .45. Each company has 7 Springfield rifles for target practice.

The Peabody rifles are old and useless and more dangerous to friend than to foe. It is certainly lamentable that the morale of this fine body of men has to contend against the dispiriting influence of an armament known to be worthless. This brigade should be supplied with Springfield rifles at once.

17. EQUIPMENT — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — *Character and Condition of.*

Infantry: Dark blue woven belts, U. S. model, new; one company has the Merriam pack, other equipments bought from private firms. Artillery: Old war material; horses hired for camp.



E. E. Davis, photo.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING — *Character and Condition of.*

United States patterns; in fair condition; a few uniforms in hands of quartermaster-general of the state; many men not furnished with forage caps and hat insignia; all have brown canvas leggings.

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

A few owned, others hired.

20. AMMUNITION — (a) *Character and amount of, actually in hands of Troops.* (b) *Amount that could be Supplied on Arrival at Point of Concentration.*

(a) Twenty rounds per man, cal. .45. (b) would depend upon circumstances. The largest ammunition manufactories in the United States are located at Bridgeport and New Haven.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE — (a) *Tentage, etc.* (b) *Mess Outfits.*

(a) U. S. patterns; ample and in good condition. (b) Subsistence furnished by contractors. State owns 14 "Buzzacott" outfits, but is not prepared to subsist troops in the field on short notice.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY — *Nature of. Are Regulations in regard to, strictly enforced?*

No property returns rendered. Property is inspected once a year. Company commanders are bonded. Yes.

23. SUBSISTENCE — RATIONS — *Component Parts of. How Furnished. How Prepared?*

The state paid \$5.50 per man for subsistence during the encampment. The food was good as a rule; there were few complaints.

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

WHEN ON DUTY.	FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS.	
	Yearly.	Daily.
Brigadier-General,	\$5,500	\$15 07
Colonel,	3,500	9 59
Lieutenant-Colonel,	3,000	8 22
Major,	2,500	6 85
Captain, mounted,	2,000	5 48
Captain,	1,800	4 93
Regimental Quartermaster,	1,800	4 93
First Lieutenant, mounted,	1,600	4 38
First Lieutenant,	1,500	4 11
Second Lieutenant, mounted,	1,500	4 11
Second Lieutenant,	1,400	3 83
Chaplain,	2,000	5 48

WHEN ON DUTY.	For First Five Years. Daily.
Regimental, N. C. S.,	\$2.50
First Sergeant and Quartermaster-Sergeant,	2.50
Bandsman,	2.50
Sergeants,	2.00
Corporals,	1.75
All other enlisted men,	1.50

NOTE.—\$5 per day shall be paid for each horse furnished and used by an officer; machine-gun horses, \$3, and \$2 for each horse used by artillery, orderlies, etc.

25. STORES—(a) *Purchase of.* (b) *Amount required in addition to those now on hand, to enable the Command to take the Field for Sixty Days.* (c) *Medical Supplies.*

(a) Purchased by the quartermaster-general of the state. (b) Troops need full mess outfit, haversacks, and blouse, trousers, and extra pair of shoes for each man to be prepared for sixty days' field service. (c) Purchased by medical director.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES—(a) *Number and Nature of.* (b) *Proficiency in.* (c) *Field Exercises.*

(a) Company, battalion, and regimental drills daily for five days. Light battery, machine-gun, and mortar battery drills daily. Regi-

mental parades and guard mounts daily. Three brigade formations during the week. The last being a brigade review for His Excellency the Governor, and the commander of the U. S. Army.

(b) The brigade formations were well done. The review was especially commendable. Lines and distances were well kept, and the entire movement was conducted with an order and precision which would have been creditable to troops under constant instructions.

The regimental drills were good. The colonels and field officers generally seemed to be familiar with their duties. All four regiments drilled at the same hour and some time was lost in manœuvring for space in which to execute some movements.

The battalion drills in close order movements were in the main excellent, and indicated that the company officers and men were interested in their work.

The only mistakes observed were in the little details, which can be perfected only by the exercise of untiring energy and patience and the expenditure of more time than can be obtained.

The company and battalion drills in extended order have not yet reached a very high grade of excellence. The drill ground is not large enough to accommodate 36 companies at the same hour.

I doubt if any of our National Guard organizations reach a high degree of perfection in the extended order drills. It is too complicated to be acquired in the time they can give to it. Many of the companies had mastered the details of the drill, but the company commanders have not grasped the spirit of it. For example, in one company men were permitted to fire individually, while advancing and retiring without halting. In another battalion the two reserve companies were thrown into the firing line and others withdrawn and reformed in close order while the firing was going on.

It is not altogether the fault of officers and men, for they are studious, energetic, and deeply interested. Regimental parades and guard mountings call for high praise and little or no criticism.

Taking into consideration the horses and material, the drills of Battery "A" were excellent, the officers and men were well instructed. The machine-gun sections were handled with dash and spirit; the fourth section assembled gun and carriage and began firing in fourteen seconds.

(c) No field exercises. Past experience has convinced them that it is unwise to consume one entire day out of five in field exercises.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

The personnel of the brigade is excellent. I saw the officers of the brigade assembled twice, and during my four years of duty in Connecticut I have had the honor of personal acquaintance with many of them.

The State of Connecticut is very fortunate in having the services of a body of officers of high character, marked ability, and great devotion to her service.

The discipline of the camp was excellent. There were remarkably few infractions of discipline, and the offenders were promptly arrested and punished.

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

No prescribed course of theoretical instruction. Each company has at least one drill per week from November to May and such schools as the colonel and captain may order.

29. GUARD DUTY — *How Performed. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers well Instructed. Sentinels well Instructed. Any Outpost Duty.*

The guard was mounted regimentally and posted as a brigade guard. This gave rise to a complicated system of inspection and instruction which confused the sentinels on questions of rank and command, otherwise they were well informed. There were no indications of trifling or carelessness, and every man I examined endeavored to do his best. It was impossible to give each man a tour of guard during camp. The regimental commanders adopted the wise plan of detailing for guard, first those who had never done a tour in camp; second, those most in need of instruction. A provost-guard was kept in the village to arrest all men in uniforms without passes.

The brigade and regimental instructors were untiring in their work and were with the guard many hours each day and night. No outpost duty.

30. TARGET PRACTICE — CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY — RANGE AND GALLERY — *Any held at Stations of Troops. Any held in Camp. Under what system of Instruction and Quantity of.*

Yes; in the spring and the autumn. Yearly competition on state range at Niantic. None held in camp. Practice galleries in most of

the armories. System same as United States service. 200 and 500-yard ranges.

31. TRANSPORTATION — *Wagon, Railroad, River.*

Railroad; camp is about ten minutes march from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. depot.

32. MILITARY CODE — *Date of, etc. Do State Laws provide for State Troops being called into Service of the United States?*

1895. Just about to come out. Provides for troops entering service of the United States for a period not exceeding ninety days.

33. REGULATIONS.

Same as military code.

34. MAPS — *Scales and Characters.*

Yes; splendid. Contoured map of state published last year. Scale 1/62,500.

35. ARMORIES — *Location and Description.*

Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Waterbury, New London, South Manchester, Rockville, Willimantic, Putnam, Danielson, Norwich, Pawcatuck, Guilford, Branford, Meriden, Wallingford, Winsted, Danbury, Stamford, and Middletown. Brick buildings owned by state, in good condition — built at a total cost of \$300,000; hired buildings, fair condition.

36. ARSENALS — *Location and Description.*

Hartford. Old brick structure originally used as barracks; built in 1825.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS WITHIN STATE.

Two companies Governor's Horse Guards. Two companies Foot Guards. Putnam Phalanx.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

I strongly recommend:

1. That this brigade be furnished new Springfield rifles at the earliest opportunity.

2. That it be supplied with individual mess outfits, haversacks, canteens, and tin cups, and at *all* drills each man be required to have on a good strong pair of *black* leather shoes.

3. A trial of the regimental system of encampment, with four regiments drilling at the same time, it is impossible for inspectors and instructors to give any one the constant attention necessary to perfection in details.

4. After the guard is posted as a brigade guard, it should receive orders only from the persons mentioned in "General Orders for Sentinels." The regular army officer on duty with the troops and one brigade inspector may be authorized to instruct and inspect the guard, but others should not be allowed to interfere with it in any manner.

39. REMARKS.

The Connecticut brigade is in excellent condition in every respect, and in the face of actual or impending war it would be fit for field duty in a very short time.

Its fine showing is due to the energy, ability, and good judgment of the brigade commander and the hearty co-operation of the staff and regimental officers in carrying out his orders and wishes. The camp was one of work and instruction, and the program was faithfully executed. Unity of purpose, harmony, and good feeling prevailed throughout the command.

The Adjutant-General of the State is an experienced soldier with many years' service. He is deeply interested in the welfare and efficiency of the troops, and is entitled to share the credit for their fine appearance and good work.

The quartermaster's department deserves credit for skillfully arranging the transportation of the troops to and from camp and providing for their comfort during their stay. His Excellency the Governor and Staff were in camp throughout its duration.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. PETTIT,

Captain First Infantry.

[13.]

Joint Report of Brigadier-General George Austin Bowen, Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director, and Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon First Regiment, C. N. G., as delegates to the "Association of Military Surgeons," Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 20, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

We have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders No. 46, detailing us to attend the sixth annual session of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, we left Connecticut on the 11th inst., arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., the same evening. The meetings of the association commenced the next morning, and continued for three days, all of which we attended.

The State of Pennsylvania through its Governor and Adjutant-General, the city through its officials, the various military and medical associations through their presidents, bade the visiting members welcome, at a public meeting, extending the courtesies of the state, the city, and very many of its associations.

The programme of the meetings contained thirty papers upon the newest ideas and topics connected with military sanitation and hygiene, first aids to and transportation of the wounded, and operative surgery, the writers being drawn from the surgical departments of the U. S. Army and Navy, and the national guards of many states, and were followed by questions and discussions.

While all the subjects presented were of great value and interest we desire to make especial mention of the lessons and ideas derived from the papers on the late war between Japan and China, comments on the French Field Service, Report to the British Army Medical Department, Sanitary Organization of the Army of Denmark, etc., thus enabling American surgeons to keep our departments up to the best accepted ideas of modern military surgery.

In addition to the papers and discussions an opportunity was given to witness many clinical illustrations and four large operations

in the hospitals of the city, and to examine the various displays shown by makers of surgical instruments, dressings, apparatus, etc., etc. Add to this the opportunity for the exchange of personal observations with the large number of surgeons present, which made the entire meeting one of much value to each member of the detail, and it is our desire and hope to transmit the experience thus obtained to the medical and surgical department of the Connecticut National Guard.

Respectfully,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,

Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.

LEONARD B. ALMY,

Lieut.-Col. and Medical Director, C. N. G.

THOMAS F. ROCKWELL,

Major and Surgeon, First Regiment, C. N. G.

[14.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTION OF STATE PROPERTY.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 14, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL: —

In compliance with Special Orders No. 15, A.-G. O., dated January 30, 1896, a Board of Inspection convened at the State Arsenal, Hartford, Connecticut, on Thursday, February 13, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Present — Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion, and Captain George B. Newton, Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

The third member of the board, First-Lieutenant John F. Moran, Company B, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, was detained at home by illness and was unable to be present.

We have the honor to report that after a thorough inspection we found the following articles to be unserviceable and practically worthless to the State :

- 6 overcoats.
- 247 uniform coats.
- 586 pairs trousers.
- 355 blouses.
- 309 forage caps.
- 243 helmets.
- 12 sets First Sergeant's chevrons.
- 8½ sets Quartermaster-Sergeant's chevrons, company.
- 53 sets Sergeant's chevrons.
- 104 sets Corporal's “
- 2 sets Quartermaster-Sergeant's chevrons, regimental.
- 2 sets Commissary-Sergeant's “
- 16 signal service devices.
- 1 arm brassard.
- 6 blankets (assorted).

- 4 bugles.
- 6 " cords.
- 5 drums.
- 14 " sticks.
- 2 " covers.
- 5 post flags.
- 2 storm flags.
- 1 national color.
- 2 State colors.
- 2 guidons (artillery).
- 1 artillery plume.
- 19 knapsacks.
- 36 waist belts.
- 62 " " plates
- 65 bayonet scabbards.
- 17 cartridge boxes.
- 20 band music pouches.
- 20 " shoulder belts.
- 20 " waist belt plates.
- 9 holsters.
- 1 artillery whip.
- 2 halters.
- 4 bridles.
- 2 leg guards.
- 1 gunner's haversack.
- 6 thumbstalls.
- 2 tow hooks.
- 2 lanyards.
- 1 priming wire.
- 12 vent punches.
- 1 Peabody rifle.
- 6 " " bayonets.
- 2 Springfield rifle bayonets.
- 3 6-pounder bronze cannon, cal. 3.80.
- 3 " caissons.
- 4 wall tents.
- 2 improved common tents.
- 1 bicycle.

We also found the following articles to be not entirely unserviceable, but obsolete and of no use to the state :

39 campaign hats.

4 sets surgical instruments with cases.

1 buggy.

1 business wagon.

We would recommend that all of the above-mentioned property be disposed of as may be for the best interest of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SCHULZE,

Major Second Battalion, First Regiment, C. N. G.

GEORGE B. NEWTON,

Captain Company F, First Regiment, C. N. G.

[15.]

REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

**Report of Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., Commanding First Company
Governor's Foot Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY,
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of this command, covering the period from November 30, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

1. Strength, September 30, 1896: Commissioned officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 16; privates, 107; total, 129.

2. Spring Field-day, May 6th. Present, 6 commissioned officers, 101 enlisted men. This parade, by permission granted by Special Orders No. 53, A.-G. O., c. s., occurred at New London, Conn., on the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of that city. The command, with Colt's Band, and accompanied by the Veteran Corps, left Hartford on special train at 7 o'clock A.M. At Middletown we received His Excellency, Governor O. Vincent Coffin, at his residence, and escorted him to the station, and on arrival at New London, with the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, escorted him to his headquarters there. After dinner at the Crocker House we escorted him to his place in line, and as his escort participated in the parade in honor of the occasion. We accompanied the Governor on his return to Middletown, and arrived at Hartford about 10 o'clock P.M. The command did itself credit in the parade by its fine marching and soldierly appearance.

3. Decoration Day parade, May 30th. Present, 6 commissioned officers, 95 enlisted men. Again we performed the honorable duty of acting as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

4. The command has adopted the system of awarding service

medals, giving to each man a medal for five years' continuous service, and a bar for each three years' additional service. The first presentation of these medals occurred last fall when Governor Coffin honored the command by making the presentations in person. The number now holding service medals with their term of service are classified as follows: 1 thirty-two years; 1 twenty-nine years; 1 twenty-three years; 2 twenty years; 2 seventeen years; 6 fourteen years; 11 eleven years; 11 eight years; 21 five years. Of the above four men have been discharged, leaving a total of 52 men now in the Company who have served five years and over.

5. The period covered by this report has been devoid of other unusual incident, but I am pleased to state that the men have faithfully performed the ordinary routine duty, including good attendance upon regular weekly drills, and that the command is now in good shape and condition for any duty which it may be called upon to perform.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E HENRY HYDE, JR.,

Major Commanding First Company Governor's Foot Guard.

Report of Major Benjamin E. Brown, Commanding Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

HEADQUARTERS

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this Company for the year ending September 30, 1896:

STRENGTH,—Commissioned Officers,	6
Non-Commissioned Officers,	16
Privates,	96
Total,	118

ADD

Recruits awaiting enlistment and uniformed at their own expense,	43
Total,	161

PARADES.—May 5, Spring Parade.

May 30, Special Parade.

June 2, Special Parade.

May 5. Spring parade. In New Haven and New London, in the latter city acting as escort to His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The company paraded one and twenty-eight officers and men, and as usual was highly complimented for its soldierly bearing and fine appearance.

May 30. Special parade, Memorial Day. One hundred and thirty officers and men responded for the pleasing duty to act as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, and to assist them in the dedication of a Memorial Chapel in Fair Haven.

June 2. Special parade. The Company turned out full ranks to attend divine service. A most beautiful, instructive, and patriotic sermon was delivered by our esteemed Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Twitchell.

General.—The drills of the season have been exceedingly well attended, and full of interest and instruction to the members.

The command is now well armed and equipped for duty whenever it may be required, and I feel confident will at all times render a good account of themselves.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN E. BROWN,

Major Commanding Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

**Report of Major Francis M. Warren, Commanding First Company
Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY,
GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL :

With pleasure I comply with your wish that a report of this command be forwarded you covering the time intervening between Nov. 30, 1895, and Sept. 30, 1896.

There have been 37 drills with an average attendance of 76.4 per cent. of "non-coms." and privates, and 90 per cent. of commissioned officers.

December 16th we attended a military ball given by the Second Company, Horse, at New Haven, and were royally entertained.

January 13th we gave a musical and elocutionary entertainment at Unity Hall, which seemed highly edifying to the many friends who attended.

January 20th occurred our annual meeting for the election of civic officers.

A series of sociables covering the winter months was given by the command. These sociables were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

May 20th was the date of our Spring Field-day ; we assembled at an early hour and proceeded to Charter Oak Park, where, inside the enclosure formed by the track, we drilled in squad, troop, and battalion formation, and also tried skirmish drill with very good results. Late in the afternoon we formed and cantered back to our armory, where the troop was dismissed to reassemble later and partake of a collation provided by our lady friends.

June 7th was our annual Memorial Day, which was spent in decorating the graves of our departed comrades, of which there are many. In the evening we formed at the armory and marched to St. Thomas Church, where we listened to an appropriate sermon by our Chaplain, George Russell Warner.

June 22d was the date of our annual competitive prize drill in sabre exercise. The prize is a solid gold badge furnished by the

troop. The winner this year was Corporal C. M. D. Broadwell, formerly of the U. S. Regular Cavalry service. Private Fred A. Hill was a very close second. The judges were the officers of the First Section Machine-Gun Battery.

September 7th silver buttons were presented to Sergeant-Major Fred R. Cunliffe, Sergeants Joseph A. Prisk, and Frank A. Thomas, and Private Loren A. Barnes for perfect attendance for one year, July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896.

The present strength of my command is as follows: 5 commissioned officers and 67 non-commissioned officers and privates, which means that our ranks are replete, for we, unlike our sister organization of New Haven, are limited to the number of 72.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. WARREN,

Major Commanding First Company Governor's Horse Guard.

Report of Major D. A. Blakeslee, Commanding Second Company Governor's Horse Guard.

HEADQUARTERS

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD.

NEW HAVEN, September 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the operations of this command for the year ending September 30, 1896.

Number of commissioned officers, 8; enlisted men, 82; total, 90.

We had one field day during the ten months. Spring Field day was held at Derby, May 21st. We were right royally entertained by the citizens of Derby, and passed a very pleasant day and one of considerable profit to the command. There were 8 commissioned officers present, and 60 enlisted men.

We have had twenty-five drills at the armory, and ten regular monthly business meetings.

We are fairly well equipped and well uniformed, with the excep-

tion of overcoats. The overcoats we have, have been in use nearly thirty years, and were furnished by the men. We feel as if it were time the State furnished us with overcoats, and trust before another year rolls around, we shall be supplied.

There have been no deaths among the members during the year.

I think the command is in fully as good condition as it was a year ago.

Your obedient servant,

D. A. BLAKESLEE,

Major Commanding Second Company Governor's Horse Guard.

[16.]

REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, IN RELATION TO PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, Sept. 30, 1896.

Brigadier-General CHARLES P. GRAHAM,*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :—

I have the honor to submit my second annual report of pension and bounty claims, connected with this office, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Original claim, soldier,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Original claim, widow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Original claim, mother,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Original claim, father,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Original claim, minor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Increase claim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Accrued,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Restoration,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Renewal and increase,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Bounty, back pay, etc ,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Reimbursement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183

There have been seventy-two claims granted, with a total amount of first payment of \$6,782.04.

The following will show the number and cash amount of the vouchers executed in this office during the last fiscal year :

December	4,	1895,	332	vouchers,	cash amount,	\$11,817.89
March	4,	1896,	324	"	"	11,269.62
June	4,	1896,	326	"	"	11,361.29
September	4,	1896,	321	"	"	10,643.48
						<u>\$45,092.28</u>

Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June, 1871, \$879,858.79

The usual routine of executing vouchers for pensioners on the 4th days of March, June, September, and December is performed by this office. When it is stated that over three hundred (300) of the afore-

mentioned documents are taken care of every quarter in this manner free of charge, as well as the work of procuring pensions, etc., it indicates that the State is disposed to be as liberal as possible with the veterans of our late war.

In April, by your directions, I went to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the pension office or bureau in that city, my object being to ascertain the status of fifty (50) claims, of which some had been pending since 1891. I remained in Washington five days, and, by the courtesy of Mr. Dominic Murphy, 1st Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau, was enabled to investigate the papers pertaining to every claim, with the result that since that time nearly all of the same have been adjudicated. It is proper for me to state in this direction, that in my opinion very few of those who apply for a pension realize the magnitude of the business done in the bureau at Washington, or how essential it is that every requirement which emanates from said bureau should be complied with as soon as possible. I found in several instances that all that retarded the adjudication of claims was an affidavit of two credible witnesses, or the answer to what was an apparently trivial question in the mind of the applicant, but which answer had an all-important bearing upon the merits of the claim. The call for new evidence, etc., I am aware has become stereotyped, and the veteran who marched bravely up to the cannon's mouth in the late war has become disheartened and disgusted with what he considers red tape and ingratitude on the part of the government which he served so faithfully and well. Let him consider, however, that the pension bureau is a vast machine of colossal proportions, which employs about two thousand people to transact its business, and disburses annually about 138,214,000 dollars. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1895, were 970,524. On July 1, 1895, there were in the pending files, undisposed of, and in different stages of preparation and advancement, claims for pension or for increase to the number of 552,210, represented by 459,475 claimants, of whom 248,710 were upon the pension rolls, and 210,765 were original claimants, or dependents not upon the rolls. I might go further into details, but the foregoing is sufficient evidence that the amount of business transacted within the walls of the pension bureau is simply enormous; that in order to do business of such a magnitude, as already stated, it requires some kind of a system, or, rather, a perfect one, in conducting the same.

I quote from the Commissioner of Pensions' report a few of the

reasons why claims are delayed: "All the pending cases that have been in the Bureau any length of time have been examined, often repeatedly, as new evidence would come in, and are found still lacking in essential evidence to establish the claims. The delay in disposing of them is caused by the neglect or inability of the claimants or their attorneys to furnish such evidence, though notified of what is lacking. Instead of doing so, claimants and attorneys continually waste the time of examiners by repeated calls for the status of claims, after full information, and without responding to calls or doing anything to change the status, and by procuring members of Congress and other officials to make similar calls. I referred to this abuse in my last report, and to the resulting waste of time of examiners, who, to answer fully and intelligently a call for status, must often examine a case with all the care which would be needed to adjudicate the claim if the necessary evidence had been supplied. The number of Congressional calls alone during the year was upward of 80,000."

It must be apparent from the above that a neglect on the part of the claimant to answer the requirement called for results in the pigeonholing of his claim for an indefinite period, with the simple endorsement on the jacket which contains the papers pertaining to his claim, "that (such a date) certain evidence was called for," etc.

It therefore "goes without saying," that it is the imperative duty of the veteran who applies for a pension to be persistent, disagreeably so, in following up his claim with a prompt compliance with all that is asked for by the pension department, no matter how foolish or nonsensical the same may appear to him.

I believe that there is a disposition on the part of the officials in the pension bureau to expedite matters as fast as possible. That mistakes and delays do occur is not surprising; that the business is not down to a perfect system is also quite evident, but a steady improvement is being made in this direction. Claims with proper evidence, etc., can be adjudicated in one-half the time that was required formerly.

There is a growing sentiment in this country that in the near future Congress should enact a law whereby every soldier who went to the front in the dark days of the rebellion will receive from a grateful government a sum sufficient to cheer his declining years, or at least remove him from pecuniary want and distress.

The benefit derived by a representative of your office in the few days spent in the pension bureau cannot be overestimated. He is put in touch with the workings of the department, and returns with

an increase of knowledge which enables him to do better service in his official capacity.

The act concerning Soldiers and Sailors, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened at January session, 1895, has led to quite a number of complications. The same is again quoted :

"SECTION 1. Any person who enlisted or re-enlisted in the army or navy of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged from service, and who thereby became entitled to any bounty voted by any town, and has not heretofore received the same, may recover from such town the amount of any such bounty in an action upon this statute. Any such person shall be entitled to judgment against a town upon proof from the records of the adjutant-general's office, by a certificate duly attested by the adjutant-general or his assistant, that he was duly enlisted and credited to such town, and that such a vote has been passed by the town; and where a town has been set off to another town since such enlistment, the claim shall be against the town now containing the territory within which such soldier or sailor resided at the time of his enlistment.

"SEC. 2. The statute of limitation shall not be pleaded by the defendant in any such action.

"SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

"SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to any person or persons who enlisted or re-enlisted outside of the State of Connecticut, who was not at the time of such enlistment or re-enlistment a resident of said state."

The above act simply makes it mandatory on the part of the selectmen to pay whatever bounty is due the soldier from the different towns.

This act was passed ostensibly to cover about a dozen cases in the town of Montville, Conn., where the selectmen had refused to pay bounty money which the soldiers who went from that town claimed was due them in accordance with the town vote.

Like an epidemic the news spread, and at the present date there are nearly two thousand claims pending. Unfortunately for the soldier, the first claim that was taken into the courts was that of a private by the name of Barnes, who enlisted from New Haven. Abundant proof and testimony were furnished from this office that his record was as he represented, "duly enlisted and credited to New Haven." But when the case came up for decision, it was discovered that said Barnes had been paid in full, and his receipt therefor was produced in court.

The statement was then made that receipts could be presented signed by every man that went from New Haven. When it is remembered that many of the volunteers in the late war had hardly attained their majority, and thirty years and more have elapsed since

their term of service expired, it is not surprising that the memory of many is treacherous. At the present date there is another test case pending in Hartford. A few of the towns have paid up all claims within the past year. Many of the claimants for bounty demand interest up to date, construing the law as being retroactive. The matter is still more complicated by an act approved by the legislature November 13, 1863, in which every town was prohibited from making any appropriation for volunteers.

In some instances it has been reported that it is extremely difficult to trace back the records of a town thirty years or more to ascertain the status of these claims. As a matter of fact, the number of veterans entitled to town bounty will not exceed ten per cent. It is also quite a question as to the interpretation of the act mentioned as relates to the widows and other dependants of the soldier's claim for said bounty.

It is therefore hoped that the incoming administration, in its wisdom, will repeal said act or amend the same, so as to make it more explicit upon points mentioned, and thereby save the towns and claimants what promises to be an endless legal struggle and complication.

In conclusion, General, allow me to add, that the interest you have manifested in the men "that wear the copper button," as well as the uniform courtesy which your office has ever extended to them, has been, I know, thoroughly appreciated.

Permit me also to express at this time my thanks for the very cordial relations that have existed between yourself and clerks in this office, and congratulate you upon your twenty-two years of faithful service from a private to your present exalted position in the military of this state. The splendid condition of the militia at the present time is the best testimony of your admirable fitness for the position you have dignified and so worthily filled. To the clerks in the office whom you placed under my supervision I desire to express my hearty thanks for the faithful performance of duties assigned them, as well as the hope that they may be retained in their several positions for many years to come.

With the highest personal regard, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[17.]

MILITARY ENROLLMENT, 1896.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . . .	9,615	2,692	9,441	6,923
Avon, . . .	162	21	156	141
Berlin, . . .	347	19	344	328
Bloomfield, . . .	153	20	151	133
Bristol, . . .	1,108	344	1,074	764
Burlington, . . .	150	32	140	118
Canton, . . .	357	64	333	293
East Granby, . . .	81	15	81	66
East Hartford, . . .	621	266	605	355
East Windsor, . . .	285	30	285	255
Enfield, . . .	985	172	981	813
Farmington, . . .	487	145	466	342
Glastonbury, . . .	408	84	370	324
Granby, . . .	250	31	250	219
Hartland, . . .	59	5	59	54
Manchester, . . .	1,071	194	1,045	877
Marlborough, . . .	30	3	30	27
New Britain, . . .	3,156	1,097	3,086	2,059
Newington, . . .	105	25	96	80
Plainville, . . .	307	98	298	209
Rocky Hill, . . .	138	28	131	110
Simsbury, . . .	216	24	216	192
Southington, . . .	839	299	804	540
South Windsor, . . .	260	32	258	228
Suffield, . . .	338	53	330	285
West Hartford, . . .	155	39	155	116
Wethersfield, . . .	213	101	200	112
Windsor, . . .	451	91	443	360
Windsor Locks, . . .	438	97	431	341
Total, . . .	22,785	6,121	22,259	16,664

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Tolland, . .	96	20	87	76
Andover, . .	60	11	59	49
Bolton, . . .	63	18	58	45
Coventry, . .	250	52	240	198
Columbia, . .	105	27	92	78
Ellington, . .	175	50	175	125
Hebron, . . .	94	10	94	84
Mansfield, . .	224	27	222	197
Somers, . . .	176	22	170	154
Stafford, . . .	475	62	473	413
Union,	57	6	54	51
Vernon, . . .	1,116	267	1,090	849
Willington, . .	103	12	97	91
Total,	2,994	584	2,911	2,410

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New Haven, . . .	14,472	1,735	14,243	12,737
Ansonia, . . .	1,834	538	1,736	1,296
Branford, . . .	558	170	538	388
Bethany, . . .	75	11	71	64
Beacon Falls, . . .	65	15	61	50
Cheshire, . . .	230	59	215	171
Derby, . . .	900	399	869	501
East Haven, . . .	96	19	91	77
Guilford, . . .	379	158	359	221
Hamden, . . .	432	45	432	387
Madison, . . .	139	21	128	118
Meriden, . . .	3,549	611	3,510	2,938
Middlebury, . . .	86	14	84	72
Milford, . . .	511	167	485	344
Naugatuck, . . .	1,480	229	1,472	1,251
North Branford, . . .	102	26	93	76
North Haven, . . .	260	43	251	217
Orange, . . .	772	245	761	527
Oxford, . . .	106	27	100	79
Prospect, . . .	56	12	48	44
Seymour, . . .	359	112	354	247
Southbury, . . .	173	35	168	138
Wallingford, . . .	1,467	470	1,444	997
Waterbury, . . .	4,801	1,366	4,626	3,435
Woodbridge, . . .	120	21	115	99
Wolcott, . . .	61	7	61	54
Total, . . .	33,083	6,555	32,315	26,528

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Middletown, . .	1,310	316	1,277	994
Chatham, . . .	263	48	263	215
Chester, . . .	167	15	167	152
Clinton, . . .	177	45	161	132
Cromwell, . . .	317	40	314	277
Durham, . . .	111	22	109	89
East Haddam, . .	358	56	348	302
Essex, . . .	332	95	308	237
Haddam, . . .	243	38	238	205
Killingworth, . .	89	19	82	70
Middlefield, . . .	97	11	96	86
Old Saybrook, . .	178	52	157	126
Portland, . . .	315	94	313	221
Saybrook, . . .	232	46	212	186
Westbrook, . . .	96	15	91	81
Total, . . .	4,285	912	4,136	3,373

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New London, .	2,560	1,289	2,081	1,271
Bozrah, . .	130	29	126	101
Colchester, . .	256	38	252	218
East Lyme, . .	184	23	184	161
Franklin, . .	86	18	84	68
Griswold, . .	531	133	481	398
Groton, . .	670	268	606	402
Lebanon, . .	210	49	198	161
Ledyard, . .	194	43	183	151
Lisbon, . .	52	10	47	42
Lyme, . .	109	12	107	97
Montville, . .	353	40	349	313
Norwich, . .	3,157	1,032	3,059	2,125
North Stonington,	177	26	166	151
Old Lyme, . .	125	23	125	102
Preston, . .	477	112	458	365
Salem, . .	67	15	59	52
Stonington, . .	1,023	412	994	611
Sprague, . .	152	53	149	99
Voluntown, . .	113	31	101	82
Waterford, . .	290	47	290	243
Total, . .	10,916	3,703	10,099	7,213

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exemptions.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Windham, . .	1,131	407	1,086	724
Ashford, . .	128	34	116	94
Brooklyn, . .	154	36	148	118
Canterbury, . .	110	14	107	96
Chaplin, . .	60	8	54	52
Eastford, . .	79	18	72	61
Hampton, . .	113	22	109	91
Killingly, . .	762	213	735	549
Plainfield, . .	423	51	411	372
Pomfret, . .	183	35	166	148
Putnam, . .	721	244	711	477
Sterling, . .	209	38	199	171
Scotland, . .	73	18	66	55
Thompson, . .	431	80	421	351
Woodstock, . .	281	56	266	225
Total, .	4,858	1,274	4,667	3,584

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Fairfield, . .	374	122	336	252
Bethel, . . .	609	236	584	373
Bridgeport, . .	9,058	1,684	8,938	7,374
Brookfield, . .	113	21	108	92
Danbury, . . .	2,397	1,068	2,352	1,329
Darien, . . .	291	100	276	191
Easton, . . .	106	16	98	90
Greenwich, . .	1,467	397	1,439	1,070
Huntington, . .	490	101	487	389
Monroe, . . .	103	20	94	83
New Canaan, . .	403	159	365	244
Newtown, . . .	340	64	326	276
New Fairfield, .	55	12	51	43
Norwalk, . . .	2,284	614	2,261	1,670
Redding, . . .	128	38	121	90
Ridgefield, . .	246	15	240	231
Stamford, . . .	2,484	1,022	2,438	1,462
Stratford, . . .	407	140	406	267
Sherman, . . .	62	5	62	57
Trumbull, . . .	188	25	185	163
Weston, . . .	108	15	100	93
Westport, . . .	513	232	481	281
Wilton, . . .	207	51	188	156
Total, . . .	22,433	6,157	21,936	16,276

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Litchfield, . .	467	119	455	348
Barkhamsted, .	124	24	120	100
Bethlehem, . .	50	9	43	41
Bridgewater, .	69	14	65	55
Canaan, . . .	110	15	110	95
Colebrook, . .	107	26	102	81
Cornwall, . . .	162	32	142	130
Goshen,	130	31	125	99
Harwinton, . .	109	8	109	101
Kent,	134	15	134	119
Morris,	59	5	59	54
New Hartford, .	348	96	322	252
New Milford, .	477	121	446	356
Norfolk, . . .	229	24	228	205
North Canaan, .	198	8	197	190
Plymouth, . . .	340	61	328	279
Roxbury, . . .	97	17	89	80
Salisbury, . . .	467	112	441	355
Sharon,	221	64	204	157
Torrington, . .	1,394	341	1,362	1,053
Thomaston, . .	441	143	425	298
Washington, . .	251	41	211	210
Warren,	50	6	46	44
Watertown, . .	308	96	287	212
Winchester, . .	1,080	346	1,056	734
Woodbury, . . .	213	25	207	188
Total,	7,635	1,799	7,313	5,836

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	22,785	6,121	22,259	16,664
Tolland, . .	2,994	584	2,911	2,410
New Haven, . .	33,083	6,555	32,315	26,528
Middlesex, . .	4,285	912	4,136	3,373
New London, . .	10,916	3,703	10,099	7,213
Windham, . .	4,858	1,274	4,667	3,584
Fairfield, . .	22,433	6,157	21,936	16,276
Litchfield, . .	7,635	1,799	7,313	5,836
Total, . .	108,989	27,105	105,636	81,884

[18.]

GENERAL ORDERS

AND

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, December 17, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 21. }

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

Hartford County—H. Walter Murlless, Hartford ; George Clary, New Britain ; Edward F. Parsons, Enfield ; James H. Osborne, Southington ; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury ; George F. Lewis, Canton ; Charles M. Wooster, Tariffville ; Charles Carrington, Farmington ; S. R. Burnap, Windsor Locks ; Julian N. Parker, Manchester ; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield ; E. H. Griswold, East Hartford.

New Haven County—Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven ; Thomas L. Axtelle, Waterbury ; N. Nickerson, Meriden ; George L. Beardsley, Derby ; E. B. Heady, Milford ; G. P. Reynolds, Guilford ; J. D. McCaughey Wallingford ; Walter H. Zink, Branford ; W. C. Williams, Cheshire ; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck ; E. T. Cornwall, Cheshire.

Middlesex County—Francis D. Edgerton, Middletown ; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook ; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam ; M. W. Plumsted, East Haddam ; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex ; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River ; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

New London County—Hiram B. Thomson, New London ; Julian La Pierre, Norwich ; George W. Harris, Old Lyme ; William Soule, Griswold ; George D. Stanton, Stonington ; Fred H. Dart, East Lyme.

Windham County—Wm. W. Adams, Plainfield ; John B. Kent, Putnam ; Theodore R. Parker, Windham ; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly ; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson ; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

Tolland County—Thomas F. Rockwell, Vernon ; C. B. Newton, Stafford ; Henry S. Dean, Coventry ; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

Fairfield County—George B. Cowell, Bridgeport ; Wm. C. Burke, Jr., Norwalk ; Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury ; Charles R. Hart, Bethel ; Charles

E. Rowell, Stamford ; Edwards M. Smith, Newtown ; William L. Griswold, Greenwich ; Loren T. Day, Westport ; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield ; Andrew B. Gorman, Wilton ; William F. French, Darien ; Ernest H. Smith, Redding ; C. B. Keeler, New Canaan.

Litchfield County—C. O. Belden, Litchfield ; William Bissell, Salisbury ; J. C. Barker, New Milford ; Edward H. Welch, Winchester ; Leander Y. Ketcham, Woodbury ; William L. Platt, Torrington ; Eugene C. French, Watertown ; Orlando Brown, Washington ; R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston ; Joseph A. Livingston, Cornwall.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax, by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a Certificate of Exemption, to be filed by them with the Selectmen of the Town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who are exempted by Post-Surgeons in any year since 1878, *and the disability classed as permanent*, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their Certificate of Exemption with the Selectmen *before the first day of February, 1896*, will be debarred from exemption for the year.

III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-General, and on the *1st of February, 1896*, will report to him on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for Certificates of Exemption and Report to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, December 19, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since August 6, 1895.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Theodore A. Stanley, Company I, December 3, 1895.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster, December 7, 1895.

First Lieutenant John W. Lowe, Paymaster, December 2, 1895.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, Company A, November 4, 1895.

Second Lieutenant George W. McGlaflin, Company D, November 11, 1895.

Second Lieutenant L. Herbert Starr, Company I, December 10, 1895.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant John H. Case, Company F, December 17, 1895.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Ira J. Brown, Third Section, October 11, 1895.

RETIRED.

On his own application, in accordance with Section 79, Militia Law :
Captain Wallace E. Beach, Company D, Second Regiment, October 28, 1895.

Captain Henry E. Burton, Company F, Third Regiment, November 8, 1895.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant T. Dunham Bailey, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company E, with rank from July 30, 1895, *vice* Sucher, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wood, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 30, 1895, *vice* Bailey, promoted.

First Sergeant Patrick F. Reynolds, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 30, 1895, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Andrew H. Embler, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from November 5, 1895, *vice* Beach, retired.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Edward T. Drea, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company A, with rank from November 11, 1895, *vice* Dillon, resigned.

First Lieutenant William H. Hamilton, of Danielson, appointed Captain Company F, with rank from November 15, 1895, *vice* Burton, retired.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Preston, of Danielson, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from November 15, 1895, *vice* Hamilton, promoted.

Trumpeter Clarence E. Young, of Danielson, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from November 15, 1895, *vice* Preston, promoted.

Sergeant William H. Ryley, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from November 25, 1895, *vice* McGlaflin, resigned.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Joseph S. Boss, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Commanding Third Section, with rank from October 31, 1895, *vice* Brown, resigned.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

II. On his own application, in accordance with Section 80, Militia Law:

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Evelyn L. Bissell, Surgeon-General, New Haven.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General, Middletown.

Major Frederick A. Spencer, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, Waterbury.

Major Edward S. Hayden, Brigade Quartermaster, Waterbury.

Major Walter M. Wellman, Brigade Commissary, New Haven.

Captain William H. Stratton, Aide-de-Camp, Hartford.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles B. Erichson, New Britain.

Major William Westphal, Hartford.

Major Thomas M. Smith, Hartford.

First Lieutenant William B. McCray, Paymaster, Hartford.

Captain George A. Cornell, Company H, Hartford.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank T. Lee, New Haven.

Captain Andrew Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, New Haven.

Captain John Gutt, Company B, New Haven.

Captain Michael Creed, Company C, New Haven.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Herbert R. Chappell, Company E, Willimantic.

First Lieutenant Frank P. Goff, Company I, New London.

First Lieutenant Samuel Prince, Company I, New London.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Frederick Cole, Company A, West Redding.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Major H. Lynde Harrison, Judge Advocate Second Regimental District, New Haven.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1895, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	91.23	A.	Dec. 2,	4	63	97.80
B.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	94.15	B.	Dec. 3,	4	65	91.21
C.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27	C.	Dec. 4,	4	61	91.69
D.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	89.56	D.	Dec. 4,	3	66	95.48
E.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	86.81	E.	Dec. 2,	4	67	93.66
F.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	57	84.55	F.	Dec. 5,	4	68	98.53
G.	Dec. 3, 11.30 A.M.	5	63	95.78	G.	Dec. 4,	4	68	97.06
H.	Dec. 3, 2.30 P.M.	4	62	92.96	H.	Dec. 7,	5	60	84.56
I.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	67	92.54	I.	Dec. 3,	3	65	95.82
K.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	91.05	K.	Dec. 2,	4	63	91.81
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 4, 11.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		Dec. 2,	2	5	97.50
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.54					Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.10				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	45	84.88	B.	Dec. 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	92.96
B.	Dec. 2, 8.00 P.M.	5	57	91.57	C.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	49	81.79
C.	Dec. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	58	92.01	D.	Dec. 4, 10.00 A.M.	4	59	76.35
D.	Dec. 2, 10.00 P.M.	5	47	83.78	E.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	83.13
E.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	56	89.34	F.	Dec. 9, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	79.39
F.	Dec. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	57	84.55	G.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	88.73
G.	Dec. 2, 7.00 A.M.	5	57	82.80	I.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	88.44
I.	Dec. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	47	83.87	K.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	94.12
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 1, 6.00 P.M.	3	5	100.00		Dec. 1, 10.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.09					Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.21				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 2, 1.00 P.M.	4	11	91.48	1st	Dec. 4, 6.00 P.M.	3	9	89.17
2d	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	10	96.25	2d	Dec. 2, 10.00 A.M.	5	10	98.00
3d	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	98.00	3d	Dec. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	70.67
4th	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	87.32	4th	Dec. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				93.26	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,				89.15

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 14,	3	61	61.79	1st	Dec. 8, 6.00 P.M.	5	37	79.99
2d	Dec. 8,	5	60	87.06	2d	Dec. 2,	4	39	92.37
					Figure of merit of Battery,				86.18

NAVAL MILITIA.

Division.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 3,	3	77	92.51

IV. The following-named members of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Courts-Martial:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A. Private Lawrence Penders, Private John J. Cronin.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company B. Private Thomas P. Foley.

V. In consequence of omissions in official reports of qualifications in rifle practice, G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., c. s., is amended to accord herewith.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

NAME.	200 yards.		500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1894.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Sergeant William A. Sparks,.....	20	21	41		Sharpshooter,	7 years.
Corporal Jeremiah J. Buckley,.....	16	15	31		1st cl. Marks'n.	0 years.
Corporal George A. Wiczorek,.....	18	17	35		1st cl. Marks'n.	0 years.
Private Coyle, Thomas J.....	15	0	15		Marksman.	0 years.
Private Clay, Albert H.....	19	0	19		Marksman.	0 years.
Private Dahill, John F.. ..	15	0	15		Marksman.	0 years.
Private Mahony, John B.....	21	0	21		Marksman.	0 years.
Private Marer, Joseph.. ..	15	21	36		1st cl. Marks'n.	0 years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, January 21, 1896.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. I. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since December 19, 1895.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Oscar Cossum, Company C, December 28, 1895.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Albert A. Beach, Third Section, January 8, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Rollin C. Wooster, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant Co. I, with rank from Dec. 11, 1895, *vice* Stanley, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Bernard J. Dillon, of New Haven, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant, from Dec. 16, 1895, *vice* Elliott, resigned.

Charles E. Turner, of Waterbury, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant, from Dec. 16, 1895, *vice* Lowe, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William E. James, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. F, with rank from Dec. 30, 1895, *vice* Chase, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1895, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	89.16	A.	Jan. 3,	5	68	97.80
B.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	58	89.43	B.	Jan. 1,	4	65	93.98
C.	Jan. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	98.53	C.	Jan. 4,	5	61	90.05
D.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	92.61	D.	Jan. 2,	4	68	92.65
E.	Jan. 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	64	86.03	E.	Jan. 3,	5	66	97.75
F.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	86.64	F.	Jan. 3,	3	68	99.27
G.	Jan. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	94.72	G.	Jan. 17,	5	68	95.59
H.	Jan. 11, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	85.20	H.	Jan. 6,	5	62	88.12
I.	Jan. 3, 10.00 A.M.	3	65	93.13	I.	Jan. 3,	4	65	97.36
K.	Jan. 1, 10.00 A.M.	3	66	89.04	K.	Jan. 3,	4	65	94.06
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Jan. 3, 10.00 A.M.	2	5	92.50		Jan. 3,	2	4	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.64					Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.69				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 1, 7.00 A.M.	3	45	83.77	B.	Jan. 4, 8.00 P.M.	4	65	91.97
B.	Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M.	5	54	90.22	C.	Jan. 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	53	76.81
C.	Jan. 1, 1.00 P.M.	5	57	89.64	D.	Jan. 4, 10.00 A.M.	4	58	86.41
D.	Jan. 1, 7.00 A.M.	3	44	88.90	E.	Jan. 4, 8.00 P.M.	5	58	82.53
E.	Jan. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	57	90.14	F.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	82.06
F.	Jan. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	52	89.31	G.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	88.73
G.	Jan. 1, 10.30 P.M.	4	54	81.43	I.	Jan. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	86.77
I.	Jan. 1, 7.00 A.M.	3	49	86.90	K.	Jan. 4, 8.00 P.M.	4	68	93.38
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Jan. 1, 1.30 P.M.	3	5	100.00		Jan. 8, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.92					Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.63				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE GUN BATTERY.							
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 1,	4.00 P.M.	5	11	94.09		1st	Jan. 2,	10.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00	
2d	Jan. 2,	3.00 P.M.	4	10	95.00		2d	Jan. 2,	10.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50	
3d	Jan. 2,	4.00 P.M.	5	10	92.00		3d	Jan. 3,	12.00 M.	4	8	91.08	
4th	Jan. 2,	4.00 P.M.	3	10	90.00		4th	Jan. 4,	10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25	
Figure of merit of Corps,						92.77	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,						94.96

SEPARATE COMPANIES.						BATTERY A.							
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 7,		4	60	76.23		1st	Jan. 2,	8.00 P.M.	5	37	81.35	
2d	Jan. 7,		5	59	87.37		2d	Jan. 2,		4	39	88.53	
							Figure of merit of Battery,						84.94

NAVAL MILITIA.

Division.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 4,	9.00 A. M.	4	79	89.74

III. Private George Harvey and Private William Glynn, Company D, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Courts-Martial.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—General Orders No. 22 was the last of the series of 1895.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, January 30, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 2. }

I. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the undress coat and undress or forage cap, as prescribed for officers of the U. S. Army, are hereby adopted for all officers (except chaplains) of the Connecticut National Guard, according to the following general descriptions.

UNDRESS COAT.

A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge with standing collar fastened with hook and eye; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings, the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee, according to height of wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of hip according to pattern; shoulder straps and collar insignia to be worn. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous black mohair flat braid, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings to the skirt, with braid $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. This coat will be worn when full dress is not required.

On undress duty a plain leather belt will be worn under the undress coat, the sword hook emerging through the opening of the coat on the left side. For field service, or when the pistol is carried, the belt will be worn outside the undress coat when so directed by the commanding officer.

The insignia for officers' undress coats will be as follows:

For all officers, the letters CT., Gothic design, of suitable height, followed by a period after last letter, embroidered in gold, or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar, one inch from its edge, and midway of its height.

For all officers of the staff corps and departments, their distinctive insignia, without wreath, 1 inch high, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the letters CT.

For all officers of the line the insignia of their distinctive branch of service, 1 inch high, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the letters CT.

UNDRESS CAP.

Of dark blue cloth, the diameter at the top slightly less than at the base, the height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches all around; the seam around the top without a welt, and neatly stitched on each side. The band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with welts projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the top and bottom, the bottom welt $\frac{1}{8}$ inch above the base of the cap. The visor of black patent leather, bound with the same, and moulded to shape, green underneath, rounded and sloping downward from the horizontal. A rigid stiffening all around to extend from the base of the cap to within one inch of the top, and a hair-cloth stiffening throughout the remainder of the sides and top; four black-metal eyelets for ventilation, two on each side, placed above the band: a cap

cord of gold bullion $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, for the officers' caps, and a chin strap, like the one now in use, for the enlisted men's caps, secured at both ends by small regulation buttons, one on each side, immediately back of the ends of the visor. For general officers, a band of black velvet, and for all other officers, except chaplains, a band of lustrous black mohair braid filling the space between the welts. The cap badge for officers and enlisted men placed in front so that the top of the badge will be slightly below the top of the cap.

The cap badge for all officers, will be the coat of arms of the United States, embroidered in gold, modified according to pattern.

This order to take effect on April 1st, 1896.

Officers may furnish themselves with the undress coat and cap prior to said date, if they so desire.

II. General Orders, No. 23, A.-G. O. dated Nov. 9th, 1894, relating to uniform of enlisted men for Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby amended to read:

Hat—For camp and field service, U. S. A. regulation drab felt campaign hat. For other duty, the forage cap as prescribed for enlisted men of United States Army.

III. The five-year bronze badges awarded as State Decorations, having proved unsatisfactory, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to issue new badges in exchange for the same. Members of the Connecticut National Guard, who are recorded as Marksmen, 1st class Marksmen, and Sharpshooters for five years and more, having in their possession bronze badges and bars, will immediately make requisition for exchange upon the Quartermaster-General through the commandants of the different organizations for the new badges, turning in their old ones, with name of possessor attached to the same.

All requisitions for the above must be forwarded to this office prior to February 10th, 1896.

IV. The Campaign hats (issued in accordance with G. O. No. 15, A.-G. O. July 23, 1895), adopted by the U. S. Army, is hereby prescribed in the bill of dress for the officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard.

V. In addition to the badges provided for by paragraph 336, page 139, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard, permission is hereby granted for all medical officers of the Connecticut National Guard, who are members of the "Association of Military Surgeons," to wear the insignia of that society.

VI. Particular attention is again called to par. 152, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard. "Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between military men, either of official or personal nature, whether newspaper, or pamphlet, or handbill, are, except when authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, strictly prohibited, as being unmilitary and injurious to the public interest."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, February 21, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since January 21, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain James L. Kingsley, Company C, February 12, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Corporal Carey Congdon, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from January 17, 1896, vice Starr, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Gilbert L. Fitch, of Noroton, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from January 9, 1896, vice Cossum, resigned.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

William F. M. Rogers, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant commanding Third Section, with rank from January 14, 1896, vice Beach, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.				SECOND REGIMENT.			
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills. Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills. Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M.	5 65	91.97	A.	Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4 68	97.80
B.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4 60	87.90	B.	Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M.	3 68	95.59
C.	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4 68	100.00	C.	Feb. 5, 10.00 A.M.	3 61	94.15
D.	Feb. 6, 9.00 A.M.	4 65	94.28	D.	Feb. 5, 4.00 P.M.	3 65	92.74
E.	Feb. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4 61	87.59	E.	Feb. 17, 9.00 A.M.	3 64	96.97
F.	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4 60	88.31	F.	Feb. 4, 11.00 A.M.	3 68	98.53
G.	Feb. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4 64	95.41	G.	Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4 66	94.72
H.	Feb. 7, 11.00 A.M.	5 63	86.26	H.	Feb. 5, 10.00 P.M.	4 63	88.64
I.	Feb. 5, 9.00 A.M.	4 67	90.68	I.	Feb. 3, 11.00 A.M.	5 67	98.14
K.	Feb. 1, 10.30 A.M.	4 64	90.33	K.	Feb. 4, 11.00 A.M.	5 66	95.48
Hosp. Corps.				Hosp. Corps.			
	Feb. 3, 2.00 P.M.	3 5	93.34		Feb. 3, 11.00 A.M.	2 5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 91.46				Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.71			

THIRD REGIMENT.				FOURTH REGIMENT.			
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills. Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills. Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 2, 7.00 A.M.	4 49	86.90	B.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4 64	91.50
B.	Feb. 2, 9.00 P.M.	4 51	89.83	C.	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4 52	79.69
C.	Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4 56	89.34	D.	Feb. 4, 5.00 P.M.	5 58	79.08
D.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4 44	86.63	E.	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4 58	82.10
E.	Feb. 1, 11.30 A.M.	5 56	87.56	F.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4 61	81.85
F.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5 53	90.71	G.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4 60	90.81
G.	Feb. 2, 7.00 A.M.	5 51	83.95	I.	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4 65	87.32
I.	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	5 52	90.27	K.	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5 68	97.06
Hosp. Corps.				Hosp. Corps.			
	Feb. 1, 1.30 P.M.	2 5	90.00		Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2 5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.35				Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.71			

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE GUN BATTERY.							
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.			No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1,	4.00 P.M.	4	11	96.59		1st	Feb. 3,	10.00 A.M.	5	9	95.28	
2d	Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50		2d	Feb. 3,	10.00 A.M.	5	10	99.00	
3d	Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.12		3d	Feb. 3,	12.00 M.	5	10	100.00	
4th	Feb. 1,	4.00 P.M.	4	10	100.00		4th	Feb. 4,	10.00 A.M.	5	10	97.00	
Figure of merit of Corps,						97.55	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,						97.82

SEPARATE COMPANIES.						BATTERY A.					
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.			Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	
1st	Feb. 12,	4	57	81.92	1st	Feb. 3,	5.00 P.M.	4	37	81.35	
2d	Feb. 8,	5	59	85.68	2d	Feb. 1,	7.00 P.M.	4	39	91.09	
						Figure of merit of Battery,					86.22

NAVAL MILITIA.

Division.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 4,	9.00 A. M.	4	79	89.18

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford March 16, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 4. }

The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1895, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders No. 2, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1894, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the dress uniform is worn.

The letter "V," "X," "XV," prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1895," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), tenth (X), or fifteenth (XV) qualification.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1895, as published in this order.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General.	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Brigadier-General James H. Jarman, Paymaster-General.	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	10 years
Colonel Herbert L. Camp, Aide-de-Camp.	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Colonel Louis R. Cheney, Assistant Quartermaster-General	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years

BRIGADE STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Brigadier-General George Haven.	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	11 years
Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Houston, A. A. G.	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Major Howard A. Giddings, Signal Officer.	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
Captain Charles P. Carter, A. D. C.	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Captain Thomas C. Waterous, A. D. C.	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant George T. Benham, Orderly.	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years
Corporal Eugene C. Down, Orderly.	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Colonel Charles L. Burdett.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	15 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Thompson.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	15 years
Major John Hickey, First Battalion.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	6 years
Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	16 years
Captain Henry S. Redfield, Adjutant.....	24	22	46	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Adj. First Battalion.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Frank E. Johnson, Adj. Second Battalion.....	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years
First Lieutenant Frederick D. Rathbun, Quartermaster.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Jonathan M. Wainwright, Paymaster.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant H. Walter Murlless, Assistant Surgeon.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Captain Charles W. Burpee, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Chaplain Henry H. Kelsey.....	20	19	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant-Major Arthur H. Bronson.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry W. Weisner.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Commissary-Sergeant Frank D. Rood.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Hospital Steward Charles L. Hubbard.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant-Major John D. Milne, First Battalion.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	5 years

COMPANY A.

Captain James C. Bailey.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	19	17	36	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf.....	22	22	44	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Sergeant Archibald W. Roulston.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Otto Mantei.....	24	16	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal John J. Gothers.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frederick Lotze.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Daniel D. Lane.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal William G. Schulz.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frank H. Barton.....	21	19	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal George A. Roemer.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician Charles R. Yorgensen.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Cheney, Horace W. F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Connor, Patrick F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Cunningham, John F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Dunn, William H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Flood, Edward N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Frank, Julius E.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Ganley, William J.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Griswold, William H.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Herter, Louis A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Keish, Frederick A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Knightly, William F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Leslie, William H.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Libutzke, John G.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McTernan, James B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Myers, Robert L.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Myers, William F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Noble, Henry D.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Olschefske, Charles.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Peterson, John E.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Prumbaum, Nicholas.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Sullivan, Eugene J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Schwerdtfeger, Henry.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Westcott, Alexander T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Waite, Robert E.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

COMPANY B.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Thomas F. Flanigan.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant John F. Moran.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Hastings.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas J. Ward.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant John W. Kennedy.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frank E. Shea.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant William F. Hartnett.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Thomas J. O'Neill.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Edward F. Ahern.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal James J. Murphy.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Patrick A. Farrell.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Michael J. Livingstone.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician William E. Clynch.....	16	14	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Bolf, Michael J.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brooks, Henry.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Brewer, John B.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cosgrove, Michael J.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Curtin, Thomas P.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Desmond, Patrick H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Fitzsimmons, Bernard.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Felletter, Patrick J.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Hassett, Thomas H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kennedy, William F.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lowe, George W.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Laughlin, Edward.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Leonard, Frederick T.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Molumphy, Maurice W.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McMahon, John J.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ritchie, Robert.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ring, Patrick J.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Shea, Cornelius.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Scott, William T.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

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COMPANY C

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Martin Laubscher.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant J. Paul Haun.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Chapman.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Sergeant John Abbey.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank E. Davis.....	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Maurice Neilligan.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant John H. Wright.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant James H. Barnett.....	18	18	36	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal John H. Angell.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Gustave Diesel.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Olin L. Brooks.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles B. Milne.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal James S. Jones.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Francis Murray.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Arthur W. Gynell.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Charles F. Haun.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Frank H. Bilson.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician Charles F. Scheuy.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician Louis E. Schrier.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Baker, William A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Barden, James H.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Beaumont, James A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Bell, Joseph.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Carr, Michael J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Conrick, Lawrence J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Coulter, John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Daily, Bernard John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Einsiedel, William F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Falter, Julius G.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Gerich, Arthur R.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Grumback, Frank.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Grumback, Manville.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hewitt, Harry.....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hewitt, John A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Jackson, Maurice A.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Jones, Edward A.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kaye, Webster.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Lisk, George H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Miller, Carl E.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private McLean, Joseph.....	23	0	23	Marksman	1 year
Private Miller, Herman.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Miller, Richard, Jr.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Milne, James W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Milne, Frank H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Putnam, Charles S.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Saenger, Frank A.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Schillinger, William I.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Schlaefer, Henry.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Scholl, John R.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Shea, Bartholomew.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sweeney, Daniel.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Suesmann, Ernest F.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Usher, Albert E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Ward, Edward T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Walsh, Edward P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Sidney M. Leonard.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant William H. Barnes.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Fred W. Dimock.....	23	20	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant George W. Barnes.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant George B. Gifford.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Sergeant John Cooney Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Charles J. O. Connor.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Edward J. Sheehy.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Mathew J. Ryan.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal John L. Burns.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Carl E. Thorngran.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Louis A. Hoffmann.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician John J. Laverly.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Anderson, Charles F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Casey, Andrew E.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dixon, Roderick J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Hesse, Albert W.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private McAloon, Owen.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Newton, Ralph J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Pierce, Malcolm W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Petterson, Oscar G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Joseph R. Andrews.....	21	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant William W. Bullen.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Will E. Pardee.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Sergeant Wallace L. Haley.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Abraham L. Hauerwas.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Burton C. Morey.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant George M. Mycroft.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant George J. Fenton.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Frederick L. Wagner.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal William T. Rodman.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles A. Anderson.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank S. Cadwell.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Howell A. Warner.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank D. Goodwin.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Hugh F. McKenna.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Trumpeter Henry Scheuy.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Musician Axel E. Samuelson.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brague, Louis J.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Bates, Nathan A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Carlson, Victor.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fritzson, Charles W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Gavin, Martin H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Horsfall, William H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Lindgren, Oscar F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Latham, Henry F.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	11 years
Private Larson, John A.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lamson, Clayton E.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Peterson, Albert N.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Sanders, Herbert E.....	17	22	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sanders, John L.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Turnbull, George H.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wood, Henry N.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Wagner, William G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain George B. Newton.....	23	22	45	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	12 years
Second Lieutenant George W. Ripley.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George I. Clapp.....	15	16	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Mahlon H. Whittelsey.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Sergeant Frank H. Smith.....	22	21	43	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Corporal Willard H. Bruce.....	16	15	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal William H. Talcott.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal James W. Dennis.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal Austin M. Bond.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles E. Whiting.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Trumpeter Herbert G. Bailey.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician George M. Smith.....	15	16	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Musician Lucius H. Elmer.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Alfred, Merritt A.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bill, Dwight H.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Billings, Henry F.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Brooks, Henry C.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Cowles, Edward A.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Douthwaite, George S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Dyer, Louis M.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Faxon, Edward R. Jr.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Foley, Thomas W.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Goodrich, David P.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Harvey, Foster E.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Holton, J. Joseph.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kelcher, William F.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Mather, Edward P.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private McCrone, William M.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Miller, Mason C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Phelps, Frederick H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pierce, Austin D.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Royce, George W.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Simmons, William C.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Velte, George B.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wright, John.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Williams, Seymour E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Witter, William H.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Charles L. Bissell.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant John P. Cheney.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Second Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney.....	22	16	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Sergeant William J. Maxwell.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred C. House.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Charles O. Lord.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Abraham McCann.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John Risley 3d.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Neils C. Nicholson.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Lewis J. Doolittle.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal S. Albert Larson.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter William Crawford, Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Musician James O'Brien.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Private Behrend, Joseph J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Gray, Samuel.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Carl J.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Janson, August.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Keish, William.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Leidholdt, Gustav H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Montie, William F.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Server, Arthur F.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Tyler, Henry A.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Zerver, Gustave.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year

COMPANY H.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William Blevins.....	22	22	44	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant William E. Mahoney.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant William A. Sparks.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant John J. Cavanaugh.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George D. McCoy.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Patrick J. White.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant William J. Collins.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant George A. Wiczorck.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal James Smith.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Richard E. O'Meara.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Thomas J. Coyle.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jeremiah J. Buckley.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Maurice C. Foley.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John F. Landrigan.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Oliver S. Lathrop.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Connolly, Fred F.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Calverley, Thomas.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Conner, John F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Barchfield, John G.....	20	0	20	Marksman	3 years
Private Barker, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Buckley, John F., Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Duffy, Michael J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Duffy, William H.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Duffy, Joseph P.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Duffy, Thomas F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Garrity, David J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Healey, Joseph F.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ludwig, Arthur C.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McKee, James F.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Munsill, Frank R.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Parmelee, Charles C.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Preston, Frederick J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Preston, Joseph G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Reeve, William R.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wall, John F.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private White, John F.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY I.

First Lieutenant Theodore A. Stanley.....	23	20	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant William J. Rawlings.....	17	16	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Samuel E. Magson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Jesse J. Broadbent.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Herman Behuke.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jacob Lotz.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Charles H. Hodge.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Francis B. Davis.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Peter J. Prior.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Eugene J. Parmelee.....	22	20	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Andrews, John G.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, Frank D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Clark, Claude D.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Davis, Victor T.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dyson, Willard J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Griswold, Alfred H.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Henn, Andrew F.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Johnson, Charles E.....	24	22	46	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Lawrence, Henry W.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Rourke, George S. A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year

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COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Henry H. Saunders.....	21	21	42	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant Edward H. Waterman.....	16	0	16	X Marksman	9 years
Second Lieutenant Edgar L. Smith.....	16	0	16	V Marksman	4 years
First Sergeant Reginald Birney.....	20	0	20	Marksman	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Samuel G. Huntington.....	15	0	15	Marksman	6 years
Sergeant George B. Thayer.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Edward E. Moseley.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant William C. Prescott.....	18	17	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Thomas A. Kimberly.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	17 years
Corporal Richard W. DeLamater.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal George D. Clark.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal George S. Batterson.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Baxter B. Noyes, Jr.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Louis Gundlach.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Robert P. Whiton.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal William H. Pease.....	19	21	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Henry L. Huntington.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Louis Silvernail.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Trumpeter Frank M. Barnes.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Musician Edward D. Sanford.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician William C. Safford.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Apgar, Edwin E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Austin, Frederick A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Bull, Benjamin N.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Brown, George W.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Beebe, Robert.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Bassett, Merton W.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Boniface, John D.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Burham, George L.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Cannon, Archie L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Crane, Charles W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Carroll, Charles A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Camp, Henry P.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Culliton, Thomas H.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Daniels, Edward R.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Dix, Herbert N.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Damon, William A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Deland, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Eno, Frank H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Goodale, Edward W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Godard, Frank A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Hills, Frank R.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Private Huntington, William N.....	21	0	21	Marksman	2 years
Private Holt, Henry T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Hunt, Alvin A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Henry, George H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Ingram, Walter S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private King, Herbert S.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Kiefer, Andrew J.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lux, Harry E.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Olmsted, Henry W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	3 years
Private Prescott, Albert N.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Pimm, Alfred E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Robertson, James A., Jr.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Rice, Richard W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Rowland, Guy F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Strong, Henry S.....	21	0	21	Marksman	8 years
Private Scheyd, William F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Sherman, James T.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Turner, Robert H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Trumbull, John H.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Van Strander, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Ward, Edward M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Weyant, John R.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, HOSPITAL CORPS AND BAND.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation,	Previous Qualifications.
				1895.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	5 years
Major Arthur M. Dickinson, First Battalion.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Major Theodore H. Sucher, Second Battalion.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Captain Thomas T. Welles, Adjutant.....	22	22	44	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Adjutant First Battalion.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	6 years
First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	12 years
First Lieutenant John W. Lowe, Paymaster.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	5 years
First Lieutenant Joseph H. Townsend, Assistant Surgeon.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Captain George G. La Barnes, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	17 years
Chaplain Asher Anderson.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant-Major Edward L. Carter.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant-Major William R. Taylor, First Battalion.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Commissary-Sergeant Henry P. Vibert, Jr.....	20	21	41	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Color Sergeant Thomas Magner.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Hospital Steward Willis N. Barber.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
Corporal Charles H. Ross, Orderly.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Booth, Henry E.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Neville, William P.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Tyrrell, Dwight S.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Guilford, Frederick G.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musician Murphy, John.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Musician Reed, Frank W.....	20	18	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years

COMPANY A.

Captain James Geddes.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Sergeant Edmund R. Heebner.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Edwin J. Schnyder.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Willie A. Bigelow.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Thomas E. Guest.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Charles H. Humphrey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant George A. King.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Herbert C. Cady.....	15	9	24	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal George W. Kinney.....	18	13	31	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Burton A. Young.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician George W. Peffers.....	20	11	31	Marksmen	0 years
Private Armbruster, Louis J.....	18	23	41	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Callan, Adam.....	17	13	30	Marksmen	1 year
Private Germain, Alfred G.....	15	13	28	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hinman, George D.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Horan, James.....	17	8	25	Marksmen	1 year
Private Harper, George A.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Mead, Russell R.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Miller, Eugene D.....	16	9	25	Marksmen	0 years
Private Stanley, Joseph L.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Smith, Fred W.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Stone, George S.....	16	10	26	Marksmen	0 years
Private Terrell, Charles J.....	16	11	27	Marksmen	0 years
Private Uffendale, George A.....	16	12	28	Marksmen	0 years
Private Winters, Hermin H.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Wiley, William J.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years

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COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Albert F. Laudensack.....	24	23	47	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant August H. Molen.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
First Sergeant Christian F. Gutbrod.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Otto Metz.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Bernhardt Trautmann.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Brill, Herman G.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Doolittle, William, Jr.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Ericson, Charles.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hansmann, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Neilson, Jens S.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Nilsen, Neils.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Robinson, Henry.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Staude, William.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY C.

Captain James J. Kennedy.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Flynn.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant George Welch.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Henry J. Healy.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician Thomas J. Tracy.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brennan, Charles T.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private McAvoy, Peter.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY D.

Captain Wallace E. Beach.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	11 years
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith.....	19	17	36	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Louis D. Kappeler.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant George W. Beebe.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Thomas H. Newbold.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Lovell H. Page.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Howard G. Young.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal George V. Barton.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles T. Garlock.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George P. Gessner.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal George E. Knollmeyer.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Donald M. McIntyre.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Winthrop B. Nichols.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Musician Henry B. Dolph.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Musician Edward M. Dolph.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Boughton, Harvey T.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Chadeayne, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Coates, Lewis D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Doane, Frederick A., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Gilmartin, Charles A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Healy, John F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Jones, Charles B.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Kirst, John G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Kirst, Oscar.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private McOmber, William N.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Parks, Frederick A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sheffele, Frederick J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private St. Jacques, Alford W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private St. Jacques, Henry J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Syner, Frederick.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Thompson, Charles A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Woodford, Frank R.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain T. Dunham Bailey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 year-
First Lieutenant George S. Wood.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Sergeant Julius N. Plantus.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert M. Walker.....	24	23	47	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Sergeant William A. Beardsley.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Bernard P. Hedderson.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John H. Shaw.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal James W. Landon.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	10 years
Corporal Joseph F. Miller.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Henry F. Morse.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Richard A. Watson.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter James J. Fitzgerald.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Brockett, Charles E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Coyle, Daniel F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Davidson, George H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dorain, Alfred G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Delaney, Dennis J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Fancher, George E., Jr.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Fretah, John F.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hays, Harry S.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hauser, Willington.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Hahn, Charles H.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hesse, Frederick.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Jones, William F.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Keating, William H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Kidder, Robert T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lansing, Horace B.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Maier, William C.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Morris, George E.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Brien, Thomas J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Stanger, August W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Walker, Robert L.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	2 years

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Charles F. McCabe.....	22	20	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant Clarence B. Dann.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Charles Smith.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
First Sergeant Charles D. Nicoll.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred Husted.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Dwight E. Bowers.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Edward O. Gruener.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Frederick F. Norman.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant John R. Ruff.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal George M. Beers.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal James E. English.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Arthur C. Graves.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John H. Hill.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Corporal Charles A. Ingersoll.....	21	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Henry J. King.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Allan M. Osborn.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician Joseph B. Moore.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Baldwin, Murray L.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Beecher, William E.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, Charles E.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Clark, Walter L.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Curtiss, William P.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Doran, Richard F.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Earle, James P.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Ensign, Herbert A.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Farnsworth, Frederick P.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Fox, Edward L.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Frink, Edwin B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Gruener, Alfred G.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Gruener, Henry R.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hotchkiss, Leonard F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lowe, William W.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McCann, John.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Private McNeill, Charles F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Merrels, Charles W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Phillips, George W.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Simmons, William A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, James E.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, Joseph H.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Private Strong, Selah F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Snyder, Horace M.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Veech, James A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Van Name, Willard G.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private White, Nathan S.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Winchell, Frank E.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Woolson, George B.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Williams, Frederic E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Alfred J. Wolff.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
First Lieutenant Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Second Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Patrick H. Danaher.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant John W. Garde.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Hallinan.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Frank P. Brett.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Thomas S. Cruess.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal James F. Egan.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Thomas F. Lawlor.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Musician Christopher Nolan.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Freney, James.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Foley, John.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private McManany, James.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Powers, John H.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation,	Previous Quali- fications.
				1895.	
Captain Charles B. Bowen.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant Oscar L. Bradley.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Delbert R. Jones.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Sergeant Philip T. Vibert.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John E. Bowen.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant William B. Cook.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Sergeant John W. Deno.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Gustavus A. Hagner.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	5 years
Corporal DeWitt E. Ford.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	6 years
Corporal John P. Howard.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Adna S. Martindale.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Theodore Miner.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal George E. Proudman.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	5 years
Corporal William B. Rice.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal John T. Rule.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Samuel B. Woodworth.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Trumpeter Fred W. Hagner.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	3 years
Private Abele, August.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bartram, Howard H.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Berkebil, Eddie D.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Butler, Charles O.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Cook, Charles S.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Dandelsky, Fred H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Doran, Matthew L.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Elliott, John T.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	2 years
Private Estes, Charles M.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Greene, Albert E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Heeney, John F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Private Hough, Roland G.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Kaschubey, Albert A.....	21	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Kelsey, William J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Private Kobs, Henry C.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	3 years
Private Leary, Michael.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	2 years
Private Parker, Leon C.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Peer, Levi B.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Pierce, Albert C.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Redman, Herman F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Robinson, Walter L.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Schott, John A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Spencer, Charles A.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Private Thayer, Alexander S.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Thomas, Charles H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Vincent, John E. C.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Wachtelhausen, Charlie E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Weir, Clarence E.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Whitehead, Burton O.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Woolley, William E.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years

COMPANY K.

Captain Daniel L. Barber.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Robert E. Hall.....	21	23	44	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant Thomas Mottam.....	21	21	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Fred E. Blake.....	21	23	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Zerab P. Beach.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	17 years
Corporal Charles M. Allen.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Leon L. Hall.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Edgar B. Rawson.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Thomas Ward.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Chauncey M. Way.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Trumpeter Ernest M. LaBarnes.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Musician Robert J. Lane.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Brien, Dennis O.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Dudley, David C., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Miller, Albert J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Rollinson, James.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

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THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Colonel Augustus C. Tyler.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	10 years
Major Fred A. Fox, First Battalion.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Major Henry J. Thayer, Second Battalion.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Adjutant.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant David Conner, Adjutant First Battalion.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant David Flagg, Adjutant Second Battalion.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	7 years
Captain Benjamin Stark, Jr., Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	24	24	48	Sharpshooter	1 year
Major Julian La Piere, Surgeon.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Hiram B. Thomson, Assistant Surgeon.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant-Major John A. Prince.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant-Major George Hennes, First Battalion.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant-Major Hiram H. Skinner, Second Battalion.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant James D. Copp.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Commissary-Sergeant Julian C. Huntley.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Hospital Steward Frank D. Sevin.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Acting Hospital Steward Clarence D. Sevin.....	16	11	27	Marksman	5 years
Private La Pierre, Leone F.....	18	13	31	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY A.

Captain Henry S. Dorsey.....	21	23	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant John A. Walter.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John Quinn.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Hubert W. Ryan.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Cullin, Richard F.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Egan, James F.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lawless, John J.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lawless, Edward A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Wilcox, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY B.

Captain Daniel Keleher.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant Cornelius Bransfield.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	12 years
Second Lieutenant John F. Murphy.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant James F. Shea.....	21	16	37	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John J. Trant.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Michael F. O'Connell.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Isaac F. Gavitt.....	21	17	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Esbon H. Gavitt.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Edward Duprey.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Corporal John F. Donohue.....	21	29	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Musician Joseph P. Benson.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Bentley, John J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Cella, John P.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Crowley, John B.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Crowley, William J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Donohue, Daniel J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Farrell, John E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private McNally, John F.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Murphy, James J., 2d.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private McKenna, Edward J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Neville, James D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private O'Connell, Daniel J.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Roache, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Shea, John H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Shea, Cornelius L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Trant, Daniel F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Uniacke, John J.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Uniacke, William J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Walsh, James R.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Whalen, Edward.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY C.

NAME	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant John A. Hagberg.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry B. Hatten.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	13 years
Sergeant Milo R. Waters.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Frank L. Tuttle.....	20	14	34	Marksmen	6 years
Sergeant Charles C. Eddy.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Charles L. Perkins.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Frank Q. Smith.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Arthur F. Russ.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Melvin R. Chamberlain.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Daniel A. Dean.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Benson, George.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Brown, Charles N.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Barton, George L.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Denerly, Thomas.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fenton, Henry B.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Olsson, Ivar.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Polsten, Charles A.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Rice, Ernest J.....	15	9	24	Marksmen	1 year
Private Stevens, Henry A.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Sellick, Frederick W.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Thorpe, Charles H.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Zelz, William C.....	16	13	29	Marksmen	0 years

COMPANY D.

Captain William E. Pendleton.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, Jr.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second Lieutenant George W. McGlaflin.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Leon M. Ewald.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant William H. Ryley.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal James F. Sullivan.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Maurice Spotswood.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal William E. Maniece.....	19	23	42	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dunbar, William F.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private McGlaflin, Erastus J.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Pendleton, John B.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Ross, Alfred A.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Rice, Austin.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Talbot, John F.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years

COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant James Cochrane.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant William H. Brown.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Bartholomew Fogarty.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Green, Harlan E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hagan, James F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private St. Martine, Frank.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant William H. Hamilton.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Gurdon E. Withey, Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	10 years
Corporal Ernest G. Disque.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Musician William F. Woodward.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Campbell, Thomas D.....	15	14	29	Marksman	0 years
Private Lapelle, Joseph A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Nash, Fred.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Warren, William H.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Clinton A. Winslow.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant Arthur D. McIntyre.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson.....	20	0	20	Marksman	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John F. Fallon.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George A. Clark.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Charles A. Thayer.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician John B. Mayo.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Baker, Everett A.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Robinson, Thomas.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

COMPANY I.

Captain Eugene T. Kirkland.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Second Lieutenant L. Herbert Starr.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John T. Sherwin.....	25	25	50	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant John A. Malona.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	12 years
Sergeant John Rockholz.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant James C. Stoddard.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal John H. Broadwell.....	22	25	47	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Thomas McManus.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Charles W. Payne, Jr.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Carey Congdon.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Fish, Walter T.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Gavitt, George A.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Kenyon, Louis C.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Miner, Charles A.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	10 years
Private Phillips, Luke.....	19	12	31	Marksman	8 years
Private Rogers, William F. M.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Shelly, William.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Stark, William M.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Utey, Herbert D.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Warren, Charles E.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	7 years

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Russell Frost.....	20	22	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Crowe.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	10 years
Major Charles W. Hendrie, Second Battalion.....	20	20	40	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Lieutenant Edmund E. Crowe, Paymaster.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years

COMPANY B.

Captain Merritt F. White.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	11 years
First Lieutenant George D. Shelton.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant William Houlihan.....	22	21	43	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Sergeant Frederick W. Short.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Carlton S. Lathrop.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant James J. Halligan.....	18	22	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Charles A. Bradley.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Dennis Kelly.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Walter C. Tearne.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Francis A. Steere.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Thomas W. Murray.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal James Phillips, Jr.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal John J. McBride.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter C. Ray Hawley.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musician John F. Jackson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Brady, Bartholomew F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Crysler, George M.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Carr, Charles D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Day, Walter I.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Dieringer, George W.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Dietrich, William C.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Flanagan, John P.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Fitzsimmons, James F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Gillespie, John F.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Huth, Christopher.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Isetts, William F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Jeffries, William C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Kissock, Thomas H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Latimer, Edward C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private La Bounty, Edward W.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Moore, George D.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Malliband, Edward G.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Nettleton, James E.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Oberhauser, Frank J.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Reilly, Michael J.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Phelps, Clarence E.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Romaine, Minott B.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Private Rogers, William J.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Schauer, William G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Stilty, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY C.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Oscar Cossum.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Philip W. Prior	21	18	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant Grant Archibald	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
First Sergeant Frederick W. J. Schwensen.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles W. Swift.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frederick C. Smith	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Augustus W. Scofield.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Martin J. Gray.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles W. Bucklee.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Frank L. Miller.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Stephen C. Travis.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal John H. Beers.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Warren B. Pembleton.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Berges, Emil W.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Botsford, Frank.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bouton, Herbert J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Dunne, John J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Gurley, Fred J.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Jensen, Einar.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Joyce, William F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Kurth, Arnold.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Miller, Herbert.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Peck, Charles H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Prior, Frederick I.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Scofield, William T.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Scofield, Louis G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Slaney, Oliver H.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Toms, Leslie R.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Wright, James W.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant James J. Hurley.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Edward J. Joy.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Conlin, John H.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year

COMPANY F.

Captain Reuben M. Rose.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Albert J. Wilcoxson	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant William W. Blume.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant John H. Smith.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles Guarneri.....	15	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Clarence W. Judson.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Charles C. Humphries.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Vincent M. King.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant John Arbesman.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant William D. Nichols.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Walter Smith, Jr.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal George Nelson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Musician Charles N. Nash.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Moyle, Benjamin F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Outhouse George C.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Outhouse, Daniel B.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Parks, Oscar E.....	15	22	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Slade, John H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Taylor, Fred E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Treadwell, William P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Vale, William H.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY I.

Captain Henry S. Terrell.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Second Lieutenant George M. Crossman.....	22	0	22	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant George White, Jr.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Cevallus C. Walker.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Joseph L. Carroll.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Howard A. Rathbun.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Harry Parker.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chapin, William H., Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hughes, John G.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant George W. Dennett.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Sergeant Ira H. Steenburg.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Arthur L. Prout.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant John A. Leonard.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Joseph W. Smith.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Lucius B. Steele.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Alfred J. Knapp.....	15	6	21	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Robert B. Auld.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal William J. Magee.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal W. Howard Maby.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Melville C. Smith.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musician William W. Beers.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Birk, John L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bond, Alexander.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Carroll, John.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Evans, William A.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Moore, Edwin A.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Moore, Ernest E.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Murphy, Ernest V. D.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Noonan, Frank T.....	15	8	23	Marksman	0 years
Private Porter, Hanford B.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Pigg, Horace W., Jr.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Stoork, Matthias.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Usinger, Henry.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Warren, Richard G.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Jenkins.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant Robert A. Wadsworth.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Sergeant Fred G. Blakeslee	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal William R. Penrose.....	19	22	41	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Fairfield, Philip A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Middlebrook, Louis F.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Towne, Arthur P.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant James Kingsley Blake.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Private Brewer, Henry	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Manson, Daniel E.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sargent, John.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

THIRD SECTION.

First Lieutenant Albert A. Beach.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Frank E. Borges.....	17	2	19	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Frank E. G. Douglass.....	18	14	32	Marksman	2 years
Private Doyle, John P.....	20	9	29	Marksman	1 year
Private Roe, William L.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years

FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Edwin W. Challenger.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Howard S. Challenger.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Charles W. A. Peters.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Fuller, George W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Joyce, Thomas W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Lounsbury, William.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Thorpe, William A.....	16	0	15	Marksman	2 years

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Lieutenant John D. Bonner.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal Frank A. Keen.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John A. Wood.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Clark, Osmyn P.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Private Haynes, Henry R.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant William H. Sears.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Richard W. Kirck.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Franklin N. Banta.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal George W. Banta, Jr.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Brown, James M.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Callahan, Timothy J.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private King, Frank P.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Southerton, Joseph E.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	1 year

FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant George P. Rand.....	22	20	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Sergeant Franklin S. Edwards.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Edward T. Washburn.....	21	23	43	Sharpshooter	7 years
Corporal George W. Wright.....	19	21	40	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal John A. Wygant.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Booth, Leonidas H.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Doolittle, Frederick A.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Glenn, William E.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Private Hang, Andrew.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Naphey, John H.....	23	20	43	Sharpshooter	2 years

NAVAL MILITIA.

FIRST DIVISION.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant (J. G.) Edward G. Buckland.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant (J. G.) Daniel M. Goodridge.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Ensign Frank S. Cornwell.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Ensign George F. Eaton.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
B. M. First Class, Charles K. Hutchinson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
G. M. First Class, Samuel F. Punderson.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
B. M. Second Class, Stephen D. Baker.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
G. M. Second Class, Burton H. Strickland.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster, Second Class, William R. Clark.....	16	23	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster, Second Class, Robert E. L. Hutchinson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster, Second Class, Isaac P. Smith.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Coxswain James R. Disbrow.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Coxswain Charles W. Hoyt.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Coxswain Harry C. Holcomb.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Coxswain Henry F. Punderson.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Division Bugler Arthur T. Barbour.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Division Bugler Frederick A. Hill.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Seaman Arnold, Benjamin D.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Austin, Herbert P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Bradley, William W.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Seaman Bradley, Charles F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Brainard, William S.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Bright, Robert A.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Buck, Henry R.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Catlin, Elbert H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Coote, William A.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Cory, Wilbur G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Dana, Richard T.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Seaman English, John H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman French, Edward A.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Seaman French, William H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Gallagher, James W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Harty, William H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Hastings, William S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Huntley, Henry F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Johnson, Arthur B.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Joslin, Frederick F.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Kenyon, Albert J.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Kirby, John B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Leggett, John T.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Markoe, William W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Masden, Charles P., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Meacham, Walter.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Morse, Joseph B.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Nicholson, Leon H.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Osborn, Henry M.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Peck, William L.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Peck, Clifford M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Penfield, Walter G.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Pratt, Joseph H.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Rowland, James E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Russell, Andrew A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Ryder, Ely M. T.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Schomburg, John H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Shaw, Edward F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Smith, J. Robert.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Seaman Sniffin, Ernest W.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FIRST DIVISION — Continued.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Seaman Speer, J Corrie.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Stahl, Carl F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Staples, Joseph C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Stoddard, Clifford I.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Thatcher, Stephen H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Thompson, Augustus S.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Thompson, Walter M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Trowbridge, C. Edward.....	22	18	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Seaman Twitchell, Clarence B.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Webb, Clarence W.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Seaman Wells, Philip P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Whitney, Walter C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Woodford, Clayton S.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Official

Adjutant-General

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, March 17, 1896.

No. 5. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since February 21, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John P. Cheney, Company G, March 3, 1896.

RETIRED.

Captain Henry S. Terrell, Company I, Fourth Regiment, March 3, 1896.

Captain Joseph R. Andrews, Company E, First Regiment, March 10, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John A. Hagberg, of Norwich, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from February 25, 1896, vice Kingsley resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg, of Norwich, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 25, 1896, vice Hagberg promoted.

Sergeant Frank L. Tuttle, of Norwich, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 25, 1896, vice Hagberg promoted.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Thomas W. Mather, of New Haven, appointed Chief Engineer, Commanding Engineer Division, with rank of Lieutenant, from February 20, 1896. Original appointment

Charles A. Ingersoll, of New Haven, appointed Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division, with rank of Ensign, from February 20, 1896. Original appointment.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	87.32	A.	Mar. 2, 9.00 P.M.	4	68	97.80
B.	Mar. 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	60	86.23	B.	Mar. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	64	94.63
C.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27	C.	Mar. 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	61	93.33
D.	Mar. 4, 11.00 A.M.	3	68	89.71	D.	Mar. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	64	91.50
E.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	3	66	86.39	E.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	94.99
F.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	88.52	F.	Mar. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	68	97.06
G.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	94.28	G.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	94.72
H.	Mar. 10, 10.00 A.M.	4	63	91.81	H.	Mar. 7, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	88.93
I.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	3	67	91.05	I.	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	98.53
K.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	89.16	K.	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	95.59
Hosp. Corps,					Hosp. Corps.				
Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.		2	5	95.00	Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.		2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.79					Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.19				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	49	87.92	B.	Mar. 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	63	91.81
B.	Mar. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	50	91.38	C.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	56	83.98
C.	Mar. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	56	91.12	D.	Mar. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	91.23
D.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	43	85.00	E.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	81.67
E.	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	4	55	89.77	F.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	83.88
F.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	54	90.22	G.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	89.56
G.	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	4	51	82.97	I.	Mar. 4, 3.00 P.M.	4	64	87.60
I.	Mar. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	54	91.15	K.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	91.91
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
Mar. 1, 10.00 P.M.		2	5	100.00	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.		2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.95					Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.07				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	11	98.87	1st	Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	94.07
2d	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	10	93.75	2d	Mar. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
3d	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	93.31	3d	Mar. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
4th	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.88	4th	Mar. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	91.25
Figure of merit of Corps,				95.70	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,				94.46

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 10,	4	56	76.84	1st	Mar. 3, 7.00 P.M.	4	37	84.05
2d	Mar 7,	4	58	83.39	2d	Mar. 4, 10.00 A.M.	4	39	93.65
					Figure of merit of Battery,				88.85

NAVAL MILITIA.

Division.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 2,	4	82	90.41

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, April 18, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

I. The companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, Sections of Brigade Signal Corps, Sections of Machine-Gun Battery, Platoons of Light Artillery, and Divisions of Naval Militia, National Guard, will each parade one day during the month of May, *proximo*, in their respective towns, under orders of the Regimental, Naval Battalion, Brigade Signal Officer, Battery, or Separate Company Commander. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice under orders of the commandants and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order, except as otherwise authorized by this order.

II. Regimental, Naval Battalion, Brigade Signal Corps, and Battery commanders will attend the parades of companies, divisions and platoons in person, or be represented by a field or staff officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters *on or before June 1st, proximo*, the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed, time occupied in rifle practice, time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty.

III. The commanding officer of the First and Second Separate Companies will report to Captain J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., of New Haven, Inspector on Staff of Commander-in-Chief, the date fixed for the parade of his company. Captain Thompson will attend the parade of such Separate Company and report as provided in Par. II.

IV. The Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, will assemble in New London for field maneuvers and parade for one day, on such date in May, *proximo*, as the colonel commanding shall direct; commanding officers who require transportation for their commands will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for the same.

V. A ration allowance of forty cents per day for enlisted men, as provided by law, will be carried on the pay-roll.

VI. The commanding officer of each company Governor's Guards is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in May, *proximo*, on such date as he may determine; forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of his order designating the date of parade.

VII. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member parading, and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required; one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies to be forwarded to this office within two days from the date of the parade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, April 24, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 7. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since March 17, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William Blevins, Company H, April 10, 1896.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John W. Pennington, Company D, Mar. 24, 1896.

First Lieutenant William H. Ackley, Company I, April 2, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney, of Manchester, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from March 9, 1896, *vice* Cheney, resigned.

William J. Maxwell, of Bolton, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from March 9, 1896, *vice* Keeney, promoted.

First Lieutenant William W. Bullen, of Plainville, appointed Captain Company E, with rank from March 23, 1896, *vice* Andrews, retired.

* Second Lieutenant Will E. Pardee, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from March 23, 1896, *vice* Bullen, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Abraham L. Hauerwas, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from March 23, 1896, *vice* Pardee, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George M. Crossman, of Winsted, appointed Captain Company I, with rank from March 13, 1896, *vice* Terrell, retired.

Corporal Cevallus C. Walker, of Winsted, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from March 13, 1896, *vice* Crossman, promoted.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant Edward V. Raynolds, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Commander, with rank from March 30, 1896. Original appointment.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Edward G. Buckland, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant-Commander, with rank from March 30, 1896. Original appointment.

Ensign George F. Eaton, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant, with rank from March 30, 1896. Original appointment.

William W. Hawkes, of New Haven, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade), from April 11, 1896. Original appointment.

II.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Arthur L. Goodrich, Quartermaster-General, Hartford.
Colonel Wilbur F. Coe, Aide-de-Camp, Winsted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major	Charles R. Bannon,	Waterbury.
Captain	Henry J. Bacon,	Company H, Meriden.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45	A.	Apr. 3, 12.00 M.	5	68	99.27
B.	Apr. 3, 2.00 P.M.	5	60	82.06	B.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	93.06
C.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	96.99	C.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	63	91.81
D.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	93.21	D.	Apr. 3, 5.00 P.M.	4	63	91.02
E.	Apr. 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	65	91.21	E.	Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	63	93.40
F.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	64	89.55	F.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
G.	Apr. 3, 7.00 P.M.	5	63	94.99	G.	Apr. 2, 8.00 P.M.	5	68	93.38
H.	Apr. 6, 10.00 A.M.	4	65	90.44	H.	Apr. 7, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	89.42
I.	Apr. 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	67	91.42	I.	Apr. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	67	98.89
K.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	91.91	K.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	96.24
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 4, 10.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00		Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 91.75					Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.87				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	49	86.90	B.	Apr. 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	64	92.28
B.	Apr. 1, 12.00 P.M.	5	49	87.92	C.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	54	87.45
C.	Apr. 1, 12.00 P.M.	5	58	89.43	D.				
D.	Apr. 1, 8.00 P.M.	5	42	84.49	E.	Apr. 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	62	89.73
E.	Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	57	88.94	F.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	61	85.95
F.	Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M.	5	54	90.22	G.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	59	91.18
G.	Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	51	84.44	I.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	63	75.94
I.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	53	90.71	K.	Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M.	2	5	95.00		Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.67					Figure of merit of Regiment, 79.95				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	11	94.89	1st	Apr. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
2d	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	90.56	2d	Apr. 3, 12.00 M.	4	10	96.25
3d	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	9	96.37	3d	Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	90.86
4th	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.81	4th	Apr. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
Figure of merit of Corps,				94.66	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,				94.90

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 13,	4	56	72.37	1st	Apr. 6, 7.00 A.M.	5	35	79.91
2d	Apr. 13,	5	57	81.04	2d	Apr. 3, 7.00 P.M.	4	40	94.39
					Figure of merit of Battery,				87.15

NAVAL MILITIA.

Division.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 3,	4	83	91.13

IV. The publication of this order has been delayed by reason of non-receipt of corrected drill report for month of March, *ultimo*, from Captain Robert J. Doyle, Company D, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G.; the figure of merit of said regiment is reduced thereby.

V. Private Theodore Bonley, Company G, Third Regiment, C. N. G., has been discharged from the military service of the State for the benefit of the service, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court-Martial.

VI. In consequence of errors and omissions of qualifications in rifle practice, G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., c. s., is amended to accord herewith.

FIRST REGIMENT.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1895.	Previous Qualifications.
Color Sergeant Horace N. Saunders.....	18	18	36	1st cl. Marks'n.	11 years.

COMPANY G.

Private Tyler, Henry A.....	18	19	37	1st cl. Marks'n.	1 year.
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SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

First Sergeant Edmund R. Heebner.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter.	6 years.
Private Leary, Michael.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter.	2 years.

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Corporal John Quinn.....	15	16	31	1st cl. Marks'n.	1 year.
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COMPANY F.

Private Flagg, Herbert H.....	15	0	15	Marksman.	0 years.
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FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Private Wright, James W.....	18	18	36	1st cl. Marks'n.	1 year.
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COMPANY K.

Corporal Alfred J. Knapp.....	15	6	21	Marksman.	1 year.
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BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

FIRST SECTION.

Corporal William R. Penrose.....	19	22	41	1st cl. Marks'n.	1 year.
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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 24, 1896.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8.

I. General drill orders for the Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, shall hereafter be construed as applying to the Naval Battalion with the following qualifications, unless otherwise explicitly stated in the orders.

II. The Commander of the Naval Battalion, C.N.G., may make details from a line division for specialty duty by special orders addressed to the Chief of the Division. Such special order shall designate a commissioned officer of the line or staff, who shall command the detail and shall drill it in such manner and at such times and places as the Commander shall direct, but the number of hours of drill required from any detail shall not be less than is required of the division. The officer in charge of a detail shall report the attendance at drills directly to the Chief of the Division, who shall enter the report on his monthly report of drills as if the detail were drilled with the division.

III. The number of hours drill in each month required of the Engineer Division shall be the same as for a line division, but the times, places and character of the drills shall be discretionary with the Commander of the Naval Battalion, and any work in the line of engineer duty performed under orders shall be considered as drill within the meaning of this order, whether performed by the division as a unit, or by individuals on detached duty. The monthly drill report of the Chief Engineer shall consist of a statement of the number of officers, petty officers and men in his division, of the number who have performed the full amount of drill required, and of the amount of drill performed by others less than the full amount.

IV. The following petty officers are authorized for the Engineer Division :

Four machinists, to rate as chief petty officers ;

Four water tenders, to rate as petty officers, 1st class ;

Four oilers, to rate as petty officers, 2d class.

Enlisted men of the Engineer Division, other than petty officers, shall be rated as firemen, and the number of petty officers and firemen in the division shall not exceed eighteen.

V. The relative rank of petty officers and non-commissioned officers of the Naval Battalion is as follows :

Chief petty officers, rank with battalion sergeants-major ;

Petty officers, 1st class, rank with first sergeants ;

Petty officers, 2d class, rank with sergeants ;

Petty officers, 3d class, rank with corporals.

VI. The daily pay of petty officers, under the provisions of section 10 of the Naval Militia Law, is fixed at two dollars and twenty-five cents for chief petty officers, and petty officers, 1st class ; at two dollars for petty officers, 2d class ; and at one dollar and seventy-five cents for petty officers, 3d class.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, May 21, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since April 24, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain T. Dunham Bailey, Company E, May 13, 1896.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Fred A. Fox, May 4, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William E. Mahoney, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company H, with rank from April 17, 1896, *vice* Blevins, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William A. Sparks, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company H, with rank from April 17, 1896, *vice* Mahoney, promoted.

Sergeant William J. Collins, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from April 17, 1896, *vice* Sparks, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Corporal Francis S. Hubbard, of Winsted, appointed First Lieutenant Company I, with rank from April 10, 1896, *vice* Ackley, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Betts, of Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from April 10, 1896, *vice* Pennington, resigned.

First Sergeant James A. Smith, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from April 10, 1896, *vice* Betts, promoted.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman Samuel F. Punderson, First Division, of New Haven, appointed Ordnance Officer, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade), from April 18, 1896. Original appointment.

Nathaniel W. Bishop, of Bridgeport, appointed Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade), with rank from April 18, 1896. Original appointment.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Daniel M. Goodridge, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant commanding First Division, with rank from April 16, 1896, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

Ensign Frank S. Cornwell, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade) First Division, with rank from April 16, 1896, *vice* Buckland, promoted.

Boatswain's Mate, 2d class, Stephen D. Baker, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from April 16, 1896, *vice* Cornwell, promoted.

Seaman Frederick L. Averill, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from April 16, 1896, *vice* Eaton, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	65	92.84	A.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
B.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	92.15	B.	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	65	93.51
C.	May 6, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	97.39	C.	May 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	62	92.15
D.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	92.45	D.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	62	89.73
E.	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	92.36	E.	May 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	65	95.81
F.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	88.51	F.	May 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	68	97.06
G.	May 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	63	94.99	G.	May 4, 6.00 P.M.	4	68	95.59
H.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	64	92.28	H.	May 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	89.67
I.	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	90.55	I.	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	66	97.75
K.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	90.81	K.	May 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	65	95.67
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	2	5	90.00		May 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.21					Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.11				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	50	91.38	B.	May 7, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	91.42
B.	May 4, 7.00 A.M.	4	52	91.23	C.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	93.77
C.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	58	94.60	D.	May 16, 2.00 P.M.	4	55	79.77
D.	May 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	47	88.03	E.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	88.38
E.	May 1, 4.30 P.M.	5	59	92.46	F.	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	83.13
F.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	55	90.68	G.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	59	89.07
G.	May 1, 4.30 P.M.	5	50	86.88	I.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	4	58	74.34
I.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	52	90.27	K.	May 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	68	94.12
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 1, 6.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00		May 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 91.73					Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.67				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	11	91.82	1st	May 1, 12.00 M.	5	10	100.00
2d	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	9	86.59	2d	May 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
3d	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50	3d	May 4, 10.00 A.M.	5	8	93.62
4th	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	98.50	4th	May 6, 12.00 M.	5	9	95.83
Figure of merit of Corps,				93.60	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,				96.43
SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 11,	4	55	70.68	1st	May 6, 1.00 P.M.	4	34	81.03
2d					2d	May 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	38	94.23
					Figure of merit of Battery,				87.63

NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 7, 4.00 P. M.	5	79	86.75
Engineer	May 5, 9.00 P. M.	4	17	89.63
Figure of merit of Battalion,				88.19

III. The figure of merit of Second Separate Company CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD is omitted on account of non-receipt of the report of drills for month of April, ultimo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, June 6, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 10. }

I. In accordance with Section 29, Militia Law, the following officers are hereby appointed as members of an examining board, for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard : Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard ; Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, and Captain Philo N. McGiffin, Hartford.

II. The board will convene at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, June 22, and Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, June 23, 24, and 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., and make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

III. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said examining board, at places designated, reporting in fatigue uniform without side arms :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.

FIRST REGIMENT.

June 22. Captain Charles W. Burpee, I. S. A. P. ; First Lieutenant H. Walter Murlless, Assistant Surgeon ; Captain Sidney M. Leonard ; Captain William W. Bullen ; Captain William E. Mahoney ; First Lieutenant William H. Barnes ; First Lieutenant Will E. Pardee ; First Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney ; First Lieutenant William A. Sparks ; First Lieutenant Rollin C. Wooster ; Second Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas ; Second Lieutenant William J. Maxwell ; Second Lieutenant William J. Collins.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

June 22. Captain George M. Crossman ; First Lieutenant Francis S. Hubbard ; Second Lieutenant Cevallus C. Walker.

NAVAL BATTALION.

June 22. Lieutenant Felton Parker ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Lyman B. Perkins ; Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook ; Ensign Robert H. C. Kelton.

HEADQUARTERS ROOM, SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW HAVEN.

BATTERY A.

June 23. First Lieutenant George T. Fowler ; Second Lieutenant J. Arthur Honce.

SECOND REGIMENT.

June 23. Colonel Lucien F. Burpee ; Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan ; Major Theodore H. Sucher ; First Lieutenant Bernard J. Dillon, Quartermaster ; First Lieutenant Charles E. Turner, Paymaster ; First Lieutenant Henry A. Kapitzke ; First Lieutenant George S. Wood ; Second Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds.

THIRD REGIMENT.

June 25. Major Daniel Keleher ; Captain John A. Hagberg ; Captain William H. Hamilton ; First Lieutenant Edward T. Drea ; First Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg ; First Lieutenant Frank T. Preston ; Second Lieutenant Frank L. Tuttle ; Second Lieutenant William H. Ryley ; Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Young ; Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

June 24. Captain Frederick H. Masterson ; First Lieutenant Henry H. Betts ; First Lieutenant George W. Dennett ; Second Lieutenant James A. Smith ; Second Lieutenant William E. James ; Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

June 25. First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler ; First Lieutenant William F. M. Rogers.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

June 25. First Lieutenant Joseph S. Boss.

NAVAL BATTALION.

June 23. Commander Edward V. Raynolds ; Lieutenant Commander Edward G. Buckland ; Lieutenant George F. Eaton ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William W. Hawkes, Surgeon ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Ordnance Officer ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster.

June 24. Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge ; Lieutenant Thomas W. Mather, Chief Engineer ; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell ; Ensign Stephen D. Baker ; Ensign Frederick L. Averill ; Ensign Charles A. Ingersoll, Assistant Engineer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, June 18, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. II. }

I. Brigadier-General George Haven commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to assemble his command, with the exception of Naval Battalion, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Monday, August 17, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' camp duty. No organization will be allowed in camp prior to that date.

General Haven will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General of the State for necessary camp equipage, supplies, and blank ammunition required to carry out any field maneuvers decided upon. He will cause a careful inspection of all record books and see that they are properly kept, and will forward to these headquarters in the field, a consolidated morning report of the troops, each day of the encampment, and will forward to this office at the close of the encampment, all daily consolidated reports of the different organizations of his command.

II. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp ground, pitch the tents, and furnish transportation for the troops, including necessary baggage, to and from the State Military Rendezvous. He will also furnish all camp equipage and supplies except commissary stores. The baggage will be limited to two company chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery, and one chest for each machine-gun and signal corps section. Officers' baggage will be limited to one valise or small trunk for each line officer. Transportation for horses for field and staff use will be furnished only from brigade and regimental headquarters; battery and machine-gun horses from their respective locations.

III. The Commissary-General will furnish subsistence for the enlisted men; as the pay of commissioned officers covers their ration allowance, they must provide their own subsistence.

The Commissary-General will make contracts with responsible caterers, under bonds, to furnish the same bill of fare as provided last year, at the annual encampment. A careful inspection will be made each day of the food before it is cooked. Caterers will be held strictly to their contracts.

IV. Commanding officers will make requisitions for transportation on or before July 21st, proximo.

V. Pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of the encampment, and delivered at these headquarters in the field by 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 22d.

Enlisted men whose terms expire during camp week, will be holden for the week and discharged at the end of the encampment.

Men enlisted after July 4th, proximo, may be borne on pay-roll for duty upon certificate of company commanders that they are properly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians may be enlisted to August 6th inclusive.

Commanding officers are advised that in all signatures to the pay-rolls, not only the surname but at least one christian name must be given in full.

VI. Orders appointing non-commissioned officers, must be received at this office prior to the date of encampment or parade, that pay may be allowed in accordance with the promotion.

VII. The Commander-in-Chief will review the Brigade on Friday, August 21st.

VIII. Encampments of the National Guard being held by authority of law, every officer and enlisted man is required to be present for duty unless excused for imperative reasons. The Brigadier-General will report to this office any commissioned officer absent, with the cause of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, July 6, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since May 21, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major S. Ashbel Crandall, Judge Advocate, June 18, 1896.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Thomas L. Axtelle, Surgeon, June 10, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Flynn, Company C, June 23, 1896.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Robert J. Doyle, Company D, June 22, 1896.

First Lieutenant Henry H. Betts, Company D, June 22, 1896.

DISCHARGED.

Captain L. Eugene Seymour, Second Separate Company, June 12, 1896.

First Lieutenant William H. Wood, Second Separate Company, June 12, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Mitchell, Second Separate Company, June 12, 1896.

RETIRED.

Captain Thomas F. Flanigan, Company B, First Regiment, May 26, 1896.

Captain Henry Avery, Machine-Gun Battery, June 29, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Thomas C. Waterous, Aide-de-Camp, of Hartford, appointed Judge Advocate with rank of Major from June 19, 1896, *vice* Crandall, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Hastings, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from June 2, 1896, *vice* Flanigan, retired.

Sergeant Frank E. Shea, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from June 2, 1896, *vice* Hastings, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Townsend, Assistant Surgeon, of New Haven, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Major from June 11, 1896, *vice* Axtelle, resigned.

Frederick G. Graves, of Waterbury, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 11, 1896, *vice* Townsend, promoted.

First Lieutenant George S. Wood, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company E, with rank from June 12, 1896, *vice* Bailey, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from June 12, 1896, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Private George E. Morris, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from June 12, 1896, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Daniel Keleher, Company B, of Stonington, appointed Major with rank from May 15, 1896, *vice* Fox, resigned.

First Lieutenant Cornelius Bransfield, of Stonington, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from June 4, 1896, *vice* Keleher, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John F. Murphy, of Stonington, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from June 4, 1896, *vice* Bransfield, promoted.

Sergeant Michael F. O'Connell, of Stonington, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from June 4, 1896, *vice* Murphy, promoted.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman Arthur E. Burnett, Second Division, of Hartford, appointed Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) from June 24, 1896. Original appointment.

Seaman Felton Parker, of Hartford, appointed Lieutenant Commanding Second Division, with rank from May 12, 1896. Original appointment.

Seaman Lyman B. Perkins, of Hartford, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Second Division, with rank from May 12, 1896. Original appointment.

Louis F. Middlebrook, of Hartford, appointed Ensign, Second Division, with rank from May 12, 1896. Original appointment.

Seaman Robert H. C. Kelton, of Hartford, appointed Ensign, Second Division, with rank from May 12, 1896. Original appointment.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1896, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	64	93.85	A.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	98.53
B.	June 2, 4.30 P.M.	4	66	90.93	B.	June 1, 4.00 P.M.	4	64	95.41
C.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06	C.	June 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	62	92.15
D.	June 2, 4.30 P.M.	4	67	97.39	D.	June 5, 11.00 A.M.	4	67	95.90
E.	June 2, 10.30 A.M.	4	68	92.83	E.	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	93.77
F.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	67	87.32	F.	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	97.39
G.	June 1, 11.30 A.M.	5	65	96.59	G.	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
H.	June 3, 11.30 A.M.	6	62	90.54	H.	June 6, 8.00 P.M.	4	64	87.60
I.	June 1, 2.10 P.M.	4	68	92.78	I.	June 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	65	97.36
K.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.38	K.	June 4, 4.00 P.M.	5	63	92.61
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	June 4, 4.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00		June 2, 11.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.88					Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.25				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	51	89.83	B.	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.38
B.	June 1, 1.30 P.M.	5	52	89.31	C.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
C.	June 1, 12.00 P.M.	5	60	93.73	D.	June 8, 4.00 P.M.	5	54	80.04
D.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	44	87.77	E.	June 5, 9.00 A.M.	5	61	89.23
E.	June 1, 12.00 M.	5	63	93.40	F.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	87.70
F.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	57	92.45	G.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	57	88.94
G.	June 1, 12.00 M.	5	51	86.89	I.	June 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	60	84.56
I.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	6	55	92.50	K.	June 5, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	95.59
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	June 2, 3.00 P.M.	3	5	96.67		June 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				91.39	Figure of merit of Regiment,				90.72

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE GUN BATTERY.					
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 2,	4.00 P.M.	5	11	96.37	1st	June 3,		4	10	96.25
2d	June 2,	4.00 P.M.	5	9	94.78	2d	June 2, 10.00 A.M.		5	10	98.00
3d	June 3,	1.00 P.M.	4	10	98.75	3d	June 4, 10.00 A.M.		4	9	98.13
4th	June 3,	1.00 P.M.	5	10	96.00	4th	June 3, 10.00 A.M.		5	10	98.00
Figure of merit of Corps,					96.48	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,					97.60

SEPARATE COMPANIES.						BATTERY A.					
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 4,		6	61	77.76	1st	June 8, 8.00 A.M.		5	33	86.03
2d						2d	June 1, 8.00 P.M.		5	40	94.39
						Figure of merit of Battery,					90.21

NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 8,	9.00 A. M.	4	74	89.08
Engineer	June 1,	9.00 A. M.	4	18	95.42
Figure of merit of Battalion,					92.25

III. By request of the Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, the figures of merit of Company D, and the Fourth Regiment, for the month of March, 1896, as announced in G. O. No. 7, A. G. O., c. s., are hereby amended to 92.01 and **90.18**, respectively.

IV. The figure of merit of Second Separate Company, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, is omitted on account of non-receipt of the report of drills for month of May, 1896.

V. In consideration of the report and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brigadier-General George Haven, Commanding Brigade, Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard, and Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, the Second Separate Company, Connecticut National Guard, has been disbanded on account of its having fallen below the standard of efficiency, and the officers and enlisted men have been honorably discharged.

VI. Musician Eugene L. Bailey, Band, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been dishonorably discharged from the Military Service of the State in accordance with sentence of Field Officers Court-Martial.

VII. The figures of merit of organizations of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the drill season, November 1, 1895, to May 31, 1896, are as follows:

Brigade,	89.16
Machine-Gun Battery,	95.05
Second Regiment,	94.99
Brigade Signal Corps,	94.86
First Regiment,	91.90
Naval Militia,	90.49
Third Regiment,	89.59
Fourth Regiment,	88.60
Battery A,	87.31
Second Separate Company,	84.91
First Separate Company,	73.94

COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

1. Co. C, 1st Regiment,	98.36	20. Co. B, 3d Regiment,	90.21
2. " A, 2d "	98.32	21. " H, 1st "	89.93
3. " F, 2d "	97.84	22. " F, 3d "	89.73
4. " I, 2d "	97.69	23. " G, 4th "	89.57
5. " G, 2d "	95.45	24. " I, 3d "	89.38
6. " G, 1st "	95.25	25. " E, 1st "	89.03
7. " E, 2d "	95.19	26. " B, 1st "	88.98
8. " K, 4th "	94.75	27. " H, 2d "	88.13
9. " K, 2d "	94.49	28. " F, 1st "	87.63
10. " B, 2d "	93.91	29. " A, 3d "	87.37
11. " D, 1st "	92.74	30. " D, 3d "	86.37
12. " D, 2d "	92.72	31. " C, 4th "	85.79
13. " C, 2d "	92.19	32. " E, 4th "	85.25
14. " B, 4th "	92.19	33. 2d Separate Company,	84.91
15. " I, 1st "	91.74	34. Co. G, 3d Regiment,	84.19
16. " C, 3d "	91.41	35. " I, 4th "	83.57
17. " A, 1st "	91.26	36. " D, 4th "	83.56
18. " K, 1st "	90.81	37. " F, 4th "	83.42
19. " E, 3d "	90.23	38. 1st Separate Company,	73.94

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Corps, 4th Regiment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99.29
" " 2d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98.93
" " 3d "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97.38
" " 1st "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.12

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Third Section,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96.01
Fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.07
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94.87
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93.49

BATTERY A.

Second Platoon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92.66
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81.96

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Second Section,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97.32
Fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96.01
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.32
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91.52

NAVAL BATTALION.

Engineer Division,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92.53
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89.83

VIII. The monthly reports of "Gain and Loss" of each organization, will be forwarded through regular channels to this office, prior to the third day of the month following, for which the report is made.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant General

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, July 21, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 13. }

I. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard are reported by the examining board convened by G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., C. S., as having passed a satisfactory examination in duties pertaining to their rank, and they will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Thomas C. Waterous, Judge Advocate, Hartford, June 19, 1896.

BATTERY A.

First Lieutenant George T. Fowler, First Platoon, North Branford, July 12, 1894.

Second Lieutenant J. Arthur Honce, First Platoon, Guilford, June 12, 1895.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Charles W. Burpee, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Hartford, June 24, 1895.

First Lieutenant H. Walter Murlless, Assistant Surgeon, Hartford, June 24, 1895.

Captain William W. Bullen, Company E, Plainville, March 23, 1896.

Captain William E. Mahoney, Company H, Hartford, April 17, 1896.

First Lieutenant William E. Mahoney, Company H, Hartford, May 24, 1895.

First Lieutenant Rollin C. Wooster, Company I, New Britain, December 11, 1895.

First Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney, Company G, Manchester, March 9, 1896.

First Lieutenant Will E. Pardee, Company E, New Britain, March 23, 1896.

First Lieutenant William A. Sparks, Company H, Hartford, April 17, 1896.

Second Lieutenant William A. Sparks, Company H, Hartford, May 24, 1895.

Second Lieutenant Abraham L. Hauerwas, Company E, New Britain, March 23, 1896.

Second Lieutenant William J. Collins, Company H, Hartford, April 17, 1896.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury, July 11, 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy F. Callahan, New Haven, July 11, 1895

Major Theodore H. Sucher, New Haven, July 11, 1895.

First Lieutenant Bernard J. Dillon, Quartermaster, New Haven,
December 16, 1895.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Turner, Paymaster, Waterbury, December
16, 1895.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Kapitzke, Company B, New Haven, June
12, 1895.

First Lieutenant George S. Wood, Company E, New Haven, July 30.
1895.

Second Lieutenant Patrick F. Reynolds, Company E, New Haven,
July 30, 1895.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Major Daniel Keleher, Stonington, May 15, 1896.

Captain William H. Hamilton, Company F, Killingly, November 15,
1895.

Captain John A. Hagberg, Company C, Norwich, February 25 1896

Captain Cornelius Bransfield, Company B, Stonington, June 4 1896.

First Lieutenant William H. Hamilton, Company F, Killingly April
17, 1895.

First Lieutenant Edward T. Drea, Company A, New London, Novem-
ber 11, 1895.

First Lieutenant Frank T. Preston, Company F, Killingly, November
15, 1895.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg, Company C, Norwich February
25, 1896.

First Lieutenant John F. Murphy, Company B, Stonington, June 4,
1896.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Preston, Company F, Killingly, June 13
1895.

Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Young, Company F, Killingly, Novem-
ber 15, 1895.

Second Lieutenant William H. Ryley, Company D, New London
November 25, 1895.

Second Lieutenant Carey Congdon, Company I, New London, January
17, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Tuttle, Company C, Norwich, February
25, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Michael F. O'Connell, Company B, Stonington,
June 4, 1896.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Frederick H. Masterson, Company K, Bridgeport, May 20, 1895.

Captain George M. Crossman, Company I, Winsted, March 13, 1896.

First Lieutenant Francis S. Hubbard, Company I, Winsted, April 10, 1896.

Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett, Company K, Bridgeport, May 20, 1895.

Second Lieutenant Cevallus C. Walker, Company I, Winsted, March 13, 1896.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant James E. Wheeler, Second Section, New Haven, May 2, 1895.

First Lieutenant William F. M. Rogers, Third Section, New London, January 14, 1896.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Boss, Third Section, New London, October 31, 1895.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Commander Edward V. Reynolds, New Haven, March 30, 1896.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward G. Buckland, New Haven, March 30, 1896.

Lieutenant George F. Eaton, New Haven, March 30, 1896.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William W. Hawkes, Surgeon, New Haven, April 11, 1896.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Samuel F. Punderson, Ordnance Officer, New Haven, April 18, 1896.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Mather, Chief Engineer, Engineer Division, New Haven, February 20, 1896.

Lieutenant Daniel M. Goodridge, First Division, New Haven, April 16, 1896.

Lieutenant Felton Parker, Second Division, Hartford, May 12, 1896.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Frank S. Cornwell, First Division, New Haven, April 16, 1896.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Lyman B. Perkins, Second Division, Hartford, May 12, 1896.

Ensign Stephen D. Baker, First Division, New Haven, April 16, 1896.

Ensign Frederick L. Averill, First Division, New Haven, April 16, 1896.

Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook, Second Division, Hartford, May 12, 1896.

Ensign Robert H. C. Kelton, Second Division, Hartford, May 12, 1896.

II. The following-named officers of the National Guard, having at a prior date passed the examination pertaining to their rank, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith :

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Andrew H. Embler, Company D, New Haven, November 5, 1895.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Gilbert L. Fitch, Company C, Noroton, January 9, 1896.

III. Chaplain Asher Anderson, Second Regiment, of Meriden, not being required to pass an examination in military tactics, will be commissioned from July 31, 1895.

IV. First Lieutenant George W. Dennett, Company K, Fourth Regiment, Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Nathaniel W. Bishop, Paymaster, and Ensign Charles A. Ingersoll, Assistant Engineer, Engineer Division Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, having been, for reasons assigned, unable to appear for examination, will be given an opportunity to appear before the Board when next convened.

V. The following-named officers of the National Guard having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, and not having been recommended for re-examination, their appointments are hereby revoked and they are discharged from the military service of the State, to date July 21, 1896.

First Lieutenant William H. Barnes, Company D, First Regiment.

Second Lieutenant William J. Maxwell, Company G, First Regiment.

Second Lieutenant James A. Smith, Company D, Fourth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant William E. James, Company F, Fourth Regiment.

VI. The commanding officer of each organization in which a vacancy is created by this order, is hereby ordered to warn the members of such organization, to appear at their Armory to make nomination by ballot to fill the vacancy in accordance with Section 22, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, and in like manner make nomination for any vacancies in the commissioned offices of said organization, occurring by reason of the nomination herein ordered, and make return of the nominations so made to this office without delay ; transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, August 13, 1896.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

I. General Headquarters will be at Camp Graham, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., from August 17-22, inclusive, where all correspondence during that time will be addressed.

II. Captain John M. Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, is hereby detailed as guard instructor of the brigade. He will report to Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, at Camp Graham, Niantic, Conn., not later than August 17, 1896, 10 o'clock, A. M., perform the duty assigned him, and on the completion thereof, make return of his doings to this office.

III. Special Orders, No. 186, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, August 8, 1896, details Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, to attend the encampment of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, at Niantic, Conn., from the 17th to the 22d of August, 1896, and report to the Governor of Connecticut, for such duty as may be required of him during the encampment.

General Haven, commanding brigade, will see that every facility is given Captain Pettit to observe the work of the camp.

IV. Officers on the retired list are hereby reminded that, in accordance with Sec. 82, Militia Law, they are entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they were retired.

V. The following addition to the bill of dress and equipment for the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD is hereby adopted: Revolvers for Officers, Leggings, Web Cartridge Belts, New Drums and Slings, Musician's Cap Devices and Musician's Uniform, in accordance with Army Regulations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, August 17, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since July 6, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Fred W. Dimock, Company D, August 3, 1896.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George W. Dennett, Company K, August 11, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain William E. Pendleton, Company D, Third Regiment, of New London, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain from July 2, 1896, *vice* Waterous, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Louis V. Schutz, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from July 28, 1896, *vice* Barnes, discharged.

First Lieutenant Harry W. Keeney, of Manchester, appointed Captain Company G, with rank from July 29, 1896, *vice* Bissell, deceased.

Sergeant Joel M. Nichols, of Manchester, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from July 29, 1896, *vice* Keeney, promoted.

Corporal Lewis J. Doolittle, of Manchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from July 29, 1896, *vice* Maxwell, discharged.

SECOND REGIMENT.

William L. Green, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from July 7, 1896, *vice* Flynn, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, of New London, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from August 3, 1896, *vice* Pendleton, appointed Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieutenant William H. Ryley, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from August 3, 1896, *vice* Rogers, promoted.

Sergeant Jeremiah J. Murphy, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from August 3, 1896, *vice* Ryley, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Albert J. Wilcoxson, Company F, of Norwalk, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from June 30, 1896, *vice* Doyle, resigned.

Sergeant Richard O. Gorman, of Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from June 30, 1896, *vice* Betts, resigned.

Sergeant William W. Bloom, of Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from July 28, 1896, *vice* Wilcoxson, promoted.

Winfield Scott, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from July 30, 1896, *vice* Smith, discharged.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant William H. Sears, Second Section, of New Haven, appointed Captain, with rank from July 8, 1896, *vice* Avery, retired.

Sergeant Robert G. Morley, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Second Section, with rank from July 31, 1896, *vice* Sears, promoted.

II.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Thomas McManus, Quartermaster-General, Hartford.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain	Ernest C. Colby,	Company C,	Waterbury.
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SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain	Augustus I. Goodrich,	Company A,	Waterbury.
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III. Private George H. Turnbull, Company E, First Regiment, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court-Martial.

IV. Captain Charles L. Bissell, Company G, First Regiment. CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, died at South Manchester, Conn., June 15, 1896.

V. In consequence of errors and omissions by commanding officers in official reports of qualifications in rifle practice, G. O. No. 4., A.-G. O., 1894 and 1896, are amended to accord herewith.

FIRST REGIMENT.

ON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.				Designation, 1893.	Previous Quali- fications.
	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.		
Drum Major William C. Steele	20	22	42	X Sharpshooter.	9 years.

COMPANY I.

1895.					
Private Andruss, Charles E., Jr.	16	16	32	V 1st cl. Marks'n.	4 years.

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Corporal John Gembel.	17	0	17	Marksman.	3 years.
Musician Daniel A. Dean.	20	21	41	Sharpshooter.	2 years.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant Howard N. Godfrey.	17	15	32	1st cl. Marksman.	1 year.
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The records of First Lieutenant Albert J. Wilcoxson, Company F, Fourth Regiment, and Musician Daniel A. Dean, Company C, Third Regiment, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, given in G. O. No. 4, A.-G. O., c. s., are hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJ.-GEN.—16

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, September 8, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

I. A State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization of the National Guard will take place at the Rifle Range, Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, September 29th, inst.

II. Three trophies are hereby offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization of the Connecticut National Guard, as above. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards, the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score, and the third prize to the next highest. Each prize to be competed for annually, and to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and when either trophy has been won three times by the team from one organization, it will become the property of that organization. State medals will be issued to individual members of the team winning the first prize, and their names will be published in orders.

The present status of the prizes is as follows :

First prize : Bronze Bust of Ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris, won by the First Regiment, 1894 ; Third Regiment, 1895. Second prize : Silver Loving Cup, won by the Third Regiment, 1894 ; Second Regiment, 1895. Third prize : Etching of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, won by the Second Regiment, 1894 ; First Regiment, 1895.

III. Brigadier-General, George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants, covering conditions of match, size of teams, etc., and detail from his Staff such officers to conduct the match as in his judgment is necessary. Traveling and hotel expenses only will be allowed such officers as may be detailed. He will also make report of the match in detail to this office.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will issue, upon approved requisition, the ammunition, targets, patches, etc., and pay for necessary official scorers and markers.

V. The Commander-in-Chief tenders to the officers and enlisted men of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, his hearty congratulations upon their successful tour of duty as performed at "Camp Graham," August 17-22, inclusive. Never did officers and men work more faithfully, never was there more enthusiasm, better discipline and deportment manifest than that which characterized the conduct of the troops during encampment week. The State of Connecticut has every reason to be proud of her citizen soldiery, whose efficiency is recognized by the best authorities of the nation. It was demonstrated at "Camp Graham" that the Connecticut Brigade could go into camp and by its conduct reflect credit upon the State which has done so much for it. The words of commendation from General Nelson A. Miles, commanding U. S. A., cannot do otherwise than to stimulate and encourage every officer and enlisted man to still greater effort to make the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD the banner organization in the country. The success of "Camp Graham" is a matter of record, and in years to come, all who participated in and contributed toward that success can look back upon it with feelings of pride and satisfaction.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

Official :

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, October 13, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

I. The report of Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of the State Rifle Match for teams from the First, Second, and Third Regiments, in accordance with General Orders, No. 16, A.-G. O., c. s., has been received, and is hereby accepted.

The trophies are awarded as follows :

First prize, Bronze Bust of ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris, Second Regiment :—Score 200 yards, 324 ; 500 yards, 329 ; Total 653.

Second prize, Silver Loving Cup, Third Regiment :—Score 200 yards, 320 ; 500 yards, 330 ; Total 650.

Third Prize, Etching of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, First Regiment :—Score 200 yards, 304 ; 500 yards, 293 ; Total 597.

II. The Quartermaster-General will see that the trophies are distributed to the commanding officers of the regiments winning the same, who will receipt for them, and retain the custody thereof, until further orders from this office, in accordance with G. O., No. 16, A.-G. O., c. s.

III. The following members of the Second Regiment Team, winning first prize, will each receive from the Quartermaster-General (who will deliver the same through the regimental commandant) the State Medal, awarded to the winning team :

Major Arthur M. Dickinson, First Battalion ; Captain Thomas T. Welles, Adjutant ; Captain George G. LaBarnes, Inspector Small Arms Practice ; Captain Charles B. Bowen, Company I ; First Lieutenant Robert E. Hall, Company K ; Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Jr., Company K ; First Sergeant Thomas K. Mottram, Company K ; Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert M. Walker, Company E ; Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred F. Husted, Company F ; Sergeant John W. Deno, Company I ; Corporal James W. Landon, Company E ; Corporal Thomas Ward, Company K.

IV. The absence of a team from the Fourth Regiment is regretted. The object of the State in holding these annual contests is to encourage rifle practice. It is of vital importance that all infantry organizations should be proficient in the use of the rifle, otherwise their usefulness would be greatly impaired. Officers should do all in their power to encourage the enlisted men to systematic practice.

V. Praise is hereby awarded the contesting teams from First, Second, and Third Regiments, for the good scores made under somewhat adverse conditions, and nothing but words of commendation is due the range officer and his assistants for the successful manner in which the tournament was conducted.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Official :

Adjutant-General.

WM. E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, October 16, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

I. In pursuance of Sec. 58, Militia Law of this State, weekly evening drills are hereby ordered for the different organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, commencing Monday, November 2d proximo, and continuing to May 31, 1897, inclusive.

II. The Commander-in-Chief directs, that inasmuch as the Brigade Commander is thoroughly conversant with the needs of his command, that the order of exercises for the drill season 1896-1897, as relates to the drill regulations shall be left to his discretion and judgment what is best for the advancement of the Brigade Connecticut National Guard.

III. Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, will, immediately, upon receipt of the foregoing, issue orders for weekly evening drills of one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month for each Company, Hospital Corps, Section Signal Corps and Machine-Gun Battery, Platoon Artillery and Division Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard. It is optional with him to direct fortnightly drills of organizations other than infantry companies, if in his judgment, the same proficiency can be obtained.

IV. In accordance with Par. IV, G. O. No. 3, A.-G. O., dated Hartford, February 20, 1895, "The drill of any organization in the brigade, occurring on the evening of a legal holiday, may be omitted, provided, that the 'time' required is made up on the drill nights of the month in which the holiday occurs." The form of drill reports of last season will be used, made in triplicate, and forwarded through regular channels to this office, on the first day of the succeeding month (not later than the third day thereof), with one copy of the report of Gain and Loss.

V. The figure of merit will be determined as heretofore, in accordance with Par. III, G. O. No. 27, A.-G. O., series 1891.

VI. The Annual Muster and Inspection of the Connecticut National Guard, as required by law, will be made during the month of November proximo, by Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade C. N. G., who will detail such officers of his Staff, including Captain J. Milton Thompson, Inspector of Military Forces, as may be required to do the work. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General, upon approved vouchers from this office—no other compensation will be allowed. Duplicate muster-rolls will be made by commanding officers, and both copies forwarded to this office. They will also see that the requirements of existing orders are strictly followed.

VII. Captain J. Milton Thompson will report to the Brigade Commander for such duty as may be required in the Annual Inspection and Muster of the Connecticut National Guard.

VIII. The following is again published for the information of commandants of the different organizations, in accordance with Par. VI, G. O. No. 23, A.-G. O., October 22, 1889: "Hereafter orders from this office discharging men from the military service of the State, will be issued on the fifteenth and last days of every month, such orders will include all men for whose discharge application has been made for reasons satisfactory to this office."

IX. Particular attention is called to Par. 152, Law and Regulations Connecticut National Guard.

"Deliberations or discussions among military men, conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between military men, either of official or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, are, except when authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, strictly prohibited, as being unmilitary, and injurious to the public interest."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, November 12, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 19. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since August 17, 1896.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Clinton A. Winslow, Company G, October 17, 1896.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Joseph S. Boss, Third Section, November 6, 1896.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George B. Gifford, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from August 11, 1896, *vice* Dimock, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Arthur D. McIntyre, of Putnam, appointed Captain Company G, with rank from October 24, 1896, *vice* Winslow, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, of Putnam, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from October 24, 1896, *vice* McIntyre, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William I. Comstock, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from August 13, 1896, *vice* James, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Bennett, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company K, with rank from August 17, 1896, *vice* Dennett, resigned.

Corporal William A. Evans, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company K with rank from August 17, 1896, *vice* Bennett, promoted.

II. The following-named members of the National Guard have been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers Courts-Martial, viz. :

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company E, Private John F. Farrell.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Company C, Private Henry N. Aubrey.

Company I, Private Frederick E. Greene.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company E, Private Patrick J. Corrigan.

III. Owing to a clerical error in the report of the State Rifle Match, 1896, the name of Quartermaster-Sergeant John E. Bowen, Company I, is substituted for Captain Charles B. Bowen as member of the team, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

IV. The non-appearance of a team from the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, at the State Rifle Match, 1896, has been satisfactorily explained by the Colonel commanding, as being caused by necessary changes in the rifle ranges which prevented the officers and enlisted men from qualifying in shooting.

V. The new "F" bugle is hereby adopted for use of the Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.

VI. The American Morse Code for visual signaling will be discontinued, and the Myer System of Army and Navy signaling is hereby adopted for use of the Connecticut National Guard.

VII. The manual of Instructions in Military Signaling, prepared by Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby adopted for use of the Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Important Special Orders.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 126. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, December 3, 1895.

Sergeant Russell Thompson, of New Haven, is hereby appointed Ensign, Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, with rank from November 15, 1895, *vice* Embler resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 3, 1896.

At the request of the Adjutant-General of New York, permission is hereby granted the Second Signal Corps, National Guard State of New York, to enter this state for the purpose of visiting Hartford February 21 to 23 proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 22, 1896.

The following named persons are hereby appointed Post Surgeons :

Edward P. Woodward, of Bristol, Hartford County.

Louis E. Cooper, of Ansonia, New Haven County.

They will be governed by the provisions of G. O. No. 21, A.-G. O., December 17, 1895.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 30, 1896.

A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal on Thursday, February 13, 1896, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to inspect military stores reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

The Board will consist of Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion, Captain George B. Newton, Company F, and First Lieutenant John F. Moran, Company B, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. Said Board will make report in detail to this office of the articles inspected, with their recommendations in each case as to what disposition should be made of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 31, 1896.

The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, at the Executive Rooms in the Capitol, Thursday, February 6, 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full dress uniform with side arms, dismounted, for attendance upon His Excellency, the Governor, on the occasion of the visit to this city of His Excellency A. S. Bushnell, Governor, and Staff, of the state of Ohio.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, February 3, 1896.

Major Francis M. Warren, commanding First Company Governor's Horse Guard, will detail two men of his command for orderlies, who will report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, at the state Capitol on Thursday, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., uniformed and equipped (mounted), for one day's duty in attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, February 12, 1896.

I. The petition of Bertram A. Lenfest, and others, of New Haven, to be organized as the Engineer Division of the Naval Battalion of the Connecticut National Guard, as authorized by Sec. 5, Chapter CCCXIV, of the Public Acts of 1895, approved July 9, 1895, is granted by the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, February 19, 1896.

The Board of Inspection appointed by S. O. No. 15, c. s., to inspect public property in the State Arsenal, having reported certain ordnance, clothing, equipments, medical stores, and camp equipage as unserviceable and obsolete (as per their report), and recommended that the said property be disposed of, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to sell the property so reported, for cash, at public sale or otherwise, as may be for the best interests of the state, and report the amount received from such sale to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 34. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 25, 1896.

I. In accordance with Sec. 1, Chapter CCCXIV, Naval Militia Law, providing for the formation of a Naval Battalion, the First Division and the Engineer Division Naval Militia, C. N. G., are hereby organized, and designated as the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, and will report to, and receive orders from, the Brigadier-General.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 38. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 9, 1896.

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II. D. R. Rodger, of Woodbury, is hereby appointed Post-Surgeon, Litchfield County, and will be governed by the provisions of G. O. No. 21, A.-G. O., December 17, 1895.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 41. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 11, 1896.

I. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 18, 1896, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to accompany His Excellency the Governor, who will make an official visit and attend the memorial service of the late Governor Greenhalge.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 44. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 21, 1896.

I. The resignation of Captain and First Lieutenant William W. Whitehead, First Company Governor's Horse Guards, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the state.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 46. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 24, 1896.

I. The following officers of the Medical Department Connecticut National Guard are hereby detailed as representatives to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which will convene in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 12, 13, and 14, 1896 :

Brigadier-General George Austin Bowen, Surgeon-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director Brigade C. N. G.

Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon First Regiment C. N. G.

These officers will attend and report the result of the deliberations of the convention.

II. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General upon approved vouchers from this office. No other compensation will be allowed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 29, 1896.

I. The petition of Lyman B. Perkins and sixty-four others, of Hartford, to be organized into a Division of Naval Militia Connecticut National Guard is granted by the Commander-in-Chief, and the petitioners are hereby organized as a Division of Naval Militia, and designated as the Third Division of the Naval Battalion C. N. G.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 52. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 1, 1896.

I. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, at Union Depot, New London, Conn., Wednesday, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to be in attendance upon His Excellency the Governor, who has accepted an invitation for himself and Staff to be present at the "250th Anniversary Exercises," of the City of New London.

II. The Staff will report in full dress uniform with side arms (white lisle gloves).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 2, 1896.

I. Permission is hereby granted the First and Second Companies, Governor's Foot Guard, Majors E. Henry Hyde, Jr., and Benjamin E. Brown, commanding respectively, to parade in New London, Conn., May 6, 1896, on the occasion of the "250th Anniversary Exercises" to be held in that city on date mentioned. Said parade to be in lieu of the regular spring parade as required in G. O., No. 6, A.-G. O., c. s.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 59. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 16, 1896.

I. A Court of Inquiry is hereby appointed to examine into the propriety of conduct and efficiency of Captain L. Eugene Seymour, First Lieutenant William H. Wood, and Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Mitchell, Second Separate Company Connecticut National Guard. The court will also make a general investigation into the affairs of the Company, with especial reference to the discipline and efficiency thereof, and report the facts together with their opinions and recommendations.

II. The court will consist of Brigadier-General George Haven, Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, and Captain J. Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces.

III. General Haven will convene the court at Headquarters First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Hartford, Conn., at as early date as possible, and will summons such witnesses as may be required. Captain Thompson will act as recorder.

IV. Captain L. Eugene Seymour, commanding Second Separate Company Connecticut National Guard, will detail an orderly for duty on the court at the request of the president thereof.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 62. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 20, 1896.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the First Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows :

Second Lieutenant Gilbert P. Hurd of Hartford, to be Captain and First Lieutenant *vice* Whitehead, resigned.

Cornet Charles B. Rhodes of Wethersfield, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hurd, promoted.

Quartermaster William F. Booth of Hartford, to be Cornet, *vice* Rhodes, promoted.

Sergeant William H. Shannon of Hartford, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Booth, promoted; all with rank from May 4, 1896.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 63. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, May 20, 1896.

S. O. No. 59, A.-G. O., c. s., is hereby amended by the addition of Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard, to the Court of Inquiry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 65. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, May 25, 1896.

Permission is hereby granted Company B, Third Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Captain Daniel Keleher, commanding, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to leave the state on the 30th instant, to parade with Budlong Post, G. A. R., of Westerly, R. I.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 75. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, June 12, 1896.

I. In consideration of the report and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, Major Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector Connecticut National Guard, and Captain John Milton Thompson,

U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces, appointed in S. O. Nos. 59 and 63 A.-G. O., c. s., it appears that the Second Separate Company C. N. G. has fallen below the standard of efficiency. Said company is hereby disbanded in accordance with Sec. 16, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law.

Honorable discharges for officers and enlisted men will be issued from this office.

II. The Quartermaster-General will at once take possession of state property, make necessary arrangements for the proper care of the same, and forward all records, books, and papers to this office.

III. The Court of Inquiry, having completed the duties assigned it, is hereby dissolved.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his high appreciation of the able and careful manner in which the Board has performed its duties.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 78. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 17, 1896.

I. The following-named officer of the Engineer Division Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby detailed to take the course at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., commencing June 20, 1896: Ensign Charles A. Ingersoll.

II. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by this detail, will be paid by the Paymaster-General upon approved vouchers from this office. No other compensation will be allowed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 80. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 19, 1896.

I. Commander Edward V. Reynolds, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to report with his command, to Captain M. L. Johnson, commanding U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, off S. W. Ledge Light, New Haven Harbor, July 11, 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for six days' duty, and on the completion of the same will forward to this office a detailed report of the cruise.

II. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence for the officers and seamen on the cruise, but in lieu thereof forty cents for each will be allowed for a day's ration, and the same will be carried on the pay-roll.

III. Commander Raynolds will immediately make requisition upon the Quartermaster-General for marine and land transportation, including baggage to and from U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, also for such camp equipment as he may require.

IV. The law authorizes six days' tour of duty. The battalion can volunteer to remain another day if they so desire.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 89. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, July 1, 1896.

Permission is hereby granted the organization known as the Hibernian Rifles, from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, aggregating five hundred men, to enter the state of Connecticut armed, uniformed, and equipped, to attend the encampment of the Irish American Military Union, at Bridgeport, July 3d to 6th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 94. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, July 15, 1896.

I. It is with feelings of regret the Commander-in-Chief accepts the resignation of Colonel Frederick C. Johnson, Aide-de-Camp, on account of absence from the United States. Colonel Johnson is hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the state.

II. Henry H. Adams of Greenwich is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel, on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, to date from July 15, 1896, *vice* Johnson resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 95. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 18, 1896.

I. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby ordered to report to Brigadier-General Charles P. Graham, Adjutant-General, at Union Depot, Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, July 21, 1896, at 11.30 A. M., for four days' duty, in attendance upon His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

II. Members of the Staff will be prepared for mounted duty ; they will report as directed in undress uniform with side arms (white lisle gloves). Full dress uniforms will be carried.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 7, 1896.

I. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Camp Graham, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Monday, August 17, 1896, fully uniformed, equipped, and mounted, for six days' duty.

II. The Quartermaster-General will furnish transportation and quarters for the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 110. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 11, 1896.

I. Major Dennis A. Blakeslee, commanding Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, will detail one sergeant and two men of his command to report to the Adjutant-General at Camp Graham, Niantic, Conn., on Monday, August 17, 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., fully uniformed and equipped, for six days' orderly duty, in attendance upon the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

II. The Quartermaster-General will furnish transportation and quarters, and provide horses for above detail.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 122. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, August 31, 1896.

Permission is hereby granted the Putnam Phalanx, Major Henry Bickford commanding, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to leave the state and be absent from September 4-11 proximo, on a visit to Montreal and Quebec, Canada.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 124. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, September 23, 1896.

I. The commanding officers of the Governor's Guard (First and Second Foot and Horse) are hereby directed to assemble said commands in their respective towns for one day's drill and parade on such date as they may determine, on or before October 31 proximo, forwarding to this office a copy of their company order, designating the date of parade when issued.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 126. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 HARTFORD, October 6, 1896.

Permission is hereby granted Major Benjamin E. Brown, commanding Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, to parade his command in Waterbury, Conn., October 16, 1896. This parade to be in accordance with S. O. No. 124, A.-G. O., c. s., provided, however, that no allowance will be made by the state for transportation of said command.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 127. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 7, 1896.

Permission is hereby granted the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Major Henry Bickford commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the state and be absent therefrom, October 13, 1896, on a visit to Springfield, Mass.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 132. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 31, 1896.

Owing to repairs being made in the Union Armory, New Haven, permission is hereby granted Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, to issue his order omitting weekly evening drills of Companies B, C, D, E, F, and Hospital Corps, Second Regiment C. N. G. until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 141. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, November 19, 1896.

I. The resignation of Captain and First Lieutenant Henry Bryant, First Company Governor's Foot Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the state.

The Captain-General desires to add his expression of regret to that submitted by the Commandant of the First Company, at the loss of a valuable officer. The high estimation in which Captain Bryant is held by all his associates is the best evidence of a faithful and meritorious service.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 143. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, November 23, 1896.

I. The resignation of Second Lieutenant Albert C. Bill, First Company Governor's Foot Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the state.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES P. GRAHAM,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster-General

OF THE

State of Connecticut

TO THE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896

HARTFORD, CONN.

Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company

1896

State of Connecticut.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, O. VINCENT COFFIN, *Governor* :

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William E. Disbrow, Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, and have compared them with the vouchers in said office, and find them correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Quartermaster-General on said September 30th, of three thousand three hundred and eight and $\frac{40}{100}$ (\$3,308.40) dollars.

E. LIVINGSTONE WELLS, } *Auditors of*
JAMES A. JONES, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, CONN., November 19, 1896.

*
State of Connecticut.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF
NET EXPENDITURES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

Statement of net expenditures for

1896.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 30, To cash expended —

Care public property,	\$7,155.68
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ARMORIES.

State building, Hartford,	\$2,990.01
“ “ New Haven,	3,336.19
“ “ New London,	1,582.33
“ “ Bridgeport,	2,650.59
“ “ Waterbury,	1,230.41
“ “ Norwalk,	1,314.58
“ “ New Britain,	1,887.24
Leased Armories,	7,841.38

22,832.73

Connecticut National Guard,	\$9,793.91
Naval Militia,	3,129.77

12,923.68

Rifle Ranges,	1,208.50
Ammunition,	2,005.18
Uniforms,	4,761.00
Uniform Repairs,	1,074.86
Care of Arms,	917.72
Officers' Compensation,	2,691.04
Uniform Compensation,	3,140.00
Transportation,	5,574.18
Freight and Express,	670.22
Niantic Camp Ground,	2,100.13
Arsenal Repairs,	120.37
Office Expense,	349.16
Contingent,	1,208.65

\$68,733.10

To Balance,	3,308.40
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\$72,041.50

SPECIAL

1896.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

Sept. 30, To Connecticut National Guard,	\$1,100.00
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MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Sept. 30, To Cash Expended,	1,000.00
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ARMORY RECEIPTS.

Sept. 30, To Connecticut National Guard,	1,643.63
To Cash paid State Treasurer,	1,638.62

\$3,282.25

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

1896.		RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1,	By Cash received, Balance on hand,	. . . . .	\$1,289.93
Sept. 30,	Orders of Comptroller,	. . . . .	70,000.00
	Sales and missing Property,	. . . . .	751.57

 \$72,041.50

ACCOUNTS.

1896.		GOVERNOR'S GUARD.	
Sept. 30,	By Cash, Order of Comptroller,	. . . . .	\$1,100.00
		MEMORIAL TABLETS.	
Sept. 30,	By Cash, Order of Comptroller,	. . . . .	1,000.00
		ARMORY RECEIPTS.	
Sept. 30,	By Cash, Rentals,	. . . . .	3,282.25

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1896.

To His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of this department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

ARMS.

Strenuous efforts were made by this administration to secure the passage of the bill in Congress for the exchange with the different states, of modern Springfield rifles for those of obsolete and unserviceable pattern they have at present, and there is now no known reason why the bill will not pass the next Congress. Thereafter our State troops will be as well, if not better, equipped than any other State National Guard.

The Peabody rifles have been made as serviceable as possible by the replacing of broken sears and firing pins with new parts, for which new dies were made.

Battery A, located at Branford and Guilford, should by all means be equipped with some modern guns instead of the old 3-inch iron rifled guns, muzzle-loading. In case of trouble with a foreign nation, about our only means of defense on the coast would be with artillery, and our equipment should be of the very best.

The four Gatling guns in use by the four sections of Machine-Gun Battery are not up to date, and should be changed for the latest pattern at as early a date as possible. We tried to have the continuous feed attachment applied to the guns, but it was found to be impossible.

UNIFORMS.

The uniforms have undergone some changes in the past year, in that the stripes on the trousers of the privates have been entirely removed, the sergeants alone being allowed to wear the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stripes, and the corporals to wear $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stripes. The musicians, band, and field, wear double half-inch stripes on their trousers, and breast facings of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch worsted braid on the dress coats.

While the above changes were being made to accord with U. S. Army regulations, nearly all of the trousers were thoroughly cleaned.

The uniforms on the whole are in very good condition, but the commanding officers should impress it upon their commands that one of the first duties of a soldier is to keep his uniform neat and clean, of himself, and not to abuse it, as is too often done.

We have also substituted a more serviceable cloth for the trousers of the enlisted men at a reduction in cost of nearly 33 per cent.

EQUIPMENTS.

New woven web cartridge belts were furnished to the entire Brigade in time for the last encampment, but with "U. S." belt plates, which have been exchanged since for "C. N. G." plates.

New leggins of the latest pattern were issued to the entire Brigade in time for the last encampment.

New haversacks were issued to the First Regiment, and meat ration cans, knives, forks, and spoons will be soon, so that one regiment is able to take the field completely equipped for active service, including Springfield rifles.

Haversacks, tin cups, meat ration cans, knives, forks, and spoons, shelter tents, heliographs, army torches, and compasses, all of the latest pattern, have been issued to the Brigade Signal Corps recently, which addition of articles should make our Signal Corps as well equipped as that of any state.

The latest pattern of Colt's revolver, double action, calibre .38, have been issued to the field, staff, and line officers of the brigade, except to the brigade commander and staff and officers of Battery A.

New drums were also issued before the last encampment to replace the ones drawn from the War Department, which have not given satisfaction in this State.

There has been more or less complaint made about the bugles in use, the main fault being that they were too difficult for a man not a professional musician to blow. Upon investigating the matter, we found that the key of the bugle in use (B flat) was not army regulation, so we experimented with a new "F" bugle, and issued them to the First Regiment during the encampment. The results were very satisfactory, and more than realized our expectations, as the field musicians were enabled to play in conjunction with the band, adding very greatly to the effect. We have since issued the new pattern bugles to the entire Brigade.

KNAPSACKS.

The knapsacks in use at the present time have been in service for nearly twenty years, and require constant repairs. They should be replaced by a newer pattern. We have made a requisition on the War Department for some canvas knapsacks or blanket bags, and when they are received will issue them to one of the companies for trial.

OFFICERS' CARTRIDGE BELTS.

As the officers of the Brigade are now equipped with revolvers, I would suggest that it would be well for them to supply themselves with web cartridge belts (dark blue), which are made for officers, and have the sword slings attached.

UNIFORM REPAIRS.

These have been rather large for the past year on account of the changes in uniforms above referred to.

STATE DECORATIONS.

The new bronze five-year badge for marksmen qualifying from their fifth to ninth years, issued to replace the old pattern bronze badges, has proved very satisfactory. A slight change was also made in the silver badge, which now has "X years" on it, making it uniform in style with the gold badge, which reads "XV years," and the bronze badge with "V years."

AMBULANCES.

The two ambulances owned by the State are in good condition, but are much too heavy, in our opinion, for the service required. An ambulance light enough for one horse to draw about camp, to which two horses could be hitched for an active campaign, would be much more suitable, convenient, and economical.

TENTS.

Ten new conical tents of a sheltering capacity of 16 to 20 men each were drawn on requisition from the War Department and used as guard quarters for the different guard details and with exceedingly good results, as the men could be perfectly comfortable in them day or night.

MATTRESSES.

The mattresses furnished during the encampments have been used nine years and should be renewed at an early date.

CAMP GROUND.

The parade ground at Niantic was much improved by the preceding administration, but I would suggest that the entire ground be graded and leveled, and also that the land at the south and east corner of the camp ground be acquired by purchase, which would add very much to the general shape of the parade ground and also give more room to visitors at camp on Governor's day. If the general public is to be kept out of camp during the week, except on Friday, which arrangement seemed to work very well this year, it might be well to make some provision for it in the way of ample room on Governor's day.

A new board and picket fence was erected on the south line of the camp ground during the summer, so that now the entire camp ground is fenced in, except along the river, adding very much to the looks of the ground, and preventing the entering and leaving of the grounds of unauthorized persons.

BATH-HOUSES.

Fifty commodious bath-houses, each large enough for two persons, were erected on the southeast shore of the Niantic river, and a wharf leading out to deep water was constructed so that the men could properly avail themselves of the privileges of bathing.

WATER.

Before the encampment Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, accompanied by Prof. Herbert E. Smith, chemist of the Yale Medical School, visited the camp ground, inspected the wells, and analyzed the water from some of the pumps. Their report showed the water to be perfectly pure. I would suggest, however, that sheds be put up between the cook-houses and sinks, and that proper facilities be given the men to wash there, and that the tubs be removed from the pumps along the line officers' street, and if the pumps are used at all, the water should be drawn for drinking purposes only, and a proper drain should carry off all waste water.

CAMP GRAHAM.

We furnished transportation for the Brigade as usual, every organization of which was on the camp ground before ten o'clock, the time they were ordered to report.

We believe this is as good a record as has ever been made.

LEASED ARMORIES.

There has been no change in the leased armories, although there is a new one under construction at Danielson, which will be ready for occupancy early next year.

RIFLE RANGES.

There have been some necessary repairs to some of the ranges, and a change of location was made at Danbury with satisfactory results.

INSURANCE.

It has been a serious question in my mind whether this department should insure the different State armories and

their contents and the contents of the leased armories against fire. The amount paid out annually in premiums amounts to about \$1,376.

NAVAL MILITIA.

During the past year two new divisions have been added, uniformed, and equipped. The battalion now consists of the first, second, and engineer divisions. The expense of keeping afloat the U. S. S. *Wyandotte* is considerable, and it might be questioned as to the advisability of spending so much money on such a useless and antiquated craft.

SOLDIERS' HEADSTONES, FUNERAL EXPENSES, ETC.

There have been two soldiers' monuments ordered during the past year. One for the Second Regiment Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be erected in Arlington cemetery, the other for the Twelfth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, which is to be erected at Winchester, Virginia.

There have been three hundred and fifty-one (351) soldiers' headstones ordered during the past fiscal year, of which number all but twenty-nine have been erected, the total cost being \$5,265.

I think it would be well for the next legislature to decide whether this office shall be expected to replace the bronze markers formerly furnished by this State (many of which have become broken, and they are generally considered unsuitable by the G. A. R.) by the state headstone (marble) now furnished, and which is very satisfactory.

I have approved one hundred and sixty-seven (167) cases of funeral expenses for deceased soldiers at a total cost of \$5,820.75.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. DISBROW,

Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
CLASS A. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

TENTS AND EQUIPMENTS.

OCTOBER 1 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896

[illegible]

PROPERTY

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, C
CLASS A. CAMP AND G

TENTS AND EQUIPMENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

	TENTS.										TENT FLIES.					TENT FLOORS.					TENT POLES, SETS.					TENT STAKES AND PINS.					BEDS AND FURNITURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Headquarter. Colonel's.	Headquarter Wall. Hospital.	Wall.	Improved Common.	Common (A).	Chapel. Shelter, Complete.	Headquarter. Colonel's.	Headquarter Wall. Hospital.	Wall.	Headquarter Wall, double. Tent Bags.	Headquarter. Colonel's.	Headquarter Wall. Hospital.	Wall.	Common.	Headquarter. Colonel's.	Headquarter Wall. Hospital.	Wall.	Common.	Ridge Irons.	Stakes, large,	Stakes, small.	Pins, large.	Pins, small.	Iron Bedsteads, U. S. Woven Wire Beds. Slat Cot Beds. Cots, canvas. Mattresses, U. S. Mattresses, common. Mattresses, Cotton top. Bed Sacks. Pillows. Pillow Cases. Sheets. Bedspreads. Towels. Rugs, Governor's. Druggists. Camp Desks—Roll Top. Tables, Walnut. Tables, Pine. Chairs, splint seat.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

[illegible]

Table 2.

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
CLASS B. CLOTHING.

OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 4.

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 2.

[illegible]

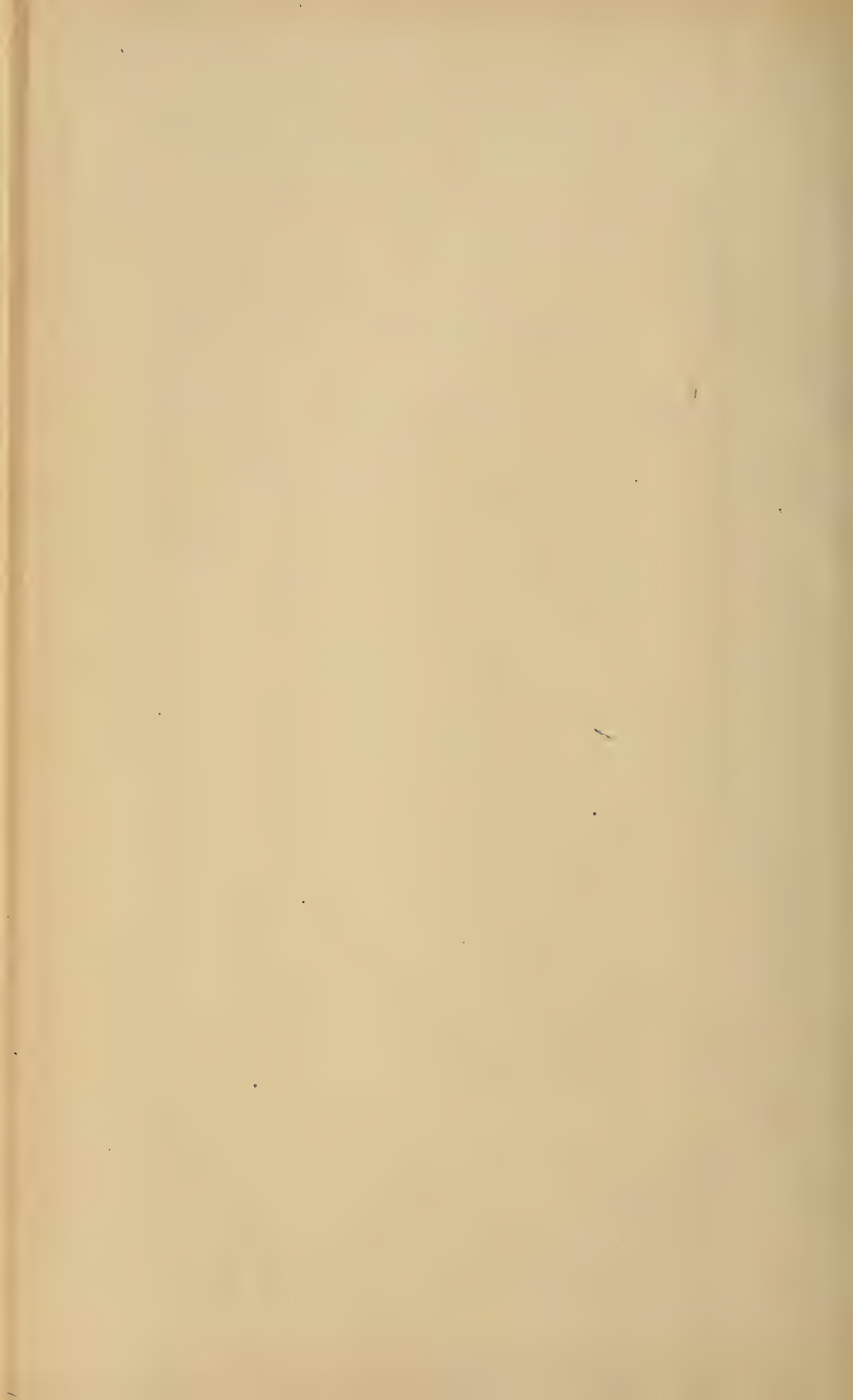
Table 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. No. 3.

OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

[illegible]



RETURN OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW,
Quartermaster-General.

FOURTH REQUIREMENT

FOURTH REGIMENT.

[illegible]

ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUN ORGANIZATIONS.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW,
Quartermaster-General.

[illegible]

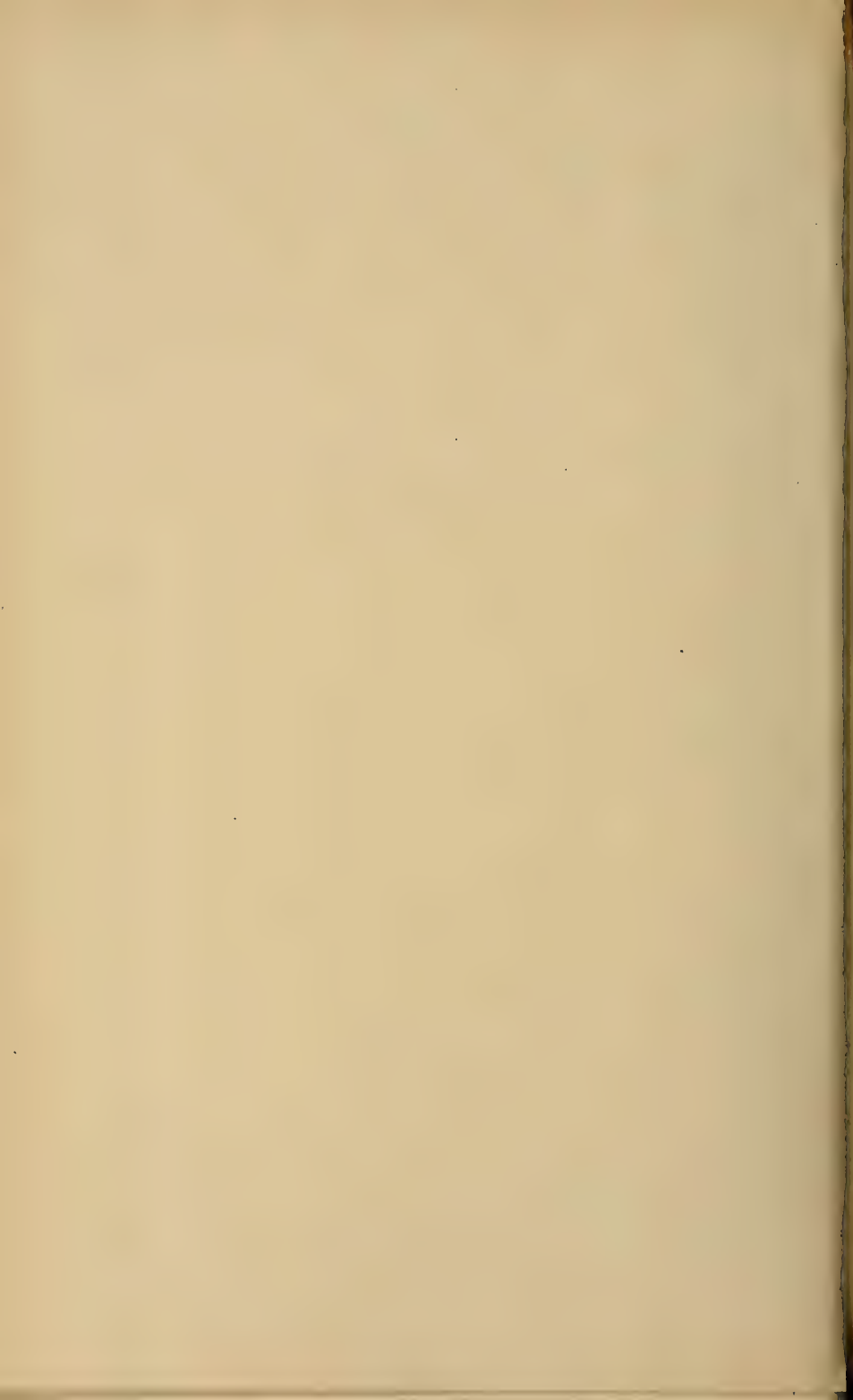


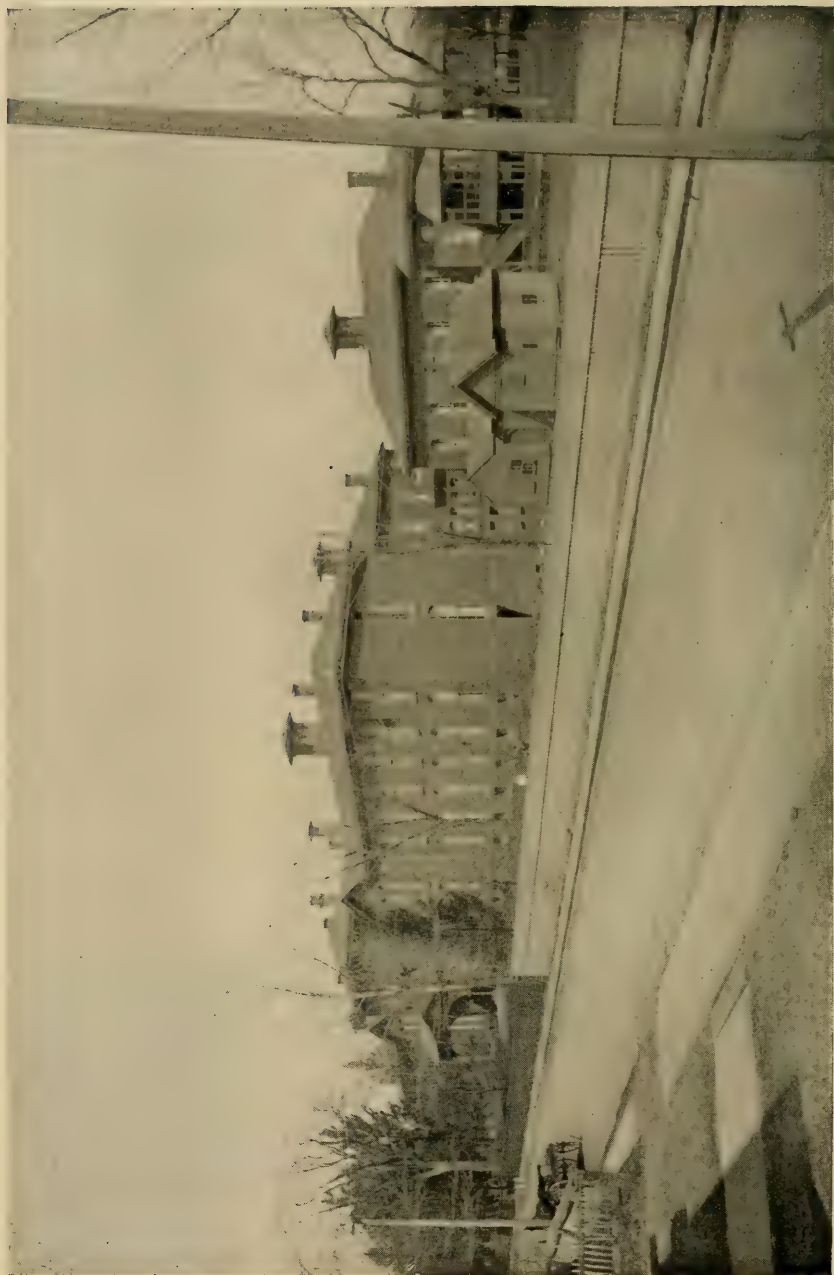
Table 7.

PROPERTY RETURN.

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.
NAVAL BATTALION, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

[illegible]

WILLIAM E. DISBROW, Quartermaster-General.		Springfield B. L. Rifles, cal. .45. Sp'g'd B. L. R., cal. .45, Bayonets. Springfield M. L. Rifles, cal. .58. Sp'g'd M. L. R., cal. .58, Bayonets. Wall Tent, complete. Cartridge Boxes. Ball Cartridges, sealed. Cartridge Box Plates. Bayonet Scabbards. Knapsacks. Waist Belts. Waist Belt Plates. Gauntlets, pairs. Sabres and Knots. Sabre Belts and Plates. Colt's Revolvers and Holsters. Saddles. Saddle Cloths. Bridles and Martingales, complete. Spurs, pairs. Drums. Bugles, Cord, and Tassels. Drum Sticks, pairs. Uniform Coats Trousers. Blouses. Leggins, pairs. Helmets, Plumes, and Cords. Caps. Overcoats. State Colors, complete. Epaulettes, sets. Blankets. Overcoat Cases. Blanket Cases. Pistol Cases. Arm Chests. Cadet Muskets. Cadet Musket Bayonets. 6-pdr. Bronze Gun. Sponges and Rammers. Worms and Staves. Handspikes. Prolonges. Watering Buckets. Priming Wires. Paulins. Sponges. Camp Desk. Officers' Overcoats. Sergeant's Chevrons, pairs. Corporal's Chevrons, pairs. Color Belts. Shoulder Scales, pairs. First Sergeant's Chevrons, pairs. Buff Vests and Knee Breeches. National Colors, complete. Bear Skin Hats. Gunner's Pouch. Gunner's Haversack.																																																																																				
Commander-in-Chief,	1																																							1																																														
Adjutant-General's Office,	1																																							1																																														
Superintendent, State Capitol,																																								1																																														
Total,	2																																							1																																														
GOVERNOR'S GUARD.																																																																																						
First Company Horse, Hartford, Major Francis M. Warren,																																								69	70	67	79	79	67	1	30	69	29	68	67	24	81	18	3	3											5	9	8	2	16															
Second Company Horse, New Haven, Major Dennis A. Blakeslee,																																								43	73	82	75	75	73	37	50	76	82	48	47	26											8	6	5	35	1																			
First Company Foot, Hartford, Major E. Henry Hyde,	118	112	112		112	112	112	112											4	1	3	17	112	224	112	112	111	1	4											2	112	1																																												
Second Company Foot, New Haven, Major Benjamin E. Brown,	124	112	112		500	112	224	224											2	112	112	224	224	112	1	69	2	1	2											16	16	2	112	1	112																																									
Total,	242	224	224		500	224	112	336	336	43	142	152	67	154	154	140	37	6	2	3	209	369	447	452	114	386	304	2	18	69	9	1	3	2											13	31	29	6	51	1	224	2	112																																	
INDEPENDENT MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.																																																																																						
Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Major Henry Bickford,																																										99	99																																											
Total,																																										99	99																																											
MISCELLANEOUS.																																																																																						
West Middle School District, Hartford,																																										3	75	74																																										
City of New Haven,																																										1	2	2	4	2	1	2																																						
Soldiers' Home, Noroton,																																										1	2	4	2	4	2																																							
Putnam Park Memorial Commission, Redding,																																										1	1	1	2	1																																								
Total,																																										1	2	4	2	4	2	3	75	74	4	7	5	10	2	3	3	1	2																					1	1					
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.																																																																																						
Post No. 18, Danbury,																																										1	11	11																																										
Post No. 44, Stafford Springs,																																										6	6																																											
Post No. 80, Litchfield,																																										1	8	8																																										
Post No. 81, Pawcatuck,																																										8	8																																											
Post No. 85, Stamford,																																										8	8																																											
Total,																																										8	8	8	8	8																																								
SONS OF VETERANS.																																																																																						
Camp No. 6, Hartford,																																										40	40																																											
Camp No. 7, Meriden,																																										1	24	24																																										
Camp No. 25, Ansonia,																																										1	26	26																																										
Camp No. 26, Birmingham,																																										1	20	20																																										
Camp No. 41, Lyme,																																										1	20	20																																										
Camp No. 2—, Waterbury,																																										24	24																																											
Total,																																										4	130	130																																										
Total miscellaneous organizations,	244	224	32	32	1	248	500	24	256	112	344	344	43	142	152	68	154	154	140	37	6	2	3	209	369	647	452	114	386	304	3	18	71	9	1	3	11	337	336	4	7	5	10	2	3	3	1	2	113	31	29	6	51	1	224	2	112	1	1																											



HARTFORD HOSPITAL. — SOUTH WINGS.

41ST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

INCLUDING THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

AND THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

HARTFORD, CONN.

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1896

OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Elected at the Annual Meeting, December 11 and 18, 1895.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *President.*
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Vice-President.*
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

Committee on Finance.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
HENRY C. DWIGHT.

Auditors.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
HENRY A. REDFIELD.

Librarian.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.

Directors.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.
ROLAND MATHER,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
HENRY K. MORGAN,
THOMAS SISSON,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.,
HENRY C. DWIGHT,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
G. PIERREPONT DAVIS, M.D.
MILES B. PRESTON, Mayor, *ex officio.*

Medical and Surgical Staff.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *Chairman.*
PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D., *Secretary.*

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.,
*ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D.

Visiting Surgeons.

GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D.,
G. PIERREPONT DAVIS, M.D.,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.

Visiting Physicians.

HORACE S. FULLER, M.D.,
WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.,
JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.,
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D.

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

WILLIAM T. BACON, M.D.

Gynecologist.

PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.

Orthopedic Surgeon.

ANSEL G. COOK, M.D.

Pathologist.

CHARLES C. BEACH, M.D.

* Deceased.

Vice-Presidents and Directors for Life. — \$500.

BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE M.
 BEACH, GEORGE
 CHENEY BROTHERS,
 COLT, SAMUEL C.
 COLT, MRS. SAMUEL
 COOLEY, FRANCIS B.
 DAVIS, DR. AND MRS. G. PIERREPONT
 DAY, THOMAS M.
 FERGUSON, REV. HENRY
 FOSTER & CO.
 FOX, MOSES
 FRANKLIN, MRS. ANNA L.
 GOODMAN, AARON C.
 GOODWIN, REV. FRANCIS
 GOODWIN, JAMES J.
 HUNT, HOLBROOK & BARBER
 JARVIS, RICHARD W. H.
 MATHER, ROLAND
 MORGAN, HENRY K.
 PECK, CORNELIA C.
 PHILLIPS, DANIEL
 POPE, ALBERT A.
 ROBINSON, HENRY C.
 RUSSELL, GURDON W., M.D.
 TUTTLE, SAMUEL I.
 WOODRUFF & BEACH.

Directors for Life. — \$200.

BARNEY, MRS. LAURA DUNHAM
 BATTERSON, JAMES G.
 BISSELL, HIRAM
 BROWN, MRS. FLAVIUS A.
 BUNCE, JONATHAN B.
 CAMP, MRS. SUSIE H.
 CLARK, MRS. GEORGE H.
 DAY, CAROLINE E.
 DAY, JOHN C.
 DUNHAM, AUSTIN C.
 HILLYER, APPLETON R.
 HILLYER, CLARA E.
 HOLLISTER, NELSON
 HOWARD, JAMES L.
 KELLOGG, EBENEZER N.
 LINCOLN & CO., GEORGE S.

MUNSILL, MARY J.
 PORTER, JOSEPHINE E. S.
 REDFIELD, MRS. HENRY A.
 REDFIELD, HENRY S.
 SHIPMAN, NATHANIEL
 SISSON, THOMAS
 WELLES, MRS. JOHN S.

Members for Life. — \$50.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH M.	GROSS, CHARLES E.
BACON, MRS. LEONARD H.	GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMAN
BACON, DR. WILLIAM T.	HALL, JAMES P.
BARNARD, HENRY	HARBISON, HUGH
BATTERSON, MRS. JAMES G.	HASTINGS, HARRIET DAY
BEACH, CHARLES M.	HEUBLEIN, G. F. & BRO.
BIDWELL, PITKIN & CO.	HILLIARD, ELISHA C.
BLANCHARD, HOMER	HILLS, GEORGE F.
BOARDMAN, WILLIAM F. J.	HOLLANDER, ABRAHAM
BOLLES, GEORGE A.	HOOKE, EDWARD B., M.D.
BRABAZON & MCGOWEN	HOPKINS, WILLIAM R.
BRINLEY, EDWARD H.	HOWARD, MRS. CHARLES F.
BRAINARD, LEVERETT	HOWE, MRS. DANIEL R.
BUCK, REV. GEORGE	HOWE, HARMON G., M.D.
BUDDE, AUGUSTUS W.	HUBBARD, CHARLOTTE H.
BURR, ALFRED E.	HUNN, GEORGE A.
CAMPBELL, JAMES, M.D.	HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO
CARPENTER & BARTLETT	INGALLS, PHINEAS H., M.D.
CLARK, FRANKLIN	JACOBS, WARD W.
COLLINS, ATWOOD	JEWELL, CHARLES A.
COOK, HAPGOOD & CO.	JEWELL, P. & SONS
DAVISON, MRS. SUVIA T.	JOHNSON, HORACE
DAY, GEORGE H.	JUDD, EDWIN D.
DENNIS, RODNEY	LEE & DEANE
DIMOCK, IRA	MANDLEBAUM, JACOB
DUNHAM, EDWARD	MAYER, DAVID
DUNHAM, MARY	M McNARY, JAMES M. B.
FISCHER, HUBERT	MORRIS, JONATHAN F.
FITCH, PATTEN	MUNSILL, GAIL B.
FORREST, CHARLES R.	NICHOLS, JAMES
FRANCIS, WILLIAM	NORTHAM, CHARLES H.
GEER, ELIHU'S SONS	PATTERSON, CALDWELL
GLAZIER, A. JUDSON	PERKINS, MRS. EDWARD H.
GLEASON & WILLARD	PERKINS, MRS. GEORGE C.
GOODWIN, MRS. LESTER H.	POWELL, JAMES B.
GREENE, JACOB L.	PULSIFER, NATHAN T.
GRIFFING, ROBERT A.	ROBERTS, MRS. GEORGE, SR.

ROBERTS, MRS. HENRY
 ROCKWELL, FRED C.
 ROGERS, WILLIAM, MANUF'G CO.
 ROOD, DAVID A.
 RUSSELL, MRS. GURDON W.
 SMITH, CHARLES B.
 SMITH, JAMES A.
 SMITH, THOMAS M.
 STEBBINS, LUCIUS
 SUGDEN, WILLIAM E.

TAINTOR, ALICE
 TALCOTT, CALEB M.
 TAYLOR, SAMUEL
 TERRY, MRS. STEPHEN
 THOMSON, JAMES M.
 WELLS, EDWARD W.
 WELLES, JAMES G.
 WHITE, WILLIAM S.
 WHITING, CHARLES B.
 WOOLLEY, G. W. & W. P.

Members for Five Years.—\$25.

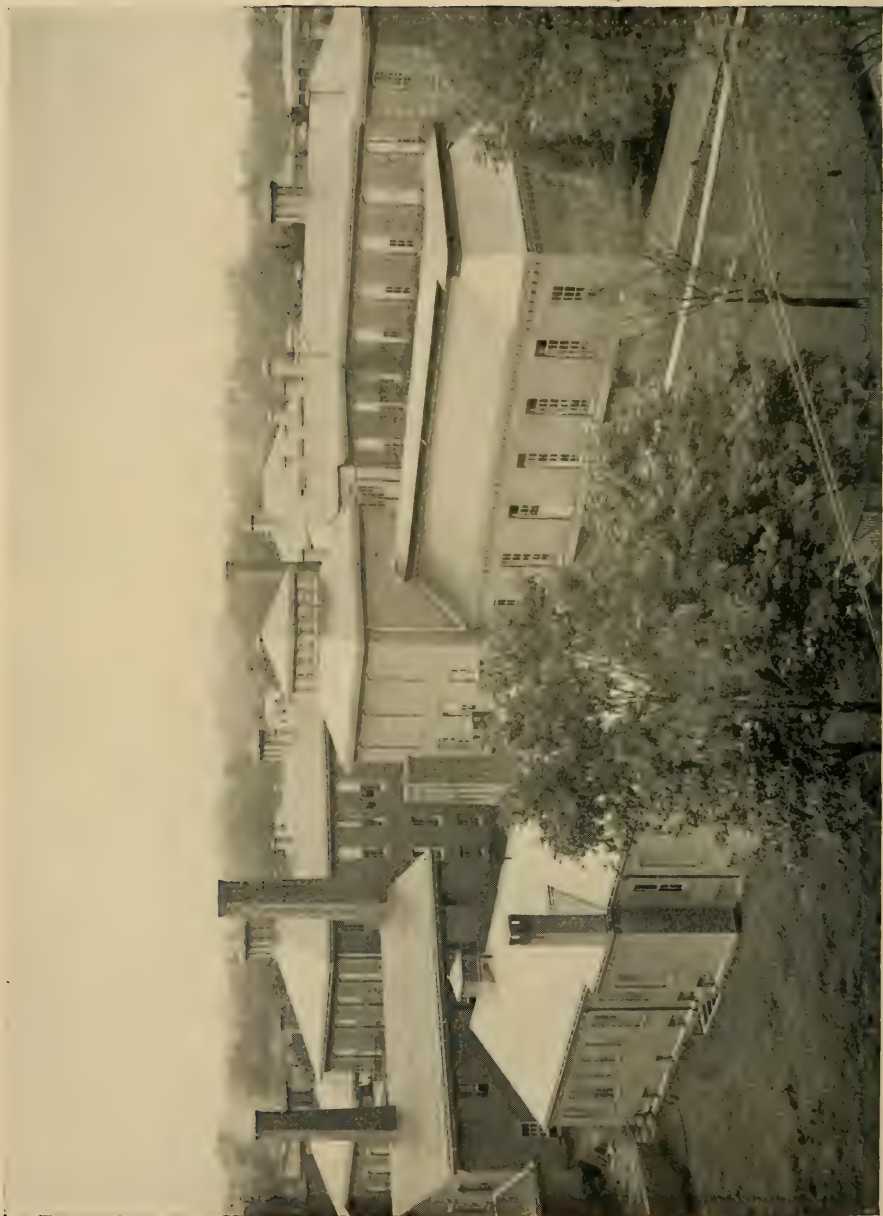
AMES, CHARLES L.
 BEACH, MRS. J. WATSON
 BRACE, EMILY M.
 BRAINARD, LUCY A.
 BULKLEY, MRS. GEORGE L.
 CADY, ERNEST
 CLARK, MARTHA P.
 COLLINS, MRS. ATWOOD
 DAY, MRS. KATHARINE B.
 FRANKLIN, WILLIAM B.
 HAAS, LOUIS B.
 HIRTH, JOSEPH
 INGALLS, MRS. MARY H.

JARVIS, MRS. GEORGE C.
 LAWRENCE, CHARLES H.
 MOORE, MRS. GEORGE W.
 NILES, FRANCES Z.
 OLMSTED, MRS. HANNAH L.
 RICH, EDNA E.
 ROOT, MRS. MATILDA C.
 RUSSELL, WILLIAM C.
 RYAN, PATRICK J.
 SHEPHERD, MRS. GEORGE R.
 WEBSTER, JOHN C.
 WHITE, J. HURLBURT

Elected Members.

HASTINGS, PANET M., M.D.
 SWIFT, ROWLAND
 MATSON, WILLIAM L.
 REDFIELD, HENRY A.
 PARSONS, JOHN C.
 ELMORE, SAMUEL E.
 CLARK, WILLIAM B.
 STORRS, MELANCTHON, M.D.
 CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.

BURR, FRANKLIN L.
 ROOT, JOHN G.
 DWIGHT, HENRY C.
 CLARK, CHARLES HOPKINS
 SKINNER, WILLIAM C.
 WOODWARD, P. HENRY
 BULKELEY, MORGAN G.
 BUNCE, EDWARD M.
 WARNER, CHARLES DUDLEY



BIRD'S EYE VIEW.—NORTH WINGS.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1896.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.

THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

Superintendent.

LEANDER HALL.

Resident Physician.

JAMES H. NAYLOR, M.D.

Resident Surgeon.

GEORGE EVERETT SLEEPER, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.

THOMAS WATSON CHESTER, M.D.

Assistant Physician.

HOWARD FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.

Matron and Lady Superintendent of Training School.

MISS LINDA A. J. RICHARDS.

HEAD NURSES.

Medical.

MISS EMILY RODGERS.

Surgical.

MISS ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

Night.

MISS LUCRETIA SMART.

Gynecological.

MISS ELEANOR RYAN.

Apothecary.

HENRY W. FULLER.

Clerk.

J. HERVEY CONKLIN.

Teacher of Cooking School.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.



CORRIDOR.—MALE SIDE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital :

The Executive Committee have the pleasure of presenting to you the following, as the Forty-first Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1896. Included with this are the Treasurer's report to you in full, and the Superintendent's report of the Hospital, and Old People's Home, and the Lady Superintendent's report of the Training School for Nurses, to the Executive Committee; also the report of the House Staff of the Medical and Surgical work of the Hospital, with other interesting data pertaining to the institution under our care.

During the past year we feel confident in stating, that the Hospital has achieved all, and more than the highest expectation of its founders in its infancy; that the standard of excellence of work and management has been elevated; that the sick and injured within its walls have been our first care and solicitude; that in our endeavor to give the care and attention necessary, we have been ably supported by the corps of officers, physicians, and nurses in charge.

The greatest number of patients any one day was 160, the average number for the year being 144. The total number of admissions was 1,563. The total number under care during the year was 1,692. The total number of weeks occupied was 7,491. The average residence of

patients was $4\frac{3}{7}$ weeks each. The cost per week was \$7.84 $\frac{1}{2}$. Comparing the figures with the last report, we have an increase of the average daily number under care from 138 to 144; an increase of admissions from 1,295 to 1,563; an increase of the aggregate number under care from 1,431 to 1,692; an increase of the total number of weeks occupied from 7,183 to 7,491; a decrease of the average time of residence of patients from five weeks to $4\frac{3}{7}$ weeks each; an increase of the cost per patient per week, from \$7.49 to \$7.84 $\frac{1}{2}$, or about the same as two years ago. This increase may be accounted for partly by the improvements upon the buildings and grounds, and the increase in the operative force of nurses and helpers required by the more acute character of diseases treated.

The percentage of improvements and recoveries was 83, the same as last year. The death rate was 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against 10 per cent. the year before, 180 having died during the year. Twenty-three of this number were caused by accident, and only lived a few hours after admission; 30 were hopeless cases, and only lived a few days, and 25 were due to consumption. Excluding this class of deaths, making a total of 78, or 43 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, or 5 per cent. of the total admissions, we have 1,485 admissions of patients having some chance of being benefited by hospital treatment, with a death of 102, or $6\frac{7}{10}$ per cent., being $6\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. of all admissions, or 6 per cent. of all under care, or a recovery of 94 per cent. of all under care. It must be taken into account in studying the statistics of the Hospital, that it is a general Hospital, and that all acute cases of whatever class are received, including contagious diseases, which increases the death rate above a class of institutions receiving acute diseases without the contagious classes.

There have been 507 operations performed during the past year, including 76 laparotomies for the relief of various conditions; 43 cases of appendicitis have been operated upon with three deaths only; those occurring within the first three months of the fiscal year. The surgical

work generally has been unusually gratifying and successful. In the eye and ear department there have been 68 cases treated in the wards of the Hospital, and 176 out-of-door cases. In the orthopedic department, 16 cases have been cared for. The gynecological wards have been occupied by 123 patients, and the lying-in department by 125 mothers and children.

There have been 146 cases of typhoid fever cared for during the past year in the medical wards of the Hospital, with 8 deaths only. This of necessity includes some cases received late in the course of the disease, and is therefore, a most excellent illustration of the advantage of hospital care and management of the disease. The physicians in charge of the medical wards deserve thanks and praise for their assiduous and attentive care of this class of diseases. The nurses in the medical wards have shown great perseverance and devotion to their duty in the hard and laborious work in caring for them night and day. Compared with last year, we have an increase from 113 to 146 cases, and a decrease from 9 to 8 deaths.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

The staff have been careful and painstaking in their advice and attention in the wards and the operating room, oftentimes to the detriment of their own professional duties, and, considering that their work in the Hospital is entirely gratuitous, deserve the thanks of the officers of this institution and of the public. There have been no changes in the consulting or visiting staff during the past year, except in the death of Dr. Barrows. He had been connected with the Hospital continuously since its foundation, in 1855, first for 19 years a visiting physician, after which he became consulting physician. Dr. Barrows was one of the most cultivated and genial gentleman as well as a skillful and well bred physician, and never thought it a hardship or other than a pleasure to bear his part of the staff work of the Hospital.

HOUSE STAFF.

During the year Dr. Ward and Dr. Botsford have left us, having completed their term of two-years service. Dr. George Everett Sleeper, Dr. Thomas Watson Chester, and Dr. Howard Franklin Smith, have entered as interns. At the close of the year the Staff is as follows: Dr. James H. Naylor, Chief of Staff and House Physician; Dr. George Everett Sleeper, House Surgeon; Dr. Thomas Watson Chester, Assistant House Surgeon; Dr. Howard Franklin Smith, Assistant House Physician.

The House Staff have been conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and have ably supported the Visiting Surgeons and Physicians.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent, Leander Hall, continues to fill his position of trust to the satisfaction of your committee, they believing the Hospital to be managed in a provident and economical manner.

Miss Persis M. Plumer resigned the position of Matron of the Hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year, and Miss Linda A. J. Richards was secured to fill the position. Miss Richards came to us well recommended after a ripe experience in several hospitals. We have every reason to congratulate the Hospital upon securing her services as Matron after a year's experience with her. By Miss Richards' advice the force of head nurses was increased to four, the positions being satisfactorily filled by Miss Lucretia Smart, Night Matron, and Misses Emily Rodgers, Elizabeth M. Friend, and Eleanor Ryan, at the heads of various sections of the Hospital.

THE KENEY FUND.

The income from the Keney Fund has been applied to the partial support of 121 patients entirely supported by charity, occupying 286 weeks, at \$5.30 per week.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

By Act of Legislature all public institutions are obliged to report all moneys paid for labor, etc., every second year. This report is also printed in this volume, for convenience of reference.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Children's Ward has been thoroughly renovated, and is now, together with the dining-room and entrance hall, in prime condition. The operating room also has been thoroughly repaired, a large north light put in occupying the whole of one side of the room, and new and modern equipments added, at an expense of not far from \$2,000. Several of the private rooms have been painted and freshened. The plank sidewalk on the Hudson Street side, which was in need of repair, was replaced by a good four-foot flag walk. The walk and curbing all around the block is now in complete order.

The beds in the Male Surgical Ward were changed for a modern high bed, which we find very much easier to work about. It is our intention to gradually change the beds for this style throughout the whole Hospital.

The aggregate of repairs and extraordinary expenses was about \$3,500.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

We take great pleasure in announcing a donation from Roland Mather of five thousand dollars, to be applied toward the payment of the debt of the Hospital; a bequest from Mary A. Mesner of five hundred dollars for the benefit of poor children; a bequest as a fund to be called the "Keney Fund," of \$50,000, from Henry Keney, the interest to be used in the charitable work of the Hospital; and a bequest as a fund to be known as the "Gurdon Fox Fund" of \$9,150 from Frederick K. Fox, the interest to be used for the support of the Hospital.

Many kind friends of the Hospital have sent in their

gifts of clothing, fruit, flowers, wines, choice foods, books, etc., for which we were very grateful. A little kindly attention to a Hospital patient often turns the whole tide of his or her life. A full list of donations may be found in the report of the Superintendent.

The Executive Committee wish to express their thanks to their kind friends who, during the past year, have conducted religious service and have given religious consolation at the bedside in the wards of the Hospital.

NECESSITIES.

The past year's work has been laborious and heavy upon all of its officers, physicians, and nurses. We have cared for nearly seventeen hundred people in its wards, and at times the force of physicians and nurses was overworked, and the wards in parts of the Hospital were overcrowded. We are caring for more than twice as many people as we were ten years ago. In the stress of work there were two or three things that have been forced upon our attention. The first and foremost is the actual necessity of a building upon the Hospital grounds for the proper housing and care of our nurses. We have reached the extreme limit of accommodations in the Hospital itself. We cannot increase our working force of nurses on that account. If our work goes on increasing in amount we must have a place for them to sleep. We have partly prepared plans for the building which we need, but we have no funds to erect it. Our city is growing, and this is one of its fruits. The public must contribute to the care of their own sick and injured. We ask for \$40,000 to use immediately for the purpose of erecting a building for the accommodation of the Training School for Nurses. We wish to erect a plain building of brick, but substantial, to accommodate about fifty people. We demand room for thirty-five immediately, and probably within two years will need the room for fifteen more. The nurses are generally overworked,

and being exposed to the Hospital atmosphere night and day is often more than they can stand, and, therefore, we have more illness among them than we ought. We should feel it our duty to urge the necessity of a building upon these grounds alone, if there was not also the paramount necessity of more rooms for their accommodation. Good health and bright spirits in a nurse means encouragement and recovery of patients, and is of actual cash value in the wards, in the superior grade of work done as well as the quantity by each one. Many hospitals, in fact most hospitals, have supplied this need, and we are not asking what has not been supplied to others. We wish this Hospital to compare favorably with others of its class in neighboring cities.

The second fact which we wish to urge upon you is the necessity of separating all patients suffering from phthisis from others. Science and observation teaches us that the disease is convertible from person to person. We wish to in some way supply proper wards for this class of patients in the near future. Perhaps the best solution of this would be a couple of cottages erected on the Wildwood Farm property. It is a question to be carefully considered.

The third fact is that we shall need very soon more room for the gynecological and lying-in departments. These are at times overcrowded. The Children's Ward building was erected with a view, at some future time, of building on another story for this specific purpose. We can get along another year without this, but the service cannot continue to grow at the present rate very much longer without more room.

All of these projects of necessity demand more income. Last year the income from paying patients was \$36,774.27 or about \$4,000 in excess of the year before. The income from the fund and rents was \$16,200.42, or about \$400 less than last year. Fortunately, the Keney Fund yielded \$1,516.67, so that our net loss is \$110 less than last year, or \$6,505.94. Considering the work accomplished

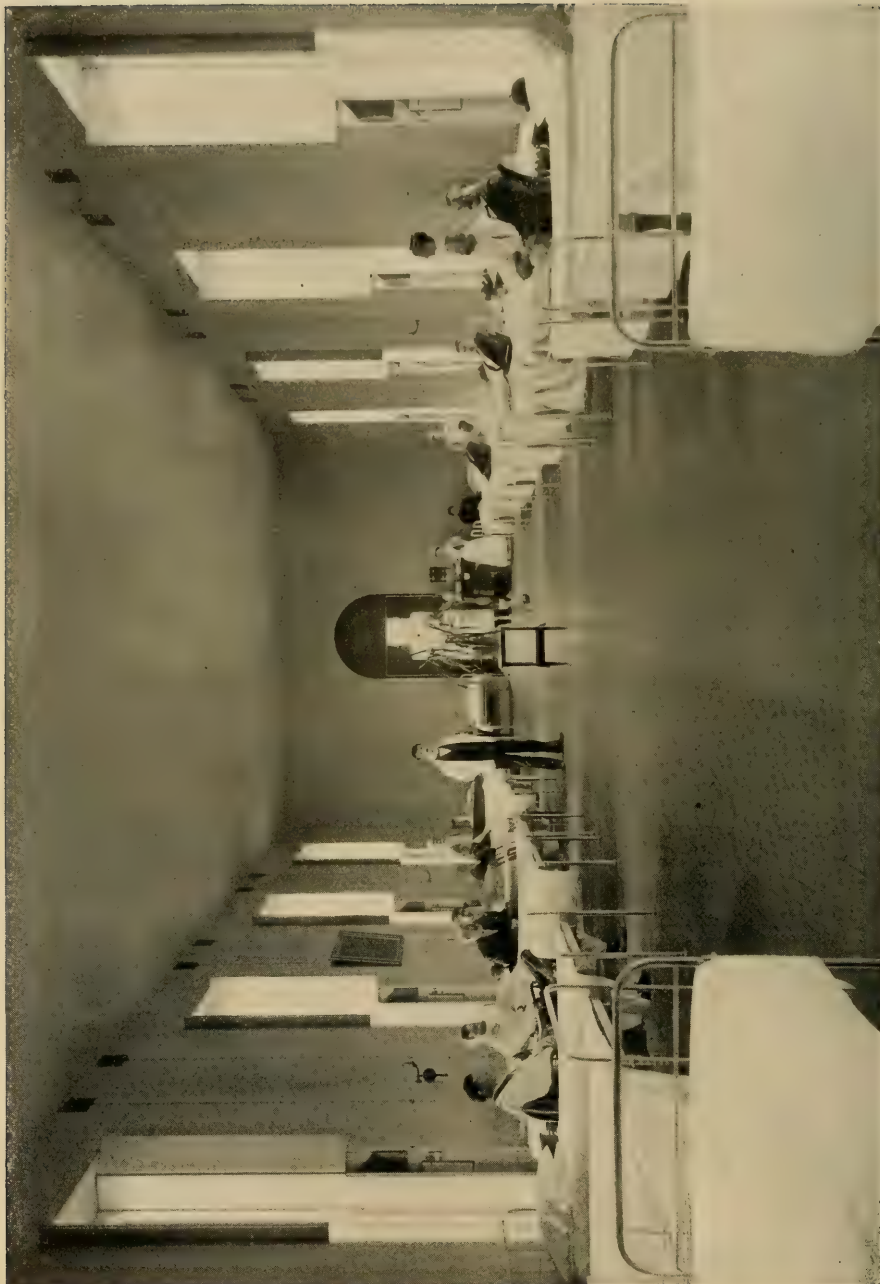
we consider this a good financial record. But we should be able to draw upon a fund of double what we now have, which would enable us to increase the actual charity work of the Hospital.

WILDWOOD FARM.

The farm has been of value to the Hospital in its milk, fowl, and vegetable produce, and is about self-supporting. Measures are about being taken to ensure a proper water supply.

Respectfully,

HENRY K. MORGAN,	} <i>Executive</i> <i>Committee.</i>
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,	
THOMAS SISSON,	



A MALE SURGICAL WARD.—WARD 2.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT,

FISCAL YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1895 report,	\$3,987.27
Keney Fund, bequest of Henry Keney,	50,000.00
Gurdon Fox Fund, bequest of Frederick K. Fox,	9,150.00
Bequest of Mary A. Mesner for benefit of poor children,	500.00
Donation of Roland Mather for the debt,	5,000.00
Keney Fund, income,	1,516.67
Watkinson Fund, income,	285.50
Rents, Wooster Street property, net,	\$208.54
“ Congress “ “ gross,	850.08— 1,058.62
Bills receivable, real, No. 1, H.,	11,000.00
“ “ “ No. 2, W.,	1,700.00
L. Hall, Supt., collections,	36,774.27
Interest, net,	15,669.49
Bills payable,	3,500.00

\$140,141.82

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bonds, Moses Fox Fund, bought 5 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div.) 4s, due Nov. 1, 1990,	\$ 4,631.25
Gurdon Fox Fund, bought 5 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 1st mortgage extension 5s, due July 1, 1934,	\$5,000
4 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St. Louis Div.) 4s, due Nov. 1, 1990,	3,685— 8,685.00
Cheney Brothers Fund, bought 1 Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. general mortgage, 6s, due Dec. 1, 1932,	1,000.00
Bills receivable, real, Keney Fund,	50,000.00
“ “ “ No. 1, H.,	929.00
“ “ “ No. 2, W.,	1,600.00
Loans to Old People's Home,	4,900.00
Watkinson fund, income, paid Miss C. M. Ely for Miss Buck,	262.00
Congress Street property, repairs, etc.,	527.69
Bills payable, notes paid,	5,000.00
Paid executive committee's orders for	
General expenses at Hospital,	\$58,770.31
Portraits,	352.75— 59,123.06
Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents one year,	1,125.00
Expense, telephone one year,	\$31.50
S. W. Adams, examining records of lines of highways at Wildwood Farm,	25.00
Cedar Hill Cemetery, for care of lot and monument of Junius S. Morgan,	62.40
Salary of treasurer one year, September 30, 1896, 600.00	
Incidentals,	30.34— 749.24
Balance cash on hand,	1,609.58
	<u>\$140,141.82</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT — CONTINUED.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

ASSETS.

Shares.		<i>Bank Stocks.</i>	Book Value.	Market Value.
50	Etna	National, Hartford,	\$5,000.00	\$7,000.00
200	American	" "	10,000.00	13,000.00
18	Charter Oak	" "	1,800.00	1,710.00
24	Hartford	" "	2,400.00	3,312.00
100	Mercantile	" "	10,000.00	7,000.00
200	National Exchange	" "	10,000.00	11,800.00
22	Phoenix National,	" "	2,200.00	2,596.00
50	Merchants	New Haven,	2,500.00	2,200.00
25	Second	" "	2,500.00	4,150.00
80	First	Norwich,	8,000.00	8,000.00
50	Thames	" "	5,000.00	7,000.00

Insurance Stocks.

37	Etna,	Hartford,	3,700.00	9,546.00
46	Connecticut Fire,	" "	4,600.00	6,900.00
11	Hartford	" "	1,100.00	4,620.00
25	Orient,	" "	1,250.00	1,875.00
12	Travelers,	" "	1,200.00	2,700.00

Railroad Stocks.

40	New London Northern,	.	4,000.00	7,720.00
37	New York, New Haven & Hartford,	.	3,700.00	6,179.00
108	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,	.	10,800.00	7,452.00
100	Erie & Pittsburgh,	.	5,000.00	6,000.00
100	Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred,	.	10,000.00	11,400.00
100	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, preferred,	.	10,000.00	12,600.00
40	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago,	.	4,000.00	5,920.00

Miscellaneous Stocks.

177	Broad Brook Company,	.	4,425.00	3,186.00
5	Collins Company,	.	500.00	550.00
100	Farnham Type-Setter Mfg. Co. (par \$2,500),	.	1 00	1.00
60	Gatling Gun Company (par \$6,000),	.	1.00	1.00
28	Hartford Carpet Company,	.	2,800.00	1,540.00
46	Hartford City Gas Light Company,	.	1,150.00	1,702.00
10	New Britain Gas Light Company,	.	250.00	250.00
9	Adams Express Company,	.	900.00	1,287.00
4	Cedar Hill Cemetery (par \$200),	.	1.00	1.00
32	Spring Grove Cemetery Association (par \$800),	.	1.00	1.00

Bonds.

	State of North Carolina, 4s, July 1, 1910,	.	1,650.00	1,567.50
	City of Omaha, 5s, Sept. 1, 1907,	.	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R., 5s, Sept. 1, 1903,	.	2,000.00	1,920.00
	" " " " 7s, July 1, 1903,	.	1,000.00	1,140.00

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—		
Southwestern Division, 6s, July 1, 1909, .	\$15,000.00	\$16,650.00
So. Minnesota " 6s, July 1, 1910, .	5,000.00	5,600.00
Canada Southern Railway, 5s, Jan. 1, 1908, .	1,000.00	1,070.00
Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1907, .	10,000.00	5,000.00
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R. R., 7s, Aug. 1, 1906, .	10,000.00	12,000.00
Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R., 7s, July 10, 1907, .	3,000.00	3,450.00
Kansas City, St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1907, .	15,000.00	16,950.00
Milwaukee & Madison R. R., 6s, Sept. 1, 1905, .	10,000.00	10,800.00
New York & New England R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1905, .	16,000.00	18,400.00
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 4s, April 1, 1908, .	1,500.00	1,920.00
N. Y. Cent'l & Hud. Riv. R. R., 4s, May 1, 1905, .	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bills receivable, real, No. 1, H.,	13,429.00	13,429.00
" " " No. 2, W.,	5,325.00	5,325.00

Real Estate.

Hospital buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
Original Old People's Home lot,	1.00	1.00
Superintendent's residence,	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in Wildwood farm,	1.00	1.00
Double house, 21 and 23 Congress street, Hartford, .	6,600.00	6,600.00
One-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster street, " .	2,500.00	2,500.00
West Virginia lands,	1.00	1.00
Loans to Old People's Home,	28,300.00	28,300.00
Cash, balance on hand,	1,609.58	1,609.58

Ellen M. Watkinson Fund.

Bills receivable, real,	5,600.00	5,600.00
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Cheney Brothers Fund.

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. bonds, 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	5,000.00	5,675.00
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Mary J. Keney Fund.

Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. bonds, 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	10,000.00	11,350.00
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Moses Fox Fund.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. bonds, 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$5,000),	4,631.25	4,637.50
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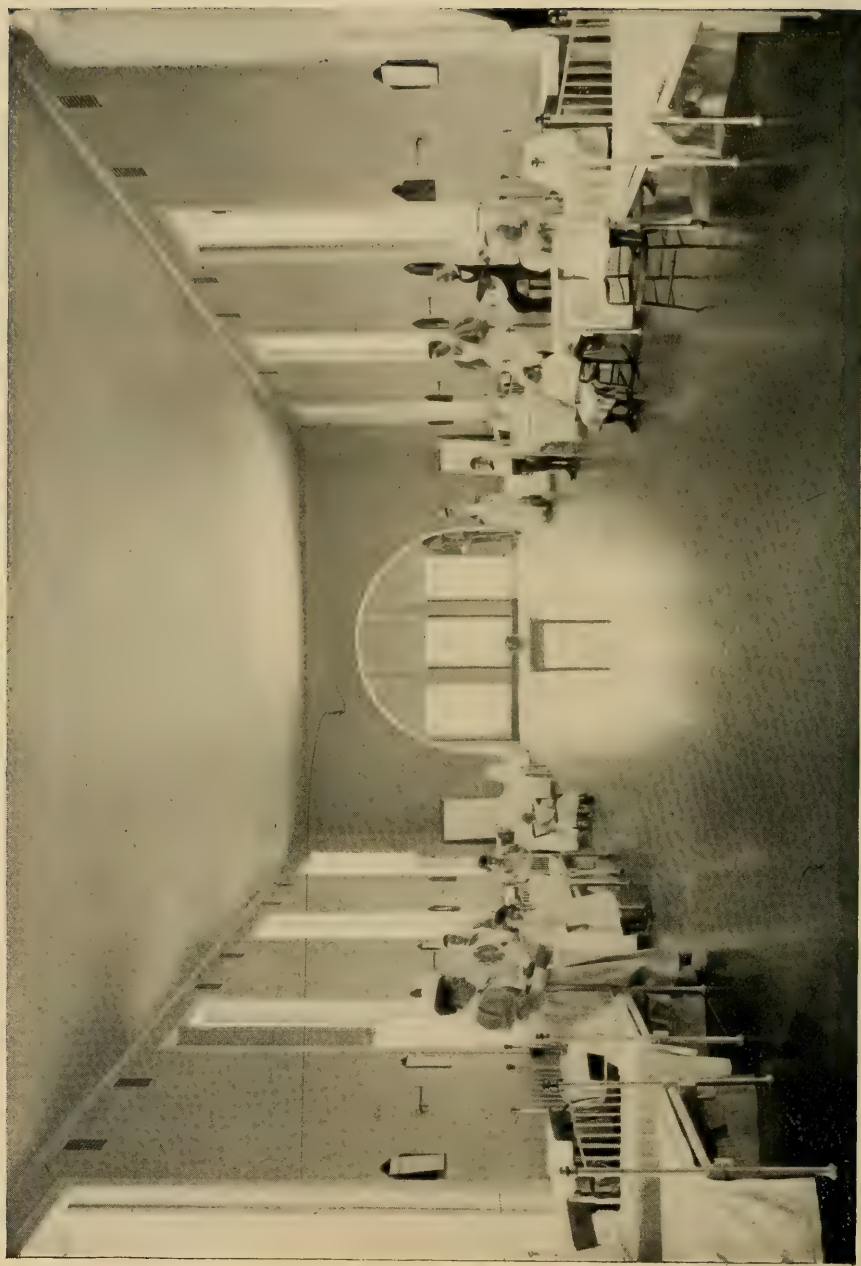
Keney Fund.

Bills receivable, real,	50,000.00	50,000.00
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Gurdon Fox Fund.

Chicago, R. I. & Pacific Ry. bonds, 5s, July 1, 1934, .	5,000.00	5,200.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. bonds, 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,685.00	3,710.00

\$376,613.83	\$414,607.58
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CHILDREN'S WARD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee :

GENTLEMEN, — I herewith submit the following as the forty-first annual report of the management of the Hartford Hospital, consisting of a detail of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients, results of treatment, and other items as may be of interest.

The number of patients in the Hospital October 1, 1895, was 129 — 66 males and 63 females.

During the year 1,563 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 1,692 under treatment — 1,048 males and 644 females.

Of this number 1,128 have recovered, 189 have improved, 71 not improved, 180 have died, and 124 remain under treatment — 82 males and 42 females. Of the deaths 23 were the results of accidents and lived but a few hours after admission, 30 were hopeless cases and lived but a few days; 25 were due to consumption.

There were 46 births — 25 males and 21 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 7,491, of which citizens occupied 7,429 $\frac{3}{4}$, State beneficiaries 57, and U. S. marine patients 4 $\frac{4}{7}$.

There have been 121 patients, occupying 286 weeks, supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the State of \$5,000 has partially supported 1,045 patients, at the rate of \$1.08 per week for each patient.

The number of State beneficiaries was 9. The number of marine patients was 3. The daily average of patients for the year was 144.

The greatest number any one day was 160; the least number was 91.

The average duration of patients was $4\frac{3}{7}$ weeks. The average cost per week for each patient was \$7.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There have been 870 Americans and 654 foreigners; 39 of unknown nativity.

Patients have been received from 79 different towns in the State.

The graduates from the training school for nurses during the year have been: Miss Lillie D. Phillips, Miss Grace W. Cushman, Miss Carrie E. Schermerhorn, Miss Jessie K. Denison, Miss Margaret Spitzli, Miss Eliza Barker, Mrs. Exene K. Morehouse, Miss Katherine D. Arthur, Miss Mary F. Jons, Miss Ruby E. Gates, Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford, Miss Jane A. Bryson.

The training school for nurses now numbers 31 members, as follows:

Miss Marie Mieliez,

" Clara Hearle,

" Mary J. Wright,

" Carlotta Munoz,

" Margaret Bramley,

" Elizabeth M. Abbe,

" Annie L. Shepard,

" Margaret A. Doyle,

" Idella M. Pardee,

" Catherine E. Boies,

" Amelia Wagner,

" Teresa M. Townsend,

" E. Lena Ward,

" Mary C. Johnson,

" Grace Ballou,

Miss Helen M. Jones,

" Lena J. Pratt,

" Mary E. Snow,

" Edith C. Childs,

" Lucy A. Bates,

" Margaret J. Campbell,

" Caroline M. Tobey,

" Jessie E. Knapp,

Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford,

Miss Mary H. Nutting,

" Margaret D. Hunter,

" Frances A. Bingham,

" Ida A. Kauffman,

" Sarah H. Ripley,

" Mary McGarry,

Miss Sarah A. Wheeler.

The HARTFORD HOSPITAL in account with LEANDER HALL, Supt.

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
1895-6. To am't paid for—	1896. By am't received from—
Anæsthetics, . . . \$161.54	W. W. Jacobs, Treas., \$58,770.31
Barn Expenses, . . . 262.49	Board of patients from
Breadstuffs, . . . 1,480.73	various towns in the
Butter and Eggs, . . . 2,425.06	State, . . . 16,223.89
Fruits and Vegetables, . . 1,239.21	Paying Patients, . . . 15,096.90
Freight and Cartage, . . . 43.48	State Beneficiaries, . . . 352.31
Fuel, 4,560.77	State Appropriation, . . . 5,000.00
Furniture, 3,924.60	Marine Patients, . . . 32.00
Gas, 1,499.70	Service of Nurse, . . . 7.00
Groceries, 1,958.74	Sales, 8.42
Ice, 398.30	Registrar of Births and
Instruments, 235.81	Deaths, 53.75
Meat, Fish, and Fowl, . . . 8,251.18	
Medicine, 999.10	
Milk, 3,707.05	
Miscellaneous, 574.64	
Printing, Station'ry, etc., . . 600.05	
Repairs and Improve'ts, . . . 5,019.54	
Salaries, 18,428.34	
Surgical Dressings, . . . 1,743.86	
Washing and Soap, 314.59	
Water, 365.50	
Whiskey, Wine, etc., . . . 576.03	
Total current expenses, \$58,770.31	
Amount paid Treasurer, 36,774.27	
<u>\$95,544.58</u>	<u>\$95,544.58</u>

*Detailed Statement of receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL from
October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896.*

Received from State Appropriation :

December 31, 1895,	\$1,250.00
March 31, 1896,	1,250.00
June 30, 1896,	1,250.00
September 30, 1896,	1,250.00
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

Received from various towns in the State :

December 31, 1895,	\$4,180.11
March 31, 1896,	3,784.00
June 30, 1896,	3,161.32
September 30, 1896,	5,098.46
	<u>\$16,223.89</u>

Received from paying patients :

December 31, 1895,	\$3,404.11
March 31, 1896,	3,630.14
June 30, 1896,	4,046.73
September 30, 1896,	4,015.92
	<u>\$15,096.90</u>

Received from State for care of Soldiers,	352.31
Received from U. S. Collector for care of Seamen,	32.00
Received for Services of Nurses,	7.00
Received from Sales,	8.42
Received from Registrar of Births and Deaths,	53.75

Total Receipts, \$36,774.27

Number of Patients who have Received the benefits of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL during the Year ending September 30, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital,			
October 1, 1895,	66	63	129
Admitted during the year,	982	581	1,563
Total,	1,048	644	1,692
Of this number have been discharged:			
Recovered,	686	442	1,128
Improved,	117	72	189
Not Improved,	49	22	71
Died,	114	66	180
Total,	966	602	1,568
Remaining October 1, 1896,	82	42	124

Monthly admissions from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
October,	87	42	129	May,	56	49	105
November,	83	53	136	June,	63	47	110
December,	73	43	116	July,	94	57	151
January,	87	45	132	August,	118	52	170
February,	63	44	107	September,	97	46	143
March,	84	51	135				
April,	77	52	129	Total,	982	581	1,563

Occupation of Patients.

Actors,	2	Conductors,	5	Lather,	1
Author,	1	Coachmen,	7	Laundresses,	5
Agents,	18	Dropforger,	1	Lawyers,	2
Burnishers,	2	Draughtsman,	1	Linemen,	2
Boiler-maker,	1	Dyer,	1	Laborers,	254
Bakers,	3	Dressmakers,	21	Motorman,	1
Barbers,	6	Domestics,	165	Music teachers,	4
Bartenders,	3	Drivers,	3	Machinists,	35
Butchers,	8	Engraver,	1	Moulders,	11
Blacksmiths,	12	Engineers,	8	Merchants,	8
Brakemen,	39	Electricians,	1	Masons,	13
Bookkeepers,	2	Farmers,	59	Mechanics,	39
Buffers,	2	Filers,	2	Milliner,	1
Brewer,	1	Fact'y Operat.,	49	Messengers,	2
Bellboy,	1	Firemen,	3	Naval officer,	1
Cashboy,	1	Gardeners,	3	Nurses,	16
Confectioner,	1	Grinders,	2	None,	191
Cooper,	1	Gunsmith,	1	Organ maker,	1
Clergymen,	2	Hostlers,	17	Physicians,	3
Clerks,	25	Harness-makers,	3	Plumbers,	6
Cooks,	8	Housekeepers,	241	Paper-makers,	2
Cigarmakers,	9	Joiners,	28	Porters,	2
Compositors,	2	Jeweler,	1	Peddlers,	4

Occupation of Patients.

Painters,	14	Seamen,	9	Tailors,	5
Polishers,	5	Stonecutters,	8	Tailoress,	1
Quarrymen,	8	Saloon-keepers,	2	Tinsmiths,	6
Reporters,	3	Schoolgirls,	8	Teachers,	5
Spinner,	1	Schoolboys,	18	Teamsters,	32
Stenographer,	1	Switchmen,	2	Waiters,	8
Slaters,	5	Salesmen,	3	Waitresses,	7
Shoemakers,	8	Salesladies,	2	Weavers,	4
Seamstresses,	3	Students,	7	Watchmen,	2

Residence of Patients.

Avon,	Farmington,	Plainville,
Andover,	Granby,	Plymouth,
Bridgewater,	Groton,	Rocky Hill,
Bolton,	Glastonbury,	Sprague,
Burlington,	Huntington,	Stafford Springs,
Bridgeport,	Hartford,	Southington,
Bristol,	Haddam,	Suffield,
Berlin,	Lisbon,	Saybrook,
Bloomfield,	Lyme,	Salisbury,
Barkhamsted,	Lebanon,	Somers,
Chester,	Montville,	Stonington,
Coventry,	Morris,	South Windsor,
Canton,	Marlboro,	Simsbury,
Colebrook,	Manchester,	Tolland,
Canaan,	Milford,	Vernon,
Chatham,	Meriden,	Woodstock,
Colchester,	Middletown,	Wallingford,
Cromwell,	Norwalk,	Winchester,
Derby,	Norwich,	Windsor,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Waterbury,
Essex,	New Britain,	Wethersfield,
East Hartford,	Newington,	West Hartford,
East Haddam,	New Haven,	Windsor Locks,
East Windsor,	New Hartford,	Windham.
Enfield,	Orange,	
Franklin,	Putnam,	

Nativity of Patients.

Asia,	1	Ireland,	262	Scotland,	9
Austria,	15	Italy,	34	Sweden,	73
Canada,	33	Japan,	1	Spain,	2
Denmark,	12	New Brunswick,	3	Switzerland,	2
England,	33	Norway,	2	Turkey,	10
Finland,	1	Nova Scotia,	5	Unknown,	39
France,	5	P. E. Island,	1	United States,	870
Germany,	82	Poland,	13	West Indies,	1
Hungary,	4	Portugal,	1		
India,	1	Russia,	48		

Americans, 870.

Foreigners, 654.

Unknown, 39.

Temperate, 1,270.

Intemperate, 293.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed),

LEANDER HALL,

Superintendent.

ENACTMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[House Bill No. 677.]

CHAPTER CCXCIII.

AN ACT CONCERNING HOSPITALS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

All hospital societies receiving aid from the state shall, biennially, during the month of October in the years having even numbers, make a report to the governor for the two years ending the last previous September thirtieth, which report shall be presented by the governor to the general assembly. Said report shall include an itemized statement of expenditures, with the name of each person receiving any salary or wages and the kind of service paid for, and the amount paid to each, and a statement of the amounts paid for other separate purposes, and of the number of patients cared for, the average number for each year, and the total number of weeks of care of all patients.

Approved, July 4, 1895.

Extract from the report sent to the Governor October 1, 1896, as required by the above enactment :

Number of patients cared for during the year ending Sept. 30,	
1895,	1,431
Number of patients cared for during the year ending Sept. 30,	
1896,	1,692
Total number during the two years,	3,123
Average number for year ending Sept. 30, 1895 (daily),	138
Average number for year ending Sept. 30, 1896 "	144
Total number of weeks' care of all patients,	14,674

Amounts paid employes during the years from Oct. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1896:

Leander Hall,	\$6,000.00	Jessie Viets,	\$35.00
H. W. Fuller,	1,440.00	Clara Hearle,	239.20
J. H. Conklin,	1,200.00	Jessie E. Knapp,	218.00
W. H. Porter,	1,800.00	Gertrude M. Gerbel,	105.00
P. Doran,	840.00	Mary Wright,	204.00
J. Doran,	740.00	Mary Johnson,	190.00
J. Smith,	217.67	Carlotta Munoz,	185.67
E. McManus,	18.33	E. Lena Ward,	183.33
D. McMonegal,	662.45	Mary H. Nutting,	134.00
D. Prior,	239.16	Grace Ballou,	141.00
John Gillis,	205.83	Josie M. Brown,	21.00
F. White,	125.00	Anna Lynde,	28.00
I. Christenson,	51.66	Mary Agne,	35.00
H. R. Wheeler,	530.50	M. P. Cheney,	74.20
E. C. Case,	28.00	H. I. Waterman,	86.75
Alec Janson,	50.00	Lottie E. Beck,	130.65
S. Cooney,	39.33	Bertha S. Holt,	147.00
D. Sweeney,	155.00	Anna Keller,	154.00
L. P. Cook,	595.83	W. B. Hardiman,	161.00
J. H. Conklin,	389.98	Mattie Eldred,	10.00
G. Collins,	78.75	F. E. Carmen,	164.27
G. Balfe,	600.00	Lillie D. Phillips,	208.00
E. H. Griggs,	487.50	C. E. Schermerhorn,	202.95
F. W. Miller,	193.23	J. K. Denison,	233.00
C. F. Swift,	663.00	G. Cushman,	239.76
J. B. Hall, M.D.,	25.00	Margaret Spitzli,	241.62
W. E. Dickerman, M.D.,	25.00	E. K. Morehouse,	243.00
C. P. Botsford, M.D.,	25.00	Eliza Barker,	248.00
F. S. Ward, M.D.,	12.50	K. D. Arthur,	236.32
P. M. Plumer,	1,027.50	J. A. Bryson,	233.61
Linda Richards,	825.00	M. F. Jons,	245.68
S. L. Harrison,	127.00	M. A. Stafford,	270.00
M. E. Jenison,	272.00	R. E. Gates,	278.00
M. E. Libby,	360.00	Jane A. Dunn,	40.00
Kate Emory,	40.00	Marie Miellez,	272.62
L. Smart,	153.00	Mary MacGarry,	276.00
Jennie Cottle,	49.00	Theresa Townsend,	253.46
M. E. Winner,	157.00	Carrie M. Tobey,	246.00
Eleanor Ryan,	290.00	Dasey F. Lewis,	165.20
Eleanor Mayes,	125.00	Margaret Bramley,	123.13
Emily Rogers,	195.00	Helen Jones,	118.98
E. M. Friend,	150.00	Florence McLeod,	60.00
Jessica Seymour,	23.33	Margaret Hunter,	95.66
Anna Walker,	66.66	E. M. Abbe,	93.33

Lena Breugal,	\$38.33	Delia Shea,	\$296.00
Lena I. Pratt,	85.00	Augusta Anderson,	342.50
F. A. Bingham,	71.66	Miss Staniford,	2.00
Annie Shepard,	64.67	Mary Sherman,	236.00
Margaret A. Doyle,	50.00	Christina Broderson,	217.00
Mabel Adams,	20.00	Marie Christerson,	69.50
Mary E. Snow,	58.00	Agnes Haub,	61.00
Edith Childs,	51.66	Mrs. Haggerty,	127.75
Ida F. Kaufman,	53.96	Katie Rynne,	69.87
S. A. Wheeler,	46.33	Ida Creighton,	6.00
Amelia Wagner,	45.33	Miss Burke,	94.74
S. A. Ripley,	44.00	Hulda Eckman,	243.92
Idella Pardee,	35.00	Betty Johnson,	209.20
Lucy M. Bates,	31.33	E. S. Ayers,	100.00
Margaret Campbell,	12.33	Miss Sareson,	42.87
Helen Lewis,	875.00	Ida Eckman,	132.89
Emma E. Beebe,	45.00	Ana Broderson,	110.17
C. M. Norris,	417.00	Miss Thrill,	15.86
Mary Dahill,	480.00	Cath. Renwick,	65.59
Sarah Whalen,	170.00	Ella Larson,	65.00
Ida Whagner,	293.00	Elga Erickson,	71.59
Segrid Simonson,	140.00	Mary McKann,	65.59
Mary Tiernan,	278.89	Kate O'Brien,	9.43
Maggie Buckley,	12.00	Agnes Moran,	12.86
Mamie Gould,	165.04	Mary Shay,	12.86
Lily Whalen,	300.51	Laborers (shoveling snow),	18.00
Alma Hultman,	240.00		

For other details of expenses, see Superintendent's report to the Executive Committee.

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors, we have received the *Hartford Daily Times*, the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Hartford Daily Post*, the *Hartford Daily Telegram*, and the *New York Medical Journal*.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND PAPERS.

Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. E. J. Davis, Mrs. Henry Roberts, Miss Schwab, Miss E. P. Russell, Miss Edith Hubbard, Mrs. Edwin Bunce, Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. James Taintor, Mrs. M. D. Fairfield, Mrs. H. R. Redfield, Mrs. Blythe, Mrs. W. H. Foster, Mrs. J. D. Tucker, Mrs. Coyle, Mrs. S. C. Metzger, Mrs. L. B. Gordon, Mrs. Samuel Spaulding, Mrs. Elisha Carpenter, Miss Lamb, Mrs. E. L. Warner, Mrs. George L. Chase, Mrs. Atwood Collins, H. M. Fish, Kind Circle King's Daughters, Windsor Ave. Cong. Church, W. H. Foster, H. R. Redfield, R. C. Southergill, C. M. Lamson, W. B. Hawkins, Pope Manufacturing Co., West Middle School, Miss Donnelly, B. R. Allen, A. E. Burr, G. G. L. Puffrey, Robert Day Hastings, W. B. Hawkins, E. P. Miner, C. F. Sedgwick, E. Robinson, Joshua W. Allen, Rev. George E. Tyler, John E. Ball, R. L. Russell, Rev. H. H. Kelsey, Dr. H. C. Bullock, George G. Rice, Wethersfield Flower Mission.

CLOTHING, OLD LINEN, AND COTTON.

Mrs. Charles Perkins, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. J. G. Batterson, Mrs. Mills, Miss North, Mrs. Chester Burnham, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. Mills Munsill, Miss Mary F. Lambe, Mrs. W. W. Thompson, Mrs. James Fitts, Mrs. E. W. Sage, Miss Alice Hills, Mrs. M. L. Peck, Mrs. M. D. Fairfield, Mrs. J. F. Tracey, Mrs. Robert Allen, Mrs. J. R. Stevens, Mrs. T. F. Hills, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. John C. Mead, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mrs. Elisha Carpenter, Miss Rich, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Mrs. J. W. Cone, Mrs. Alexander Allen, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. H. S. Redfield, Phœbe M. Fuller, Mrs. Wilder Smith, Mrs. W. A. M. Wainwright, Mrs. A. C. Hills, Miss Pardee, Mrs. Willard Stone, Mrs. H. Sidney

Hayden, Miss Northam, Mrs. A. T. Perry, Mr. E. C. Stone, R. S. Eldridge, A. R. Watrous, George P. Chandler, G. Vervalen, John C. Parsons, George Balch, W. B. Franklin, Mr. Beardsley, C. E. Barrows, C. F. Sedgwick, F. R. Tuttle, John C. Parsons, J. F. Morris, J. E. O'Neil, H. Blanchard, Rev. H. H. Kelsey, George G. Rice, Everett Geer, Rev. W. D. Harriman (Windsor), Church of the Redeemer, Christ Church, In His Name Circle King's Daughters, Church of the Redeemer Young Ladies' Benefit Society, Needlework Guild, Union for Home Work.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. J. G. Batterson, Mrs. L. H. Jenkins, Miss Robinson, Mrs. George G. Sill, Mrs. F. W. Cheney, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Phœbe M. Fuller, Mrs. George Gay, Miss Pardee, Mrs. T. J. Boardman, Miss Helen M. Jackson, A. N. Pierson (Cromwell), Dexter Phelps, Yale Glee Club, Mrs. E. A. Fuller (Suffield), R. L. Russell, Christian Endeavor Society (East Hartford), Mrs. Hemingway, Mrs. Morse, the Granby Y. P. S. C. E., M. J. Harris (Wethersfield), J. B. Russell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. J. Harris, jellies, fruit, chocolate, fancy crackers, canned fruit, etc.; Church of the Redeemer, 4 baby dresses, one under garment; Mrs. H. K. Welch, one child's piano; Mrs. Robert Allen, one cabinet for baths; a friend, one battery; Young People's Association of the Center Church, 12 quarts of ice cream; Leon Greenberg, 12 bottles Port wine; Needlework Guild of America, 180 garments.

THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Misses Pardee, \$5.00; Mrs. J. W. Allen, toys; Mrs. H. A. Redfield, toys, dolls, candy; the N. H. Club, books and toys; Mrs. Samuel Colt, two turkeys; Mrs. C. E. Shepard, toys; Rev. Alfred T. Perry, flowers; West Middle School, toys; Master H. B. Carey, toys; the Sunshine Sewing Circle, wheel chair for the children; Henry A. Redfield, box oranges.

Many others have kindly left donations of various kinds without giving any name.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average for the year.	NO. EACH DAY.	
		Under care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861,	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862,	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863,	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864,	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864-1865,	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866,	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867,	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868,	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869,	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870,	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871,	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872,	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873,	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874,	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875,	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876,	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877,	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878,	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879,	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880,	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881,	649	752	660	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881-1882,	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883,	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883-1884,	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884-1885,	747	848	746	392	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885-1886,	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886-1887,	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887-1888,	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888-1889,	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889-1890,	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
1890-1891,	928	1,048	946	522	195	82	145	102	110	132	83
1891-1892,	1,074	1,176	1,079	581	271	75	152	97	120	157	89
1892-1893,	1,169	1,266	1,155	645	254	97	159	111	122	145	88
1893-1894,	1,151	1,292	1,126	657	216	90	163	136	130	153	101
1894-1895,	1,295	1,431	1,133	854	233	74	141	129	138	160	102
1895-1896,	1,563	1,692	1,568	1,128	189	71	180	124	144	160	91

TABLE OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC.,
TREATED IN
THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL

During the Year Ending September 30, 1896.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Constitutional Diseases.								
Alcoholism, Acute,	5	2	6	..	..	1	..
" Chronic,	2	1	..	..	..	2	..
Debility,	4	3	2	2	3	..	..
Empyemia,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Glycosuria,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gout,	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Insolation,	4	1	3	..	..	2	..
Lumbago,	9	..	5	4	..	..	..
Marasmus,	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mania a potu,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Myalgia,	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Rachitis,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism, Acute Articular,	1	16	12	23	5	..	..	..
" Chronic,	3	2	2	1	3	..	1	2
" Muscular,	1	2	..	..	1	..	2
" Sub-acute,	1	4	3	6	1	..	..	..
Rheumatoid, Arthritis Chronic,	1	3	..	..	1	..	3
Diseases of the Circulation.								
Anemia,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Apoplexy,	5	1	3	1	..	2	..
Arterio-Sclerosis,	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Embolism,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Hemorrhage,	3	..	..	1	..	2	..
" Thrombosis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Tumor,	1	..	..	..	1	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Constitutional Diseases.—Continued.								
Endocarditis,	3	4	1	5	1	..	..
Heart, Dilation of,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ and Palpitation,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Aortic Insufficiency,	3	..	..	1	..	2	..
“ “ Regurgitation,	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ Feeble,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Fatty Degeneration,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Hypertrophy,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Mitral Insufficiency and Dilatation,	3	3	..	4	..	2	..
“ “ “ “ Anemia,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ “ “ Stenosis,	2	..	2	..	..	..
Hematomyalgia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemoptysis,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hematomyia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemophilia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Leukemia,	1	..	..	1	..	..
Morbus Cæruleus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pyemia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Splenic Fibrosis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of the Cutaneous System.								
Eczema of the Arm,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ Capitus,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Papulosum,	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ Squamosum,	5	4	9	..	..	..	..
Lupus Vulgaris,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pruritis, Vulvæ,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scabes Sarcopes,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Urticaria,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Digestive System.								
Ascites, and Œdema of Extremities,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carcinoma of Omentum,	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Cæcum,	1	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Liver,	1	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Stomach,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera Morbus,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Constipation, Acute,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Chronic,	6	2	5	3	..	..	..
Diarrhœa,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Doudenal Ulcer,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dysentery,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia,	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
Enteritis,	7	5	10	2	..	..	..
Entero-collitis,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Digestive System. — <i>Cont'd.</i>								
Gastritis, Acute,	6	4	7	1	1	1	..
“ Chronic,	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
“ Alcoholic,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
“ and Anemia,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gastralgia,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gastro-deodenitis,	1	3	2	1	1	..	..
Intestinal Adhesions,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Obstruction,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Perforation,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Jaundice, Catarrhal,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liver, Cirrhosis of,	4	..	..	2	1	..	1
“ “ Hypertrophic,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ and Alcoholic Gastritis,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Malassimilation,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ptyalism,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tonsil, Hypertrophied,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Stomachitis, Ulcerative,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Nervous System.								
Cerebral Tumors,	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	1
Dementia,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epilepsy,	3	1	1	2	1	..	..
Enteralgia,	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
Hemicrania,	1	..	..	1	..	..
Herpes Zoster,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hypochondriasis,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Idiocy,	1	..	..	1	..	..
Mania, Acute,	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ a potu,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Meningitis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis, Cerebral Acute,	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ Basilar,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Cerebro-spinal,	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
Melancholia,	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Myelitis, Chronic,	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Neurasthenia,	4	1	2	1	..	..
Neuralgia, Trifacial,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ of Testicle,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Neuritis, peripheral,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sciatica,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Sclerosis, Posterior,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System.								
Asthma,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Cont'd.								
Bronchitis, Acute,	I	4	3	6	2	..	..	..
“ Chronic,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ Capillary,	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Asthma,	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
“ “ and Coryza,	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
Coryza,	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Croup, Membranous,	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Emphysema and Bronchitis,	I	I	I	I	..	..	..
Empyema,	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis,	I	I	..	..	..	..
“ Tubercular,	I	2	..	I	I	I	..
Lung, Œdema,	I	..	I	..	..	..
Pneumonia, Broncho,	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
“ Catarrhal,	3	I	3	..	..	..	I
“ Lobar,	14	4	16	..	..	..	2
“ “ Double,	5	I	..	..	..	6	..
“ “ Traumatic,	I	..	..	..	I	..
“ “ Double with Nephritis,	I	I	..	I	I	..	..	..
Pleuritis, Acute,	14	2	16	..	..	..	..
“ Sero-fibrinous,	5	..	I	I	..	I	2
“ Diaphragmatic,	I	I	..	..	..	..
Phthisis, Pulmonalis,	12	32	27	3	17	11	35	5
“ “ Fibrinous,	I	..	..	..	I	..	..
“ “ and Dysentery,	I	..	I	..	..	..
“ “ and Enteritis,	I	..	I	..	..	..
Tonsillitis, Follicular,	6	5	11	..	..	..	..
Tonsils, Hypertrophied,	I	I	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Urinary System.								
Nephritis, Acute,	2	2	I	I	..	2	..
“ Sub-acute,	I	I	..	I	I	..	..
“ Chronic Interstitial,	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
“ “ Diffuse,	8	4	3	2	..	7	..
Pyelitis,	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Pyonephrosis,	I	..	..	..	I	..	..
Incontinence of Urine,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Retention of Urine,	3	3	..	..	..	..
Infectious Diseases.								
Diphtheria,	14	10	19	..	..	5	..
“ and Pneumonia,	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Erysipelas,	2	4	6	..	..	..	..
Febricular,	3	2	..	..	..	I
Influenza,	6	4	10	..	..	..	..
Fever, Intermittent, Quotidian,	2	10	5	15	2	..	..	..
“ “ Tertian,	8	6	13	..	..	I	..
“ “ and Cachexia,	I	I	..	2	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Infectious Diseases.—Continued.								
Peritonitis, Tubercular,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rotheln,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rubeola,	6	5	11	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina,	7	11	16	..	..	2	..
Typhoid Fever,	19	105	22	98	1	1	8	37
“ “ and Pneumonia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Poisons.								
Rhus Toxicodendron,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Asphyxiation Carbonica,	4	..	3	..	..	1	..
Unclassified Diseases.								
No Disease,	2	4	..	..	6	..	..
Malingerer,	5	2	..	..	7	..	..
Senility,	1	2	..	..	1	2	..
“ Chronic Enteritis of,	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tumor of Abdomen,	1	..	..	1	..	..
Multiple Diseases.								
Cirrhosis, Hepatic and Phthisis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus and Psoriasis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa and Senility,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epilepsy Alcoholic and Mania a potu,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gastro-enteritis and Measles,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Intermittent Fever and Endomitritis,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Mania a potu,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Mitral Insufficiency,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ Pleurisy,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Phthisis,	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mitral Insufficiency and Acute Nephritis,	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Chronic Nephritis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Neurasthenia and Chronic Constipation,	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy and Asthma,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ with Pneumonia and Mania a potu,	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Pyo Nephrosis and Congestion of Lung, Rubeola, Otitis Media, and Acute Men- ingitis,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism and Intermittent Fever,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ Dementia,	1	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Sciatica,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sciatica and Lumbago,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total,	53	484	242	429	104	55	120	69

JAMES H. NAYLOR, M.D.,

House Physician.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Obstetrics.								
Abortion,	I	..	6	6	..	..	..	1
“ Threatened, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Mammitis, . . . . .	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Miscarriage, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy,	10	..	42	49	..	..	..	3
“ Vomiting of,	I	..	2	1	I	..	..	..
“ and Chorea, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	I	..	..
“ Nephritis Diffuse,	I	..	2	1	I	..	..	..
“ Vaginitis, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Mania, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperium,	I	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Infants, Full Time,	6	25	21	41	..	..	7	4
“ Short Time, . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	I	..
Gynecology.								
Amenorrhœa, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cervix Uteri, Carcinomata of, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	I	I
“ Laceration of,	I	..	15	14	..	I	..	I
“ “ and Anemia,	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ Hemorrhoids, and )	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ Rectocele, and )	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ Hypertrophy, and )	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
“ “ Hysteria, and )	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
“ “ Hypertrophy, and )	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
“ “ Incontinence of Urine, )	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
“ Carcinoma, and Phthisis,	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Cellulitis, Sub-mammary, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Cystocele and Hemorrhoids, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Dysmenorrhœa, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
“ and Prolapsis, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Endometritis, Acute, . . . . .	..	..	20	17	I	..	I	I
“ Chronic,	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
“ and Retroversion, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Fistula, Recto-vaginal, . . . . .	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
Metritis, . . . . .	..	..	3	2	I	..	..	..
“ Para, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
“ and Hysteria, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
“ Endometritis and Retroversion, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Cyst, . . . . .	..	..	4	3	I	..	..	..
“ Congestion, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Ophoralgia, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Perineum, Laceration of,	I	..	8	7	I	I	..	..
“ “ and Cervix,	2	..	5	6	..	..	..	I
“ “ and Stricture of Rectum, . . . . .	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Pelvic Peritonitis, . . . . .	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Gynecology.—Continued.								
Procedentia,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pyosalpinx, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Uterus, Displacement of, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Anteversion,	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
“ Retroflexion, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ Retroversion,	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
“ Sub-involution, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ Prolapse of, . . . . .	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
“ Fibroma of, . . . . .	..	..	5	3	1	..	1	..
Vaginal Stenosis, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vaginitis, Acute, . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ Chronic, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
“ and Cystocele,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ and Retroversion, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vulva Papiloma, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	31	25	192	203	18	3	13	10

JAMES S. NAYLOR, M.D.,
House Physician.

SURGICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of the Head, Face, and Neck.								
Burn of Face,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Neck, and Legs,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Scalp,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Concussion of Brain,	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
" " and Pressure on Cord,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " and Contusion of Scalp and Leg, }	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Bones of Face,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Inferior Maxilla,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Compound,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Skull,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Base,	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
" " and Internal Injuries,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " and Laceration of Scalp,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Strain of Neck,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sub-luxation of Neck,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wounds, Gunshot of Cranium,	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
" of Face,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Head,	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " and Neck,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Incised of Face, Body, and Thigh,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Nose,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Scalp,	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
" Incised of Throat,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Laceration of Face,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Face and Neck,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Scalp,	1	13	1	14	1	..	..	..
" " Tongue,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injuries of Throat, Breast, and Abdomen,
Burn of Trunk and Arms,	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Legs,	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Neck,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Contusion of Body and Internal Injuries,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fracture of Ribs,	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	1
" " and Internal Injuries,	..	3	1	2	..	..	2	..
Strain of Back,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " and Internal Injuries,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wound, Contused of Body,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
" " Trunk and Scalp,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Gunshot of Thorax,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Stab of Abdomen,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thorax,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injuries of the Genito-urinary System.								
Wound, Incised of Testicle, with Pneu- monia, }	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Contused of Perineum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla, and Spine.								
Amputation of Thumb, Traumatic,	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Burn of Arm and Trunk, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Fore Arm, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Hand, Powder, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Compression of Spinal Cord, .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Contusion of Arm, .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Hand, .	..	1	..	..	..	..	I	..
“ “ and Leg, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Shoulder, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Shoulder, .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Crush of Arm, .	I	I	..	I	I	..	..	..
“ Fingers, .	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Fracture of Ribs, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Elbow, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Shoulder, .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ Recurrent,	I	I	..	..	..	..
“ Thumb, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Clavicle, .	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..
“ Colles, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Subluxation of Femur, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ of Humerus, .	I	6	..	6	..	..	..	I
“ “ Compound, Com- minuted, }	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ Compound and Scalp Wounds, }	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ Radius and Ulna, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Concussion of Brain, }	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
“ “ and Internal Injuries, .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
“ Radius, .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
“ “ Ulna, and Femur, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Scapula, Compound, Comminuted, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Ribs, Femur, and Internal Injuries,	I	I	..	..	..	..
Frostbite of Hands and Feet, .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..
Sprain of Wrist, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Wound, Gunshot, of Arm and Thorax, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Incised, of Shoulder, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Head, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Infected, of Arm, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Hand, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Thumb, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ Lacerated, of Arm, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
“ “ Hand, .	I	11	..	12	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Fracture of Fingers, }	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ Poison Snakebite, of Hand, .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..

4

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
General Diseases.—Continued.								
Abscess of Neck,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
“ Side,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Post-cæcal,	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Psoas,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Rectal,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Aneurism of Internal Carotid,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ankylosis of Knee,	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ Shoulder,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis,	3	28	15	42	..	..	3	1
“ and Ovarian Cyst,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bed-sore,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle of Neck,	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
Cellulitis of Arm,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Hand,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Leg,	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
“ Leg and Ulcer,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Leg and Gangrene of Heel,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Neck,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Orbit,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Thigh,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cicatrix of Axilla, following Burn,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cystitis,	3	3	5	..	..	1	..
“ and Chronic Nephritis,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cysto-prostitis,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fissure of Rectum,	2	2	..	..	..	..
Fistula of Abdomen,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ (fæcal),	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
“ in Ano,	8	2	8	..	..	..	2
Gangrene of Foot,	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	1
“ (diabetic),	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ (senile),	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Hand (diabetic),	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hemorrhoids,	8	3	11	..	..	..	..
“ with Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hernia of Brain,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Femoral,	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ Inguinal (strangulated),	2	2	2	..	..	2	..
“ Umbilical,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ Ventral,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele,	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophied Prostate,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Intestinal Adhesions,	1	..	..	..	1	..
“ Obstructions,	1	..	..	..	1	..
Intussusception,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Femur,	2	..	1	..	1	..	..

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
General Diseases.—Continued.								
Necrosis of Humerus,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Phalanges of Foot,	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
“ Superior of Maxilla,	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ Tibia,	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Paralysis of Extensors of Hand,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Periostitis of Hand,	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ Inferior Maxilla,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Tibia,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Prolapse of Rectum,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rachitis,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sinus of Axilla,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Foot,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
“ Leg,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Side,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ Thigh,	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Synovitis of Ankle,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Knee,	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Ankle,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Axillary Glands,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ Cervical Glands,	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Tumors, Adenoma of Cheek,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Carcinoma of Breast,	7	6	..	..	..	1
“ “ Intestines,	2	..	..	..	1	1
“ “ Orbit,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Sacrum,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Stomach,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Tongue,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ Epithelioma of Face,	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
“ “ Lip,	3	1	2	..	1	..	1
“ “ Rectum,	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
“ Hæmatoma of Leg,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Lipoma of Back,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Face,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
“ Osteoma of Tibia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Papilloma of Thigh,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ Sarcoma of Axilla,	3	..	2	..	..	1	..
“ “ and Breast,	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ Femur,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Inferior Maxilla,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Sub-maxillary Glands,	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Omentum,	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
“ “ Testicle and Cord,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Sebaceous cyst,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ Tubercular of Abdominal Wall,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ “ Axilla,	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ “ Sternum,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
General Diseases.—Continued.								
Ulcer of Leg, . . . . .	..	8	4	9	1	1	..	1
“ Syphilitic of Leg, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
“ Varicose of Leg,	1	7	1	5	4	..	..	..
“ “ “ with Alcoholism, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Venereal.								
Bubo, Suppurating, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chancroids, . . . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Condylomata of Anus, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ Testicle, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Epididymitis, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Epididymo-orchitis, . . . . .	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
“ with Bubo, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Chronic, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
“ with Rheumatism, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ with Phymosis, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Paraphymosis, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra,	3	7	..	8	1	1	..	..
“ “ and Cystitis, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Syphilis,	2	9	2	..	10	..	..	3
“ Hereditary,	1	5	1	..	4	..	..	3
Total,	33	440	108	437	54	12	44	34

ORTHOPEDIC CASES.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Orthopedic Cases.								
Genu-valgum,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Genu-varum, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hammer Toe, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius, . . . . .	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	2
Pott's Disease, . . . . .	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..
Talipes Valgus, . . . . .	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	3
" Varus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	2	8	6	5	4	..	2	5

EYE AND EAR CASES (IN DOOR).

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Blepharitis, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Blepharo-athroma, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cataract, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
" Traumatic,	I	I	..	I	I	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis, Acute, . . . . .	..	4	I	5	..	..	..	..
" Diphtheritic, . . . . .	..	2	..	I	..	..	I	..
" Phlyctenula, . . . . .	..	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
Glaucoma, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Iritis, . . . . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Keratitis, Acute, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
" Phlyctenula,	I	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
" " and Strabismus Internus, . . . . .	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Mastoiditis,	I	5	3	6	I	I	..	I
Myopia, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Opacity of Cornea, . . . . .	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..
" Vitreous, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Purulent, . . . . .	..	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
Pan Ophthalmitis, . . . . .	..	2	I	3	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Lachrymal Duct,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Trachoma, . . . . .	..	4	..	3	I	..	..	..
Ulcer of Cornea, . . . . .	..	4	2	5	I	..	..	..
" " Serpiginus,	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..
" " Traumatic, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
Wounds, Incised, of Cornea,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Eyelid, . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Eyelid and Ball, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
" Lacerated, of Eyelid, . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
" " " and con- } cussion of Brain, } . . . . .	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..
" " of Eyelid and Ball, . . . . .	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
" Punctured of Eyeball, and } Fracture of Nasal Bone, } . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
" " of Eyeball and Hem- } orrhage of Brain, } . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Total,	8	42	18	53	10	I	I	3

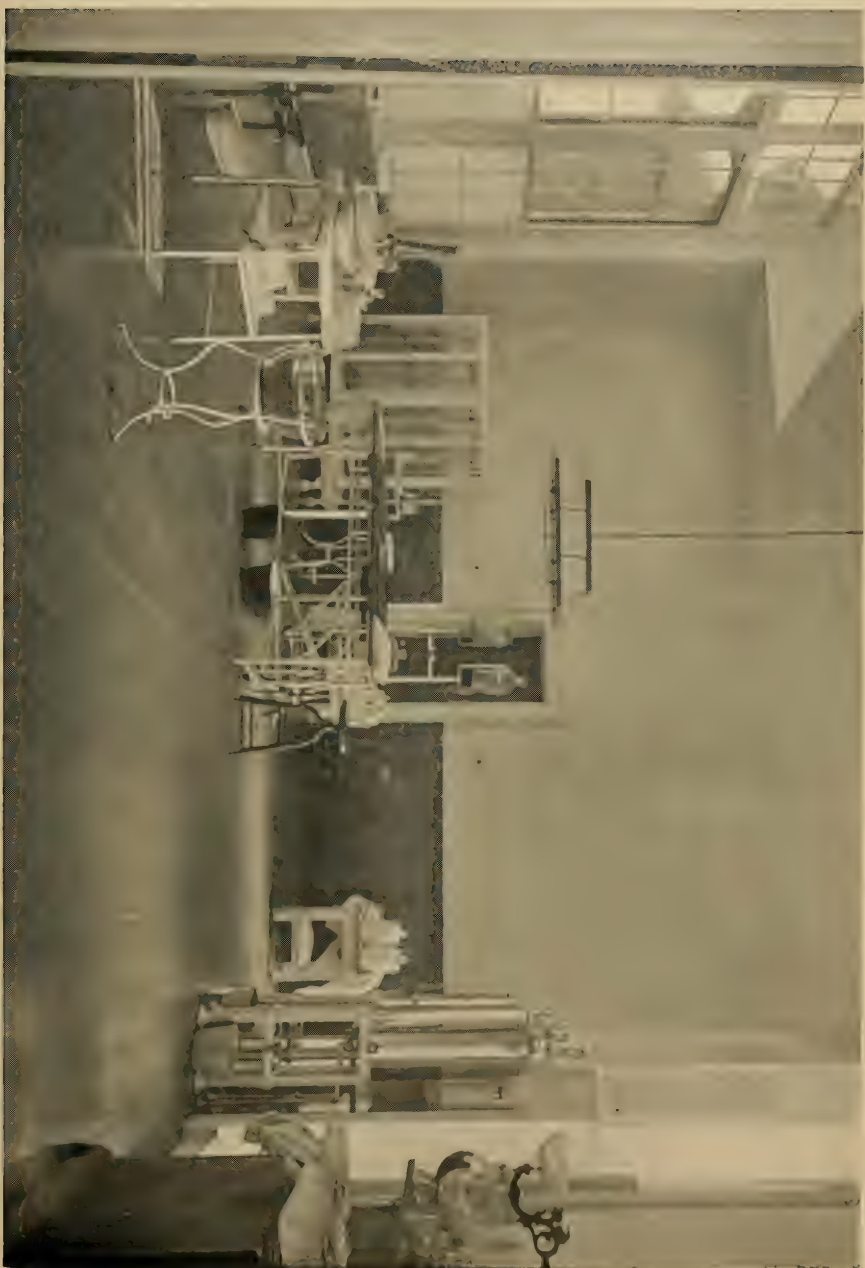
EYE AND EAR CASES (OUT DOOR).

	Male.	Female.
Astigmatism, . . . . .	..	1
Blepharocystitis, . . . . .	..	1
Blepharitis-marginalis,	1	7
Cataract,	4	4
Chalazion,	1	4
Choroiditis,	2	..
Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal,	7	22
" Chronic,	4	4
" Granular,	4	7
" Phlyctenula,	3	2
Dislocation of Lens,	1	..
Hypermetropia,	1	11
Inspissated Cerumen,	3	4
Iritis,	2	1
Keratitis, Interstitial,	2	2
" Phlyctenula,	4	4
Leucoma,	1	1
Mastoiditis, . . . . .	..	1
Myopia,	2	3
Nasal Catarrh,	2	..
Nasal Polypi,	2	2
Neurosis,	2	2
Opacity of Cornea,	1	..
" Vitreous,	1	..
Ophthalmia, Purulent,	2	..
Otitis Media, Chronic,	5	6
" Sub-acute,	1	2
" Suppurative,	4	4
Presbyopia, . . . . .	..	2
Ptosis, Partial, . . . . .	..	1
Strabismus, Convergent, . . . . .	..	3
Stricture of Lachrymal Duct,	2	7
Ulcer of Cornea,	3	1
Total,	67	109

GEORGE E. SLEEPER,
House Surgeon.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Amputation of Arm,	1	..	Excision of Lipoma of Back,	1	..
of Breast, . . . . .	..	4	of Meibomian Cyst, . . . . .	..	1
of Cervix, . . . . .	..	2	of Papilioma of Buttock,	2	..
of Finger,	17	..	of Sarcoma of Axilla,	2	..
of Leg,	6	..	of Sarcoma of Breast, . . . . .	..	3
of Thigh,	2	..	of Sarcoma of Testes and	1	..
of Toe,	7	1	Cord,		
Aspiration of Abdomen,	1	1	of Sebaceous Cyst, . . . . .	..	1
of Bladder,	1	..	of Sublingual Glands, . . . . .	..	1
of Chest,	4	1	of Tubercular Tumor of	1	..
of Knee Joint,	1	..	Sternum,		
Breaking Adhesions of Knee, . . . . .	..	3	of Tumor of Breast, . . . . .	..	2
Cauterization of Angioma, . . . . .	..	1	of Tumor of Face,	2	2
of Hemorrhoids,	2	..	Exsection of Knee Joint, . . . . .	..	1
of Hard Granulations, . . . . .	..	1	of Hip Joint,	2	..
of Poisoned Wound,	1	..	Extraction of Bullet,	1	..
Circumcision,	2	..	Fissure of Rectum,	1	1
Colporrhaphy, . . . . .	..	5	Herniotomy, Femoral, . . . . .	..	2
(anterior and posterior), . . . . .	..	5	Inguinal,	2	..
Curetting Carbuncle,	4	2	Inguinal (strangulated),	1	1
Eyelids, . . . . .	..	1	Umbilical (strangulated) . . . . .	..	2
Felon,	4	1	Ventral,	2	1
Sinus of Abdominal Wall,	2	..	Incisions for Cellulitis of Leg,	2	1
Sinus of Finger, . . . . .	..	2	for Hæmatoma of Leg,	2	..
Sinus of Humerus,	1	..	for Hæmatoma of Scrotum,	1	..
Sinus of Leg,	7	3	for Phymosis,	3	..
Sinus of Ischio-rectal fistula,	1	1	Laparotomy for Appendicitis,	28	14
Sinus of Supra-maxilla, . . . . .	..	3	for Appendicitis and In-	..	1
Uterus, . . . . .	..	22	testinal Adhesions,		
Cystotomy, Perineal,	1	..	for Appendicitis and	..	1
Perineal and Supra-pubic,	1	..	Ovariectomy,		
Dilating Lachmyral Stricture,	2	8	for Exploration,	1	2
Urethral Stricture,	10	..	for Fæcal Fistula,	3	..
Division of Fistula in Ano,	7	2	for Hosterectomy, . . . . .	..	4
Divulsion of Sphincta Ani,	1	1	for Intestinal Adhesions, . . . . .	..	1
of Urethral Stricture,	1	..	for Intestinal Obstructions,	1	2
Enucleation of Eye,	2	1	and Nephrotomy, . . . . .	..	1
Examination of Recto-ure-	1	..	for Ovarian Cyst, . . . . .	..	1
thral Fistula,			for Ovarian Cyst, double,	..	1
of Shoulder Joint,	2	..	for Ovarian Cyst and	..	1
Excision of Carcinoma of	..	3	Hydro-salphynx,		
Breast,			for Psoas Abscess, . . . . .	..	1
of Carcinoma of Rectum,	2	..	for Sarcoma of Omentum, . . . . .	..	1
of Cesamoid Bone of Toe,	1	..	for Tubercular Peritonitis, . . . . .	..	1
of Cystic Tumor of Face,	1	..	Ligation of Hemorrhoids,	9	1
of Epithelioma of Lip,	2	..	of Radial Artery,	1	..
of Epithelioma of Neck,	1	..	Opening Abscess of Ab-	1	1
of Glands of the Neck,	1	2	dominal Wall,		
of Glands of the Groin,	2	..	of Arm, . . . . .	..	1
of Glands of the Axilla,	1	4	of Axilla,	2	1
of Ingrowing Toe Nail,	3	2	of Breast, . . . . .	..	1



OPERATING ROOM.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.—CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Opening Abscess of Chest, .	4	1	Removal of For. Body in Ear, .	..	1
of Face,	1	..	of Foreign Body in Foot, .	2	1
of Groin,	3	2	of Polypi of Ear,	1	2
of Hand,	2	..	of Polypi of Nose,	3	4
of Leg,	4	..	of Secundines, . . . . .	..	1
of Mastoid,	3	3	Sequestrotomy of Inferior {	2	..
of Neck,	2	1	Maxilla, . . . . .	..	..
of Psoas, . . . . .	..	1	of Phalanges,	2	..
Operation for Talipes Varus, .	..	1	of Tibia,	1	..
for Alexanders, . . . . .	..	1	Skin Grafting (leg),	1	..
Osteotomy of Femur,	1	..	Strabotomy, . . . . .	..	1
of Phalanx,	1	..	Suturing Incised Wound {	4	1
of Tibia,	2	..	of Arm, . . . . .	..	..
Perineorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	34	of Eyebrow,	1	..
Reduction of Dislocation of {	1	..	of Hand,	4	..
Axis, . . . . .	..	..	of Leg,	3	..
of Elbow,	1	..	of Neck,	2	..
of Hip,	3	..	of Scalp,	14	2
of Inferior Maxilla, . . . .	..	1	of Shoulder,	2	..
of Shoulder,	4	..	of Scrotum,	1	..
Reduction of Fracture of {	4	1	Suturing Tendons at Wrist, .	1	..
Femur, . . . . .	..	..	Tapping Abdomen, . . . . .	..	2
of Humerus,	1	..	Hydrocele,	3	..
of Leg,	3	2	Thoracoplasty,	1	..
of Leg (compound),	2	..	Tonsilotomy, . . . . .	..	1
Removal of Cataract, . . . .	..	2	Trachelorrhaphy, . . . . .	..	20
of Cicatrix of Burn, . . . .	..	1	Urethrotomy (external), . .	2	..
of Foreign Body in Eye, . .	4	1	(internal),	1	..
Total,	277	230			

Ether has been administered,	347 times.
Chloroform " "	12 "
Cocaine " "	68 "
No anesthesia,	80 "

GEORGE E. SLEEPER, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

SUMMARY.

	Under treatment Oct. 1, 1895.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1896.
		Male.	Female.					
Medical Cases,	53	484	242	429	104	55	120	69
Obstetrics and Gynecological Cases,	31	25	192	203	18	3	13	10
Surgical Cases,	33	440	180	437	54	12	44	34
Orthopedic Cases,	2	8	6	5	4	...	2	5
Eye and Ear Cases,	8	42	18	53	10	1	1	3
Eye and Ear Clinics, . . . . .	..	67	109	...	...	...	...	...

Admissions,	1,563
Total under care,	1,692
Total under care, including Eye and Ear clinics,	1,868

RULES

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, or from the Superintendent, who shall arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is \$6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only who are carried directly from the place of accident are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee or Superintendent.

8. No person having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution (except by special permit).

Copy of Bond.

HARTFORD, CONN., 18 .

Upon the admission of _____ of _____ into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for _____ use, and pay the Treasurer of said institution _____ dollars per

week for board, medicine, and medical attendance ; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Superintendent or Matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

ACT INCORPORATING HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may make purchases, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years; and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation ; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city ; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

ART. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May session, 1854.

RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January session, 1881.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION I. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said Home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure, and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contributions.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contrib-

uted for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its use, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

NOTE. — Five thousand dollars will endow a free bed in the
HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.



PAVILION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

MATRON AND LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS LINDA A. J. RICHARDS.

HEAD NURSES.

Medical.

MISS EMILY RODGERS.

Surgical.

MISS ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

Night.

MISS LUCRETIA SMART.

Gynecological.

MISS ELEANOR RYAN.

TEACHER OF COOKING SCHOOL.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.

THE 19TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

The Executive Committee have the honor to present to you the following as the nineteenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses, including the report of the Lady Superintendent to the Executive Committee and various other items of interest connected with the school. The year's work in the wards has been very heavy for the pupil nurses, and has told somewhat upon their health, but the training and discipline have been excellent, and the character of the work done has, on the whole, been of the first grade. The work would have been better with a larger force of pupil nurses. But the accommodations in the Hospital are used to their utmost limit now, and the school cannot be enlarged beyond its present membership of thirty until a building is erected for their accommodation. The school is graduating young women of ability and skill surpassed by few schools in the country, and we wish to keep up this standard of excellence. To accomplish this the health of the pupils must be our first aim. We depend upon them for all of the bedside work of the wards. We have cared for more people than ever before in the history of the Hospital. We want to increase the numbers of the school to about thirty-five members, just as soon as a building for their accommodation can be erected.

The system of Head Nurses inaugurated the first of the year has been very successful in the superiority of the training, especially in the wards, and the discipline

of the house. In several of the wards maids not connected with the school are employed to aid in dining-room work and the necessary cleaning and scrubbing.

The lectures by the visiting Staff, and by Dr. Downs of the Retreat for the Insane, of Hartford, were given with commendable promptness, considering the busy lives of the practicing city physicians, and were highly appreciated by and very instructive to the school. They were attended by several people who were interested in the topics of the lectures. These lectures are open to any proper person who chooses to apply to the Executive Committee for a card of admission.

The school now numbers thirty-one pupil nurses. Miss Linda A. J. Richards accepted the position of Lady Superintendent at the beginning of the year, taking the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Persis M. Plumer. Miss Richards came to us after mature experience in other hospitals. She is ably assisted by Misses Lucretia Smart, Emily A. Rodgers, Eleanor Ryan, Elizabeth M. Friend, as head nurses. All these ladies have had ample hospital experience in other hospitals, and are good teachers.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1896 will be held in the Picture Gallery of the Hospital on the afternoon of the first Wednesday in October. This will include an address by our President, Gurdon W. Russell, M.D., and by Hon. Henry C. Robinson, and essays by various members of the class, interspersed with appropriate music, after which the Lady Superintendent will hold a reception for all past graduates of the school. The high grade of essays written by the graduates is commendable, and a compliment to their training.

We hope to report the erection and occupation of a building for the nurses one year from now.

Respectfully,

HENRY K. MORGAN,	} <i>Executive</i>
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,	
THOMAS SISSON,	

Committee.

REPORT OF THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES TO THE EXECU-
TIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1896.

The Training School commenced its 19th year with twenty-seven pupil nurses. The work in the pavilion demanded so many nurses that it was soon necessary to increase the number to thirty. Twenty-nine probationers have been admitted, ten of whom were dropped at the end of the probation month. One nurse broke down and left the school at the end of three months, one withdrew for family reasons at the end of ten months, one was discharged when she had been here six months, and one was dropped until she should be able to resume her work.

Twelve nurses have graduated and gone into private work:

Miss Lillie D. Phillips,	Miss Jessie K. Denison,
Miss Carrie E. Schermerhorn,	Miss Katherine D. Arthur,
Miss Jane A. Bryson,	Miss Grace W. Cushman,
Miss Margaret Spitzli,	Miss Eliza Barker,
Miss Mary F. Jons,	Miss Ruby E. Gates,
Mrs. Exene K. Morehouse,	Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford.

Soon after the opening of the school year two graduate head nurses were secured, one to take charge of the male surgical ward and the operating room, and one to take charge of the male medical ward. It was found that with these two graduate nurses on important wards an assistant matron was no longer necessary. These nurses proved so valuable in properly training the pupil nurses sent to their wards, in raising the standard of

nursing, and in having the work thoroughly done, that an additional graduate nurse was asked for to take the charge of the female wards on the second floor. The nurse in the male ward was given the additional charge of two more wards. The night nurses are under the control of a very efficient night superintendent, and the work done at night is very thorough. The school now numbers thirty-one pupils, the graduate head nurses, and a graduate night superintendent.

All pupil nurses spent two hours weekly in class from Sept. 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896. The Junior Class spent one hour weekly in class through the entire summer. The text-books used have been "Physiology and Anatomy for Nurses," Diana C. Kimber; "Materia Medica for Nurses," Lavinia C. Dock; "Obstetrical Nursing," Anna M. Fullerton, M.D.; "Nursing, its Principles and Practice," Isabel A. Hampton; "Manual of Nursing," Lawrence Humphrey, M.D.; "Fever Nursing," J. C. Wilson, A.M., M.D.

Mrs. Ayers has given forty lessons in cooking to fifteen nurses; the nurses were in two classes, each class having twenty lessons. These lessons have been most thorough, have covered a very liberal course, and have been much appreciated by the nurses, and, in their private family work will be to them as valuable as any instruction they receive during their two years in the school. The nurses have all had two examinations, one in November, '95, and one in April, '96; Drs. Howe, Beach, and Cook have kindly given their time for this.

Lectures were given weekly by members of the Visiting Staff from Sept., 1895, to June, 1896. Dr. E. A. Down also kindly gave four lectures. These lectures are very valuable to the nurses and are very much appreciated by them.

The general health of the nurses has been fairly good during the year. We have had no serious cases of illness in the school. Four nurses, while on duty in the Pavilion, contracted diphtheria, but none of them were very

ill. Some changes in the hours for meals have been made; the nurses now have breakfast before going on duty. This change has been followed by good results.

The one great need of the school is a home for the nurses away from the Hospital, where nurses can, when off duty, go and feel free from the restraint of the Hospital and can be out of Hospital air. The nurses rooming under the Children's Ward, who, when on night duty, must sleep by day (if sleep they can with the noise of the children overhead)—these nurses feel the need of a quiet home, where they can rest through the day to fit them for the work of the night. These basement rooms are not good for sleeping rooms.

During the year there have been ninety applicants for admission to the school. Of these forty-five have been accepted and forty-five have been rejected.

In looking over the work of the school for the past year we can, I think, feel justified in saying that we have made some advancement, that the work done will bear close inspection. That we are able to say this is largely due to the thorough work of the graduate nurses. In closing, I wish to thank the members of the medical staff, who have kindly given their time to lecture to the nurses, and to the Executive Committee for favors shown the school, and the officers of the Hospital, who have given us the help we have needed.

Respectfully submitted,

LINDA A. J. RICHARDS,

Lady Sup't Training School.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF
THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Miss Marie Miellez,	Miss Helen M. Jones,
Miss Clara Hearle,	Miss Lena J. Pratt,
Miss Mary J. Wright,	Miss Mary E. Snow,
Miss Carlotta Munoz,	Miss Edith C. Childs,
Miss Margaret Bramley,	Miss Lucy A. Bates,
Miss Elizabeth M. Abbe,	Miss Margaret J. Campbell,
Miss Annie L. Shepard,	Miss Caroline M. Tobey,
Miss Margaret A. Doyle,	Miss Jessie E. Knapp,
Miss Idella M. Pardee,	Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford,
Miss Catherine E. Boies,	Miss Mary H. Nutting,
Miss Amelia Wagner,	Miss Margaret D. Hunter,
Miss Theresa M. Townsend,	Miss Frances A. Bingham,
Miss E. Lena Ward,	Miss Ida A. Kauffman,
Miss Mary C. Johnson,	Miss Sarah H. Ripley,
Miss Grace Ballou,	Miss Mary McGarry,
Miss Sarah A. Wheeler.	

LIST OF GRADUATES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Mrs. Caroline A. House,
Miss Hannah M. Callahan,
*Miss Amelia Cooke,

†Miss Lizzie T. Oliver,
Miss Mary E. Crane,

Miss Kate E. Kinne,
†Miss Alice M. Noble,
†Miss Alice M. Delano,
†Miss Georgette T. Rogers,

†Miss Mattie Kingsley,
†Miss Mary I. Denison,
†Miss Elizabeth L. Goodale,

†Miss Alice Ewen,
†Miss Harriet M. Hosking,
Miss Lucy A. Kirk,
*Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker,

†Miss Emma Strickland,
†Miss Harriet E. Fuller,
†Miss Maria A. Clark,
*†Miss Josie L. Hubbard,

Miss Lucy Way,
†Miss Minnie L. McLese,
†Miss Emilie M. Pugsley,
Miss Mary E. Brown,

Miss Martha B. Parker,
Miss Hattie E. Crocker,
Miss Ella J. Holcomb,
†Miss Gertrude E. Morley,
Miss Emma L. Terrell,

1879.
Mrs. Annie Morrelle,
Miss Lydia S. Woodward.

1880.
Miss Ida F. Barnes.

1881.
Miss Annie C. Abbe,
Miss Marion E. Kingsley,
Miss Annie M. Wakefield.

1882.
Miss Lydia B. Roberts,
Miss Jennie McLaughlin.

1883.
Miss Sarah M. Sheldon,
†Miss Eliza C. Smith,
Miss Charlotte F. Schulz,
Miss Hannah L. Russell.

1884.
Miss Emma J. Osborn,
Miss Jennie M. Beardsley,
Miss Alice M. Gardiner.

1885.
Miss Mary A. Murphy,
Miss Lillian C. Catlin,
Miss Mary H. Patch.

1886.
Miss Minnie Hicks,
Miss Elma A. Bennett,
Miss Rebecca LaMonte,
Miss S. Alice Griswold.

* Died

† Married.

*Miss Carrie Swettenham,
Miss Annie C. McNeil,
Miss Annie Figgis,
Miss Emma Carver,

Miss Maria A. Wakefield,
†Miss Hattie B. Smith,
Miss Jennie McCollister,
†Miss Jessie T. Jeffrey,

Mrs. Ida D. Lewis,
†Miss Annie E. North,
Miss Allie Cornelius,
†Miss Henrietta E. Willet,

Miss Alice M. Smith,
Miss Jennie R. Field,
Mrs. Addie R. Young,
†Miss Alma A. Robinson,
Miss Nancy R. Cornelius,

Miss Mary M. Brown,
*Miss Emma J. Lyman,
Miss Lillie Wind,

Miss Annie E. Palmer,
Miss Mary A. Rogers,
Miss Minnie I. Bacon,
Miss Mary L. Marsh,
Miss Mary A. Farnsworth,

Miss Lillian M. Alexander,
Miss Janie McNeil,
Miss Lois Pomeroy,
Miss Annie E. Brazos,
Miss Ellen S. Richardson,
†Miss Minnie A. Havens,
†Miss Lillian A. Dermont.

1887.

Miss Jennie B. Methven,
†Miss Nellie T. Manning,
Miss Jennie McKean,
Miss Juliette A. Parsons.

1888.

Miss Helen McCloy,
Miss Delia L. Bridgeman,
Miss Annie Black.

1889.

Mrs. Addie L. Lloyd,
Miss Ella E. Gibbs,
Miss Bessie C. Taber,
Miss Rilla J. Perry.

1890.

Miss Delia M. Smith,
Miss Harriet A. Lorber,
Miss Martha J. Wilkinson,
Miss Isabella M. Snelling,
†Miss Mary J. Barr.

1891.

Miss Emma B. Richards,
Miss Etta A. Straw,
*Mrs. Eva C. Swift.

1892.

Miss Jessie M. Randall,
†Miss Mary J. Harrison,
Miss Hattie E. Allen,
Miss Lois S. Peck,
†Miss Ella J. French.

1893.

Miss Eleanor Campbell,
Miss Carmel Cretcher,
Miss Mildred E. Sherwood,
Miss Emily A. Dalton,
Miss Harriet Hendrick,
Miss Eva Trenholm.

Miss Margaret Cunningham,
 Miss Eliza MacKean,
 Miss Julia E. Ferguson,
 †Mrs. Lilly W. Stevens,
 Miss Mary E. Jennison,
 Miss Sarah L. Harrison,
 Miss Adelaide M. Throop,

Miss Josie M. Brown,
 Mrs. Minnie P. Cheeney,
 Miss Lottie Beck,
 Miss Bertha S. Holt,
 Miss Winnefred B. Hardiman,

Miss Lillie D. Phillips,
 Miss C. E. Schermerhorn,
 Miss Margaret Spitzli,
 Miss Katherine D. Arthur,
 Miss Ruby E. Gates,
 Mrs. E. K. Morehouse,

1894.

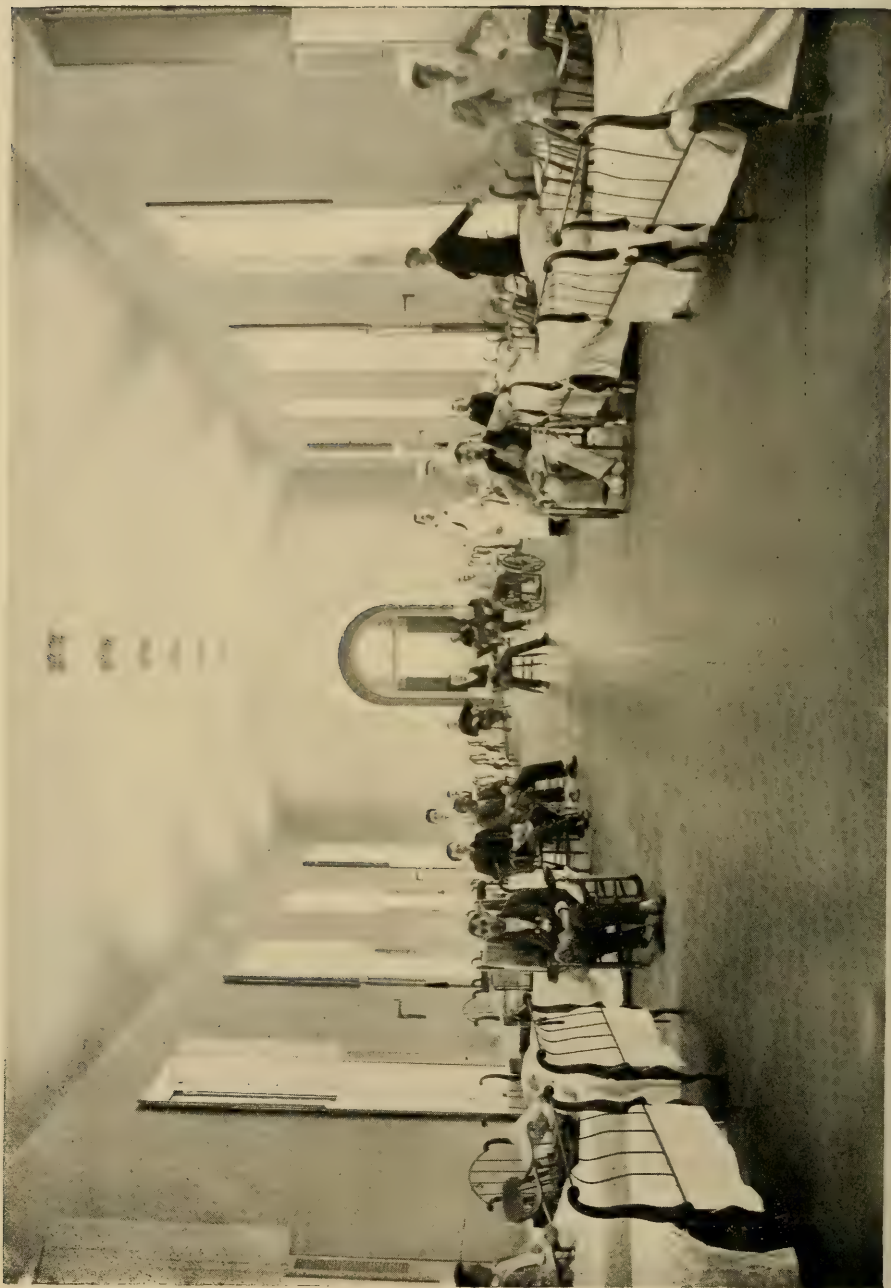
*Miss Christine J. Rae,
 Miss Mary A. Rood,
 *Miss Fanny Nichols,
 Miss Frances O. Mather,
 *Miss Geneva Dunning,
 Mrs. Inez L. Fowler,
 Miss Arrette E. Jenkins.

1895.

Miss Annie L. Lynde,
 Miss Hattie I. Waterman,
 Miss Daisy Lewis,
 Miss Anna A. Keller,
 Miss Florence E. Carman.

1896.

Miss Grace W. Cushman,
 Miss Jessie K. Denison,
 Miss Eliza Barker,
 Miss Mary F. Jons,
 Miss Jane A. Bryson,
 Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford.



A MALE SURGICAL WARD. — WARD 5.

LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS DELIVERED TO THE
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES DURING
THE PAST YEAR.

THURSDAYS, 4 P. M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Sept. 19, 1895.	Dr. Knight,	Autopsy. Demonstration of anatomy.
" 26, "	" "	The skeleton.
Oct. 3, "	" "	Muscles.
" 10, "	" "	Nerves.
" 17, "	" "	Topographical anatomy.
" 24, "	Dr. Fuller,	Respiration, circulation, and blood.
" 31, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
Nov. 7, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 14, "	" "	Physiology of digestion.
" 21, "	Dr. Davis,	Air. Ventilation. Heating.
" 28, "	" "	The sick room.
Dec. 5, "	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 12, "	" "	Sterilization of apparatus. Clothing. Excreta. Food.
" 19, "	Dr. Howe,	Emergencies (hemorrhage, etc.).
Jan. 2, 1896.	" "	Secretions and excretions.
" 9, "	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy of the skin.
" 16, "	" "	Care of the skin.
" 23, "	" "	Nursing of sick children.
" 30, "	Dr. Downs,	The brain and its functions.
Feb. 6, "	" "	The abnormal mind.
" 13, "	" "	Common forms of insanity.
" 20, "	" "	Special nursing of the insane.
" 27, "	Dr. Beach,	Observation and signification of symptoms.
Mar. 5, "	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
" 12, "	" "	Obstetrics.
" 19, "	" "	Gynecology.
" 26, "	" "	Laparotomy. Preparation. Nursing.
April 2, "	Dr. Root,	Management of diet.
" 9, "	" "	Management of diet.
" 16, "	Dr. Jarvis,	Anæsthetics and their administration.
" 23, "	" "	Nursing surgical cases. Shock. Collapse.
" 30, "	Dr. Bacon,	Special nursing of the eye.
May 7, "	" "	Special nursing of the ear, nose, and throat.
" 14, "	Dr. Cook,	Fractures and splints.
" 21, "	" "	The foot. Orthopedic surgery.
" 28, "	Dr. Campbell,	Fever nursing.
June 4, "	" "	Special nursing in contagious diseases.
" 11, "	Dr. Storrs,	Surgery of the brain.
" 18, "	" "	Surgery of the nerves.

LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS TO BE DELIVERED
TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
DURING THE COMING YEAR.

THURSDAYS, 4 P. M.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Sept. 24, 1896.	Dr. Knight,	Autopsy. Demonstration of anatomy.
Oct. 1, "	" "	The skeleton.
" 8, "	" "	The muscles.
" 15, "	" "	The nerves.
" 22, "	" "	Topographical anatomy.
" 29, "	Dr. Fuller,	Respiration, circulation, and blood.
Nov. 5, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 12, "	" "	Auscultation, percussion, and nursing of heart and lung cases.
" 19, "	" "	Physiology of digestion.
" 26, "	Dr. Davis,	Air, ventilating, heating.
Dec. 3, "	" "	The sick room.
" 10, "	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 17, "	" "	Sterilization of apparatus, clothing, excreta, and food.
" 24, "	" "	Management of diet.
" 31, "	Dr. Howe,	Emergencies.
Jan. 7, 1897.	" "	Emergencies.
" 14, "	Dr. Jarvis,	Anæsthetics, their administration.
" 21, "	" "	Nursing surgical cases. Shock. Collapse.
" 28, "	Dr. Downs,	The brain and its functions.
Feb. 4, "	" "	The abnormal mind.
" 11, "	" "	Common forms of insanity.
" 18, "	" "	Special nursing of the insane.
" 25, "	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy of the skin.
Mar. 5, "	" "	Care of the skin.
" 12, "	" "	Nursing sick children.
" 19, "	" "	Observation and signification of symptoms.
" 26, "	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
April 2, "	" "	Obstetrics.
" 9, "	" "	Gynecology.
" 16, "	" "	Laparotomy. Preparation. Nursing.
" 23, "	Dr. Cook,	Fractures and splints.
" 30, "	" "	The foot. Orthopedic surgery.
May 7, "	" "	Administration of medicines.
" 14, "	Dr. Bacon,	Nursing of eye, ear, nose, and throat.
" 21, "	" "	Nursing of eye, ear, nose, and throat.
" 28, "	Dr. Campbell,	Fever nursing.
June 5, "	" "	Special nursing in contagious diseases.
" 12, "	Dr. Storrs,	Surgery of the brain.
" 19, "	" "	Surgery of the nerves.

PROSPECTUS
OF
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving at the Hospital a two-years training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. The demand for hospital-trained nurses is great, and a well-trained nurse is practically sure of sufficient work after graduation.

2. Persons wishing to receive the course must apply to the Superintendent of the Hospital or the Matron, when, upon approval of the Executive Committee, they will be received as pupil nurses in the Hospital.

3. Candidates must be unmarried or widowed, over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age ; they must present a certificate of sound health from their physician ; also a certificate from some responsible person of their good character.

4. Applicants will be received for one month on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but will receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the month or are found incompetent.

5. The Superintendent or the Matron of the Hospital will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and will report to the Executive Committee the propriety of dismissing or retaining them at the end of the month for trial.

6. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

7. They will reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be assigned by the lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor. When in service they are expected to wear the Hospital uniform.

TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instructions includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.
2. Application of leeches and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemas, the use of the female catheter, and the giving of baths.
4. The care of the patient's room, the principles of ventilation, and their practical application.
5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, managing positions, and preventing bed sores.
7. Emergencies and their treatment, bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, drinks, and stimulants for the sick; all that pertains to night in distinction from day nursing; to report to the physician

accurate observations of the state of the secretions, excretions, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as to delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, conditions of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, and medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside, and in various other ways by the Matron and her assistants, and under their direction by the head nurses.

The pupils will pass through the various wards, serving and being taught. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid for their clothing and personal expenses ten dollars a month for the first and fourteen dollars a month the second year. This sum, with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services. When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability and good character. The medal and diploma, or either, of any graduate of the Training School may be revoked for cause by the Executive Committee.

Copy of the paper to be filled out in the candidate's own handwriting and sent to the Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Questions to be answered by the candidate:

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?

10. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?

11. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?

12. The names in full, with addresses, of two persons to whom you refer. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

13. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training school?

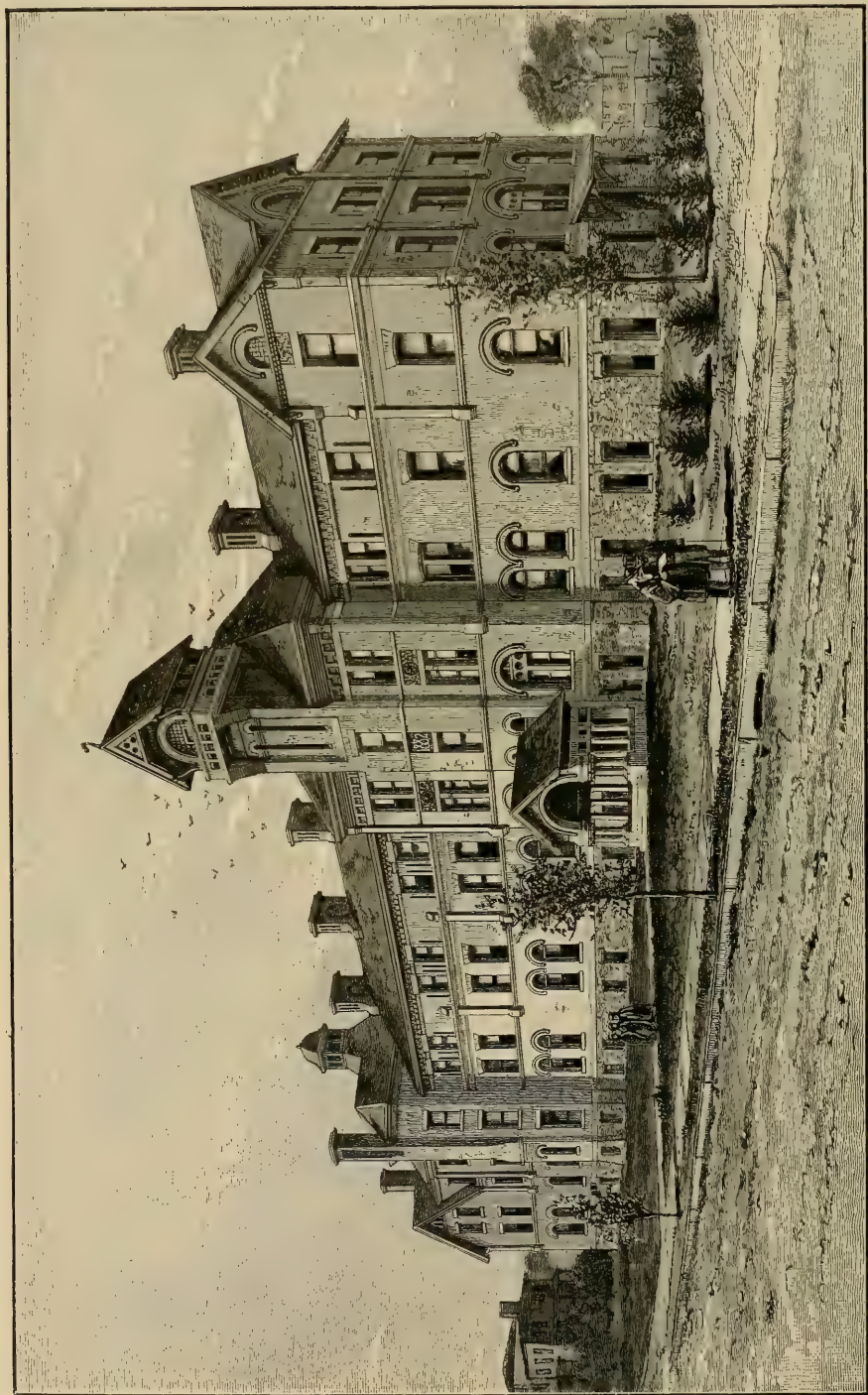
14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

Date.

For information regarding the reception of pupils in the Training School, or copies of the above application, apply in writing or personally to the Superintendent or Matron of the Hartford Hospital.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.

THOMAS SISSON, 259 Main St.

Superintendent.

LEANDER HALL.

Physician.

PHILIP BUNCE, M.D.

Matron.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. FOX.

Assistant.

MISS CARRIE M. FOX.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital :

Your Executive Committee hereby respectfully submit the following as the twelfth annual report of the Old People's Home, ending September 30, 1896.

Hampered as we have been by lack of funds during the past year to meet even the running expenses of the institution, we have not been able to extend the charitable work. The inmates have been cared for well and have been given as many of the comforts of home life as was possible, and have generally appeared to appreciate very highly the forethought and wise beneficence of the founders of the Home for the aged and the comforts of the spacious, well-lighted, and heated building devoted to rendering their declining years as easy and free from care as is possible in an institution. Dr. Bunce has cared for the inmates during the past year and has been attentive and painstaking in his efforts to relieve the physical discomforts of disease, and failing vital forces. His services have been without remuneration.

The movement of population has been as follows :

The number of inmates in the Old People's Home at the beginning of the year was 68 ; males 20, and females 48. Permanent inmates, 62 ; boarders, 6.

Between the ages of 60 and 70,	. . .	11
Between the ages of 70 and 80,	. . .	38
Between the ages of 80 and 90,	. . .	13
Over the age of 90,	. . .	0
Boarders,	. . .	6

Two permits have been issued during the year.

Eight permanent inmates have died during the year as follows:

Jemima Waterman, aged 83, residence 10 years.

Oliver Peckham, aged 83, residence 3 years and 3 months.

Olcott Coleman, aged 73, residence 2 years and 8 months.

Edwin G. Brigham, aged 87, residence 7 years and 10 months.

Samuel Warren, aged 77, residence 4 years.

William E. Butler, aged 78, residence 6 years and 5 months.

Daniel E. Griswold, aged 79, residence 5 years and 3 months.

Rhoda Ensign, aged 86, residence 10 years and 3 months.

At the close of the year the total number of inmates was 60; 47 males, and 13 females. Permanent inmates 56, boarders, 4.

Between the ages of 60 and 70,	.	.	.	7
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Between the ages of 70 and 80,	.	.	.	31
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Between the ages of 80 and 90,	.	.	.	20
--------------------------------	---	---	---	----

Over the age of 90,	.	.	.	2
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The application for admission have been numerous, but your Committee has been obliged to decline all except those wishing to enter as boarders at a fixed sum per week, and those whose financial condition was such as to insure their expenses to the Home.

We have adhered as closely as possible to the rule established last year, of making the minimum price \$1,000. We believe that this plan must be adhered to until the Home is at least free from debt. Your committee have endeavored to administer the funds of the institution in as economical a manner as was consistent with good care and good food, and the absolutely necessary repairs upon the building.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The total expenses and income of the Home for the past year, ending September 30, 1896, were as follows:

The expenses have been —

Home expense account,	\$11,749.89
Insurance account,	292.50
	<hr/>
	\$12,042.39

The receipts were as follows:

Board, etc.,	\$1,783.82
Interest,	183.93
Permanent inmate fees,	1,000.00
Interest Keney Fund,	1,062.74
	<hr/>
	\$4,030.49
Net loss,	8,011.90

Bequests:

Mary A. Mesner,	\$500.00
Frederick K. Fox (Charles E. Fox fund),	9,150.00
Sarah Tuttle (Catherine Tuttle fund),	2,000.00
Henry Keney (Keney fund),	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Total bequests during year,	\$61,650.00

This is quite a good beginning upon a fund which should be at least four times as large to make the institution self-supporting and to allow us to extend its charity to those for whom it was designed by its founders. The net loss is \$407.70 less than last year. The receipts were \$248.86 more and the expenses were \$364.84 less than last year.

Religious services have been held in the building during the past year, through the kindness and Christian charity of friends of the institution.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Miss Mary Clark, October 8, 1895, ice cream and cake, October 12th, charlotte russe and fruit, Thanks. giving day, ice cream and cake, Christmas, Christmas cards and 1 box of oranges, Easter, Easter cards, ice cream

and cake, June 7, 1896, carriage drive for all the inmates, June 15, ice cream and cake, July 29, \$20 for car tickets; from Misses Pardee, Thanksgiving day, \$5, Christmas, \$20, Easter, \$10, clothing, flowers, fruit, and \$10 for carriage hire; from M. J. Munsill, February 14, raised cake and apple sauce, April 8, 10 jars of piccolilli, 30 baskets of blackberries, 30 magazines and papers; Christmas, C. S. Brewer, 1 box of oranges; H. S. Redfield, one box of oranges; from the flower mission of Wethersfield, flowers every Thursday. Through the kindness of the editors we have received the Hartford daily *Courant*, the Hartford daily *Times*, the *Religious Herald*, the *Examiner*, the *Home Journal*, and the *Observer*. Mrs. W. M. Hudson, four pairs of stockings, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, flowers, Mrs. E. A. Smith, clothing, Mrs. G. W. Newton, grapes, Mrs. C. C. Goodrich, flowers.

Religious exercises have been held on Sundays, conducted by clergymen of various denominations and their friends.

Mrs. Fox still continues to fill the position of Matron, ably assisted by her daughter, Miss Carrie M. Fox.

Appended to this report are the Treasurer's report to the Directors, the Superintendent's report to the Executive Committee, and various items of interest.

Your Executive Committee have at heart the future prosperity of the institution, and in closing this our annual report to you, we wish still further to urge the utmost necessity of placing the institution upon a firm financial basis. Kind and thoughtful friends have now made a beginning upon a permanent fund for the institution and we do not wish the interest to cease until we can report to you an aggregate invested fund of \$200,000.

Respectfully,

HENRY K. MORGAN,	} <i>Executive</i>
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,	
THOMAS SISSON,	

Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The OLD PEOPLE'S HOME in account with LEANDER HALL, Sup't.

1895-96. To am't paid for		1896. By am't received from	
Breadstuffs,	\$416.14	W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,	\$11,749.89
Butter and Eggs,	679.19	Board of Inmates,	1,523.70
Burials,	175.00	Board of Nurses,	98.62
Fruit and Vegetables,	636.78	Rent of Room to Nurses,	161.50
Fuel,	1,587.62		
Furniture,	168.71		
Gas,	534.40		
Groceries,	672.85		
Ice,	50.00		
Meat, Fish, and Fowl,	2,864.12		
Milk,	972.80		
Medicine,	.60		
Miscellaneous,	18.00		
Repairs and Improvements,	331.91		
Salaries,	2,413.92		
Washing and Soap,	49.85		
Water,	175.00		
Stationery,	3.00		
Total Current Expenses,	\$11,749.89		
Am't paid Treasurer,	1,783.82		
	<u>\$13,533.71</u>		<u>\$13,533.71</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT,

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR,

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1895 report,	\$275.06
Keney Fund, bequest of Henry Keney,	50,000.00
Charles E. Fox Fund, bequest of Frederick K. Fox,	9,150.00
Catherine Tuttle Fund, bequest of Sarah Tuttle,	2,000.00
Bequest of Mary A. Mesner,	500.00
Fund No. 2. Deceased inmates,	
Jemima Waterman, \$1,817.97	
Oliver Peckham, 397.94	
Olcott Coleman, 187.62	
Rhoda Ensign, 217.19—	2,620.72
Permanent Inmate Fees,	1,000.00
Keney Fund, income,	1,062.74
Savings Banks, accounts of deceased inmates,	2,620.72
" " drawn and paid to inmates,	143.22
L. Hall, Supt., collections,	1,783.82
Interest,	183.93
Bills payable, borrowed from Hartford Hospital,	4,900.00
Inmates' accounts to new year,	7,865.72
	<u>\$84,105.93</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of Inmates' Accounts from 1895 report,	\$10,058.06
Bonds, Keney Fund—bought 25 Hartford Street Railway De-	
benture 5s, due March 1, 1916,	25,000.00
25 Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Mortgage 5s, due	
February 1, 1945,	25,000.00
Charles E. Fox Fund bought 5 Chicago, Rock Island	
& Pacific Ry. 1st Mortgage Extension 5s, due	
July 1, 1934,	5,000.00
4 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (St.	
Louis Div.) 4s, due November 1, 1990,	3,665.00
Catherine Tuttle Fund, bought 1 Lehigh Valley Terminal	
Ry. 1st Mortgage 5s, due October 1, 1941,	1,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premium on investments,	356.25
Estate John H. Most, Taxes paid,	10.72
Savings Banks, deposited on account of various inmates,	189.60
Paid Executive Committee's Orders for General Expenses at Home,	11,749.89
Insurance on building and contents one year,	292.50
Balance cash on hand,	1,783.91
	<u>\$84,105.93</u>

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		
10 Shares St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain (par \$500),	\$1.00	\$1.00
<i>Manufacturing Stock.</i>		
100 Shares Farnham Type-Setter Manufacturing Co. (par \$2,500),	1.00	1.00
<i>Real Estate.</i>		
Building and grounds,	1.00	1.00
Half interest in Wildwood farm,	1.00	1.00
<i>Inmates' Trust Accounts.</i>		
Savings Bank Deposits,	4,266.62	4,266.62
Miscellaneous investments,	2,750.00	2,750.00
Estate of John H. Most,	101.88	101.88
Profit and loss account,	40,680.83	40,680.83
Cash,	1,783.91	1,783.91
<i>Keney Fund.</i>		
Bonds.		
Hartford Street Railway, 5s, May 1, 1916,	25,000.00	25,500.00
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co., 5s, February 1, 1945,	25,000.00	25,000.00
<i>Charles E. Fox Fund.</i>		
Bonds.		
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry., 5s, July 1, 1934,	5,000.00	5,200.00
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 4s, November 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,665.00	3,710.00
<i>Catherine Tuttle Fund.</i>		
Bonds.		
Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry., 5s, Oct. 1, 1941,	1,000.00	1,080.00
	<u>\$109,252.24</u>	<u>\$110,077.24</u>

LIABILITIES.

Fund Account, No. 2, Deceased Inmates,	\$10,936.52
Bills Payable, Hartford Hospital,	28,300.00
Anna L. Franklin Fund,	1,000.00
Keney Fund,	50,000.00
Charles E. Fox Fund,	9,150.00
Catherine Tuttle Fund,	2,000.00
Inmates' Trust Accounts,	7,865.72
	<u>\$109,252.24</u>

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz. :

Applicants between the ages of sixty and seventy years will be required to pay , and those over seventy years of age, , for a separate room.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc.

Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of four months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

* If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement : The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the city of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter, and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home ; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising or finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges, and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

ARTICLE III.—VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At

other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV.—PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, directs otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such

clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron, in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family, must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of the department in said institution known and designated as the Old People's Home.

NOTE.

A gift of \$5,000 will endow a room in perpetuity, the donor having the privilege of nominating its occupant.

Any person wishing to offer gifts or furnish entertainments for the inmates of the "Home" must receive permission from the Superintendent or Matron.



The Quaker Boy, Springfield, Mass.

(MAIN HOSPITAL.)
CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.
AT MIDDLETOWN.



MIDDLE HOSPITAL.

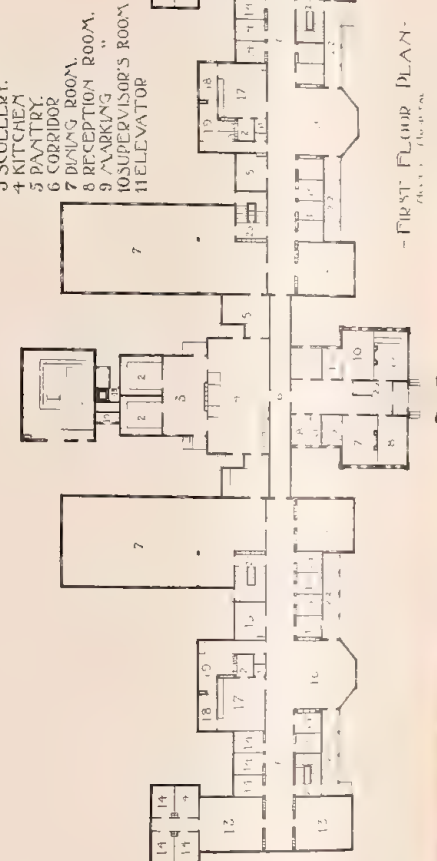
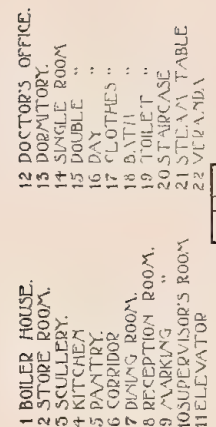
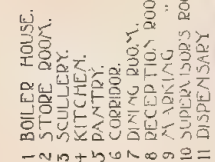
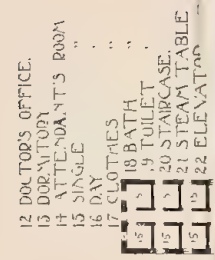
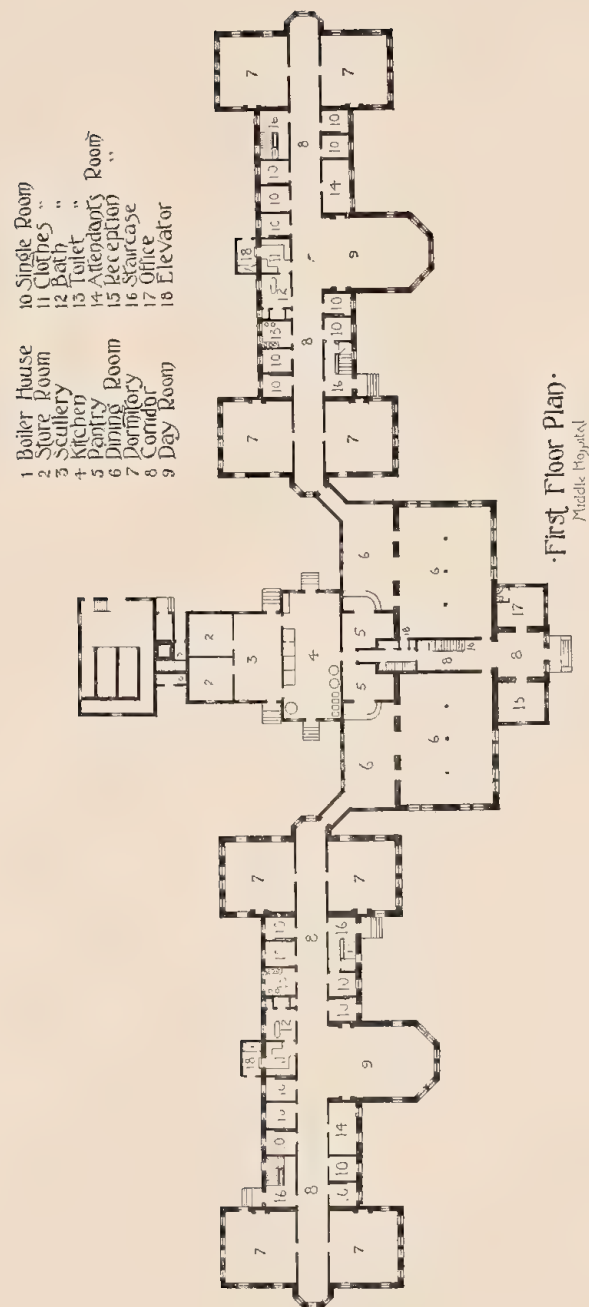
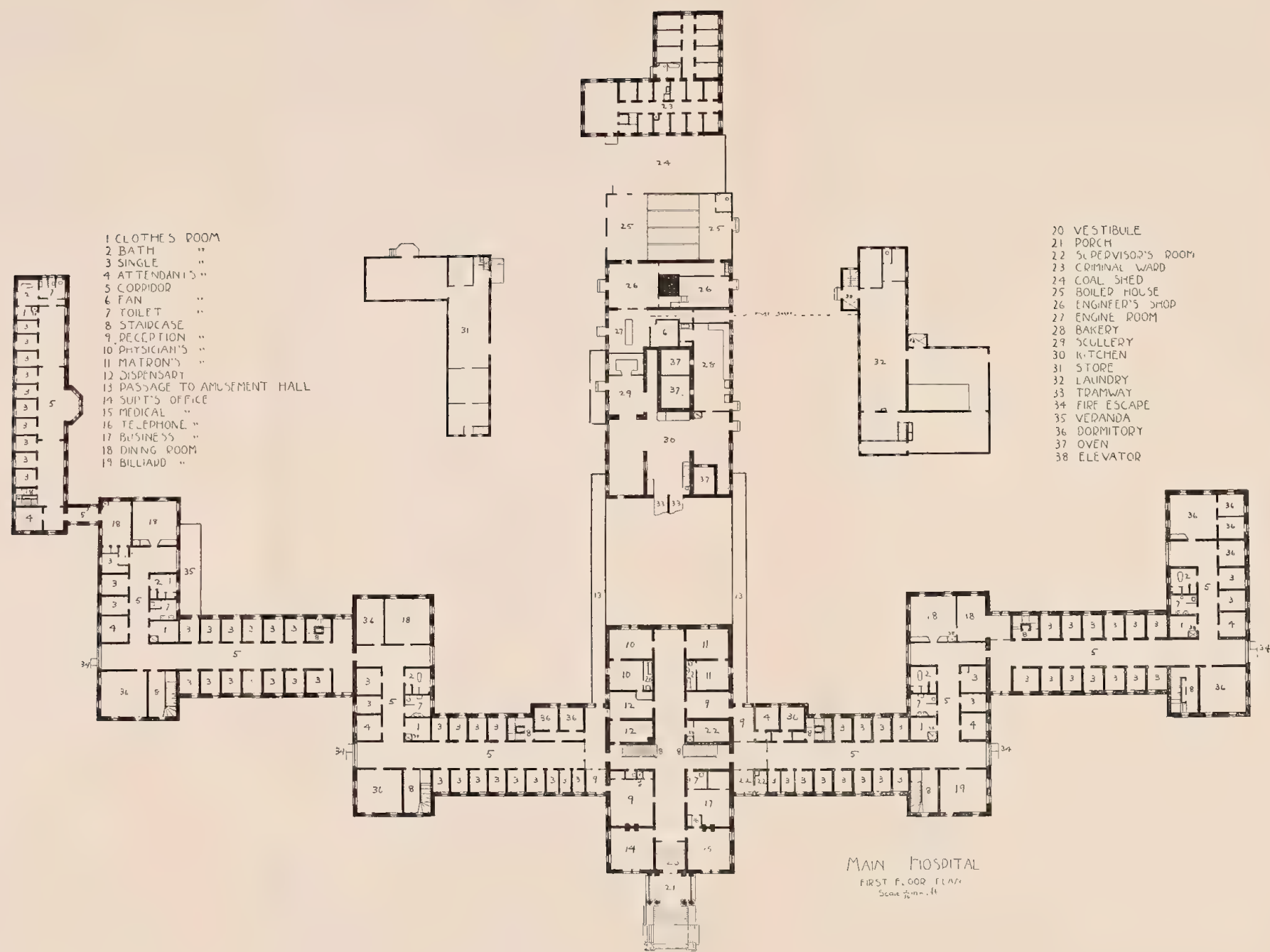


The South Hospital, Springfield, Mass.

SOUTH HOSPITAL.



NORTH HOSPITAL.



TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS,

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending September 30, 1896.

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in
January, 1897.

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
1896.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

COSTELLO LIPPITT,	-	-	NEW LONDON COUNTY,	-	NORWICH.
GEORGE H. NICHOLS,	-	-	WINDHAM COUNTY,	-	PUTNAM.
WILBUR B. FOSTER,	-	-	TOLLAND COUNTY,	-	ROCKVILLE.
WM. D. MORGAN, M. D.,	-	-	HARTFORD COUNTY,	-	HARTFORD.
HENRY WOODWARD,	-	-	MIDDLESEX COUNTY,		MIDDLETOWN.
WILLIAM BISSELL, M. D.,	-	-	LITCHFIELD COUNTY,	-	LAKEVILLE.
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,	-	-	FAIRFIELD COUNTY,	-	NORWALK.
HART D. MUNSON,	-	-	NEW HAVEN COUNTY,		NEW HAVEN.
ELIJAH K. HUBBARD,	-	-	<i>Local Trustees,</i>	{	MIDDLETOWN.
FRANK B. WEEKS,	-	-			MIDDLETOWN.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	-	-			MIDDLETOWN.
HORACE F. BOARDMAN,	-	-			MIDDLETOWN.

M. B. COPELAND, - - - - - *Treasurer.*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,	-	-	-	<i>Superintendent and Physician.</i>
HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D.,	{	-	-	<i>Assistant Physicians.</i>
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,				
CHARLES E. STANLEY, M. D.,				
JAMES M. KENISTON, M. D.,				
ARTHUR B. COLEBURN, M. D.,				
JOHN W. DUKE, M. D.,				
JESSIE M. WESTON, M. D.,				
THOMAS M. DURFEE,	-	-	-	<i>Clerk.</i>
P. W. SANDERSON,	-	-	-	<i>Farmer.</i>
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	-	-	-	<i>Matron.</i>

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in presenting this, their twenty-sixth report, for the information of the General Assembly, desire to call attention to the fact that it covers a period of twenty-seven months, by reason of an Act of the Legislature requiring reports to be made "to and including the 30th of September," instead of the 30th of June, as heretofore.

During this long period little has occurred worthy of your attention, aside from what you will read in the very comprehensive report of the Superintendent, annexed hereto.

The north hospital, which was ordered to be erected at the last session of the General Assembly, was duly contracted for, completed and furnished at a cost of \$101,786.01. This amount was \$1,786.01 in excess of the total appropriation in the hands of the building committee, and the excess was paid from the funds of the Hospital by vote of the Trustees.

This building has for some time been filled with patients, and every bed therein is now occupied.

In fact, the constantly increasing demand for accommodations for this class of unfortunates has been so great as to make further provision absolutely necessary before another session of the General Assembly, and we have therefore been obliged to erect an additional building adjoining this hospital on the south, and capable of providing for the comfort of fifty additional female patients.

This building harmonizes well with the north hospital, and has in its construction the latest and best development of ideas for work of its kind. It has been favored with the almost constant supervision of the committee appointed by this Board, the Hon. W. B. Foster of Rockville, Hon. E. K. Hubbard and Hon. Samuel Russell of Middletown. The cost of this annex is \$20,250, without furniture.

Inasmuch as the wards already provided for men contain a sufficient number of patients to nearly fill them, the necessity for an equally commodious wing on the other end of the north building for the accommodation of male patients already confronts us.

Reference to the Superintendent's report reveals the sad fact that more than one-half of the patients admitted during the past two years were incurable before reaching the Hospital—an evidence that lack of provision for them during previous years has made it necessary that they be inadequately cared for in almshouses or at their homes, until too late to be benefited by the advantages here offered. Humane consideration for these people would seem to demand that, either here or elsewhere, still further and more complete preparation should be made, and, to some extent, in anticipation of future needs.

In this connection, and with the hope that our suggestion may be received with favor, we again ask that provision be made elsewhere for insane convicts.

It certainly was not originally intended that this should be a penal institution or a prison, but rather a remedial hospital. The building, which we were compelled to provide for convicts, is now too small to accommodate properly those who are sent to us from the State Prison, nor have we room for the erection of a larger prison house, with suitable walled and guarded enclosure for exercise.

The Directors of the State Prison have more than once asked for the erection of an insane ward in connection therewith, and that seems to us to be the only proper place for it. At this time, when our accommodations for this class of patients are taxed to the utmost, and when a continuation of the present policy will make a new and larger prison annex an absolute necessity, occupying space and requiring attention greatly needed for the legitimate purposes of this Hospital, we respectfully join in the request of the Managing Board of the State Prison, and urge that we be relieved from this increasing burden of care and responsibility, for which adequate provision cannot here be made.

Since our last report, two of our former associates have been called from the activities of life—the Hon. Robbins Battell, who died January 26th, 1895, and the Hon. H. Sidney Hayden, who died June 7th, 1896.

These gentlemen were not Trustees at the time of their decease, but were of the original number who were first appointed to construct and care for the institution. They gave to it much of time, and of careful thought, and even, with others, became personally responsible for the cost of construction, when it was found that the appropriation of the Legislature was inadequate for the proper completion of the building.

Their services are recorded in the books of the Hospital, and may we not also say, in the "Lamb's Book of Life?" Certainly they who render such service must be of the number of those to whom the Master will say: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

The entire number of patients present September 30th, 1896, was 1782.

The terms of the following Trustees will expire July 1st, 1897: Wilbur B. Foster, of Tolland County; Wm. D. Morgan, M. D., of Hartford County; Costello Lippitt, of New London County; George H. Nichols, of Windham County; Elijah K. Hubbard, Frank B. Weeks, "Local Trustees."

Respectfully submitted,

O. VINCENT COFFIN,
WILBUR B. FOSTER,
WM. D. MORGAN, M. D.,
COSTELLO LIPPITT,
GEORGE H. NICHOLS,
HENRY WOODWARD,
WILLIAM BISSELL, M. D.,
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,
HART D. MUNSON,
ELIJAH K. HUBBARD,
FRANK B. WEEKS,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
HORACE F. BOARDMAN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—By an act of the Legislature, approved July 4th, 1895, "all reports heretofore or hereafter required to be made by State departments, institutions," etc., "shall be made to and including the 30th of September." Inasmuch as during ten years immediately preceding, the reports of this institution had annually been made to end with the 30th of June, the medical statistics of the year 1894-95 were in preparation and the operations of a new fiscal year had already begun before the above-mentioned act was published. However, the last year of the biennial period covered by this report is extended to fifteen months, ending September 30th, 1896, as the law requires.

The census of the patients in each of these unequal portions of time yields the following summary:

	1894-95. TWELVE MONTHS.			1895-96. FIFTEEN MONTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present July 1st, - - -	753	827	1,580	794	868	1,662
Persons admitted, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532
Persons discharged, - - -	167	131	298	229	183	412
Present June 30th, 1895, -	794	868	1,662	—	—	—
Present September 30th, 1896,	—	—	—	846	936	1,782

The time difference does not alone account for the unusual increase in population during the second year. The opening of the north hospital in April, 1895, permitted patients to be received without hindrance, and a change in the law, reducing the portion of the price of board charged to towns for pauper patients, naturally resulted in transfers from almshouses.

COMMITMENTS AND SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.

PATIENTS.	COMMITTED BY					SUPPORTED BY				
	Probate Courts.	Police Courts.	Superior Court.	County Commissioners.	Governor's Orders.	State and Towns.	State and Friends.	Private Funds.	Soldiers' Board.	State Alone.
Pauper Patients, - - -	1,032	—	—	—	—	1,032	—	—	—	—
Indigent Patients, - - -	562	—	—	—	—	—	562	—	—	—
Private Patients, - - -	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Veteran Soldiers, - - -	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Criminals, acquitted, insane, -	—	11	54	—	—	21	—	1	—	43
Criminals awaiting trial, - - -	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Convicts sentenced to County Jails,	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Convicts sentenced to County Jails,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convicts sentenced to State Prison,	—	—	—	—	43	1	—	—	—	42
Non-residents, - - -	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	15
Total, - - -	1,648	11	61	5	57	1,054	562	28	28	110
Total, September 30, 1896, - -	1,782					1,782				

} Pub. Acts 1895, Chap. 180
 } (see Appendix).
 Pub. Acts 1895, Chap. 256.
 } Pub. Acts 1895, Chap. 256.
 } Gen. Stat., Sec. 3762.
 Gen. Stat., Sec. 1601.
 Gen. Stat., Sec. 1600.
 Gen. Stat., Sec. 3385-86.
 Pub. Acts 1893, Chap. 46.
 Pub. Acts 1893, Chap. 46.
 } Gen. Stat., Sec. 3683.
 } Pub. Acts 1893, Chap. 241.

The preceding table shows that various classes of patients are to be accommodated in this—the only State institution for the care of the insane poor—and that various, too, must be the laws providing for their commitment and support. But most of the whole number present are needy inhabitants of Connecticut for whose care, if insane, the General Assembly in 1867 passed an act, essentially the same as Section 487, General Statutes, which, as amended by Public Acts 1895, Chapter 180, continues to do good service. The increase in the number of town paupers as compared with the number of indigent patients appears in the following table:

PATIENTS PRESENT.	JUNE 30, '94.	JUNE 30, '95.	SEPT. 30, '96.
Town paupers, - - - -	871	915	1,054
Indigent persons, - - - -	566	601	562
State paupers, - - - -	99	100	110
Privates, - - - -	17	21	28
Soldiers, - - - -	27	25	28
Total, - - - -	1,580	1,662	1,782

Soon after the close of the last fiscal year two of the private patients were dropped, and no more can be admitted until there is more room, for Section 3613, General Statutes, only permits patients to be received “under special agreements when there are vacancies.”

BUILDINGS.	Capacity.	PRESENT.		INDUSTRIOUS.		Sick in Bed.	Epileptic.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Main Hospital, - - -	470	229	258	112	155	26	13
Middle Hospital, - - -	320	185	185	75	60	3	30
South Hospital, - - -	338	—	337	—	112	6	39
North Hospital, - - -	266	133	133	55	28	6	3
Annex, - - -	35	35	—	16	—	—	3
Main Cottage, - - -	190	195	2	172	2	1	2
Farm Cottage, - - -	20	20	—	18	—	—	—
Fallon Cottage, - - -	20	—	21	—	4	—	—
Roberts Cottage, - - -	20	21	—	14	—	—	—
Hubbard Cottage, - - -	26	28	—	12	—	—	2
Total, Sept. 30, 1896, -	1,705	846	936	474	361	42	92

Although at the end of the fiscal year no applicants were waiting for admission, it is evident from the preceding table that no vacancies exist. On the contrary, the total present exceeds the capacity of the institution.

With such a large and growing population the obvious advantages of separating different classes of patients in detached buildings cannot be overestimated. In connection with the number of patients in each building, the number industrious is stated, because inquiry is frequently made on that point and September 30th happened to be a fair sample of the average working day, when men could be occupied on the farm and at mechanical work, women in the laundry and sewing rooms, besides the exercise both sexes find in the housework of their wards. The importance of occupation in the treatment of chronic insanity is such as to justify the wish that it might be possible to induce a larger number to be busy. The reports of the farm, the sewing rooms, and the convicts' workshop, which are appended, show that considerable is accomplished, and there is much more that cannot be thus summarized, like the excellent work on the lawns, cheerfully done by patients, themselves benefited by this prescription. Moreover, there are notable contributions of individual patients to the advantage of the community. One patient is a most satisfactory blacksmith; another skillfully repairs clocks; a third, in lucid intervals, tunes pianos; in the assembly room is used scenery painted by a patient, and the second violin in our orchestra is played by a patient.

The number of epileptics stated above as now under treatment is perhaps less than might be supposed. The majority of them, and of suicidal patients, require to be under constant observation, and for convenience are therefore grouped. The practical value of a term of service on an epileptic ward in the training of nurses is self-evident.

The daily average number sick in bed was thirty-seven during the last six months, and still less in the preceding months. This indicates the prevalence of a good degree of physical health among our patients, some of whom reach extreme old age, as appears in tables 22 and 25, appended to this report. In this connection reference may be made to the nature of the causes of death, as specified in the twenty-third table. If the

total number of deaths last year seems excessive, it should be remembered that events of fifteen instead of twelve months counted. The only extraordinary item is the very unusual occurrence of seven deaths by suicide in twenty-seven months. None of these persons had attempted suicide before; all had been insane longer than a year, except one whose opportunity to elude observation was incidental to out-of-door occupation. Four of them quietly at night produced strangulation by suspenders or strips torn from some garment. In each instance the coroner's medical examiner made due inquiry as the law requires.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions last year amounted to 532 persons, and in the preceding year to 380 persons, the same individual not being counted more than once in any given year, no matter how many times during the year he may have been absent on probation; but if readmitted in any other year he is counted anew, and some patients have thus been numbered repeatedly. As a part of table 1, the readmissions of the last two years are stated, and it appears that more than a hundred persons had been admitted once before, and one has been numbered ten times. Similar repeated entries having been made every year except the first, the total number of admissions as given in table 2 represents cases, not persons. While it is true that 7,685 cases have been received, on looking back over the case-books of twenty-eight years, not more than 6,286 persons are found to have been admitted—1,399 less than the apparent total.

The same person, admitted repeatedly, may also have recovered from several attacks of insanity in a series of years, and table 13 states the number of attacks in all cases admitted. In table 28 the percentage of all cases recovered, compared with all cases admitted, is given as 32.28, provided insanity had lasted less than one year when the case came under treatment in the Hospital. The fact that expectation of recovery diminishes as the duration of insanity extends beyond a year, is clearly shown in table 17. It may be seen in table 14 that the majority of the persons admitted during the biennial period had been insane longer than a year previously, and table 26

discloses the protracted insanity of most patients remaining under treatment. Thus it appears that beds are filled, not so much by insanity of recent occurrence, as by an unceasing influx of persons whose infirmities have long required care. Some entered within a year whose insanity was recent when the Hospital was opened. Then, if admitted, possibly they might have raised the recovery rate, now the death rate.

Three persons, admitted during the period, were discharged as not insane, because they displayed no evidence of insanity while in the Hospital. One was removed after brief observation, but has apparently continued well; one was a case of alcoholic intoxication; the third dodged punishment for crime by pleading insanity, and to his chagrin was compelled to wait for enlargement by due process of law.

FEMALE ESCORT.

Since August, 1895, the law has required that in every commitment of an insane female beneficiary to this Hospital, the probate court "shall, unless such female is to be accompanied by a member of her own family, direct that at least one adult female shall accompany her." On the records of subsequent admissions only a few instances are found in which the order of court, in respect to female escort, was disobeyed. In several instances the commitment on file fails to show that any female escort was designated by the court, and in these cases the female patient, neither accompanied by a member of her family nor by an adult female, was brought to the Hospital by a man only, as ordered by the probate court. But, as a rule, the requirements of the law have been duly regarded.

CONVICTS.

As stated on page 10 of the last Biennial Report, for the petty criminal serving a brief sentence in a county jail the laws provide two methods of commitment. Chapter 46, Public Acts 1893, requires that the jailer shall report the appearance of insanity to the Governor, who shall appoint "not more than three experts" to examine the convict, and if they report him insane, the Governor orders him taken to the Hospital with a certified copy of the physicians' report. Probably the intent was, by the passage of this act, to repeal, as inconsistent with

it, Sections 3,385 and 3,386, General Statutes. But such repeal not having been definitely specified, the County Commissioners still claim authority, on receipt of a certificate of insanity from "some reputable physician" of their selection, to order a convict's removal from jail to this Hospital without a certified copy of their physician's report. One grave defect of this old law is that it contains no provision for the convict's care if his insanity continues longer than the term of his sentence to jail.

For the care of convicts, who become insane in the State Prison, the law, since 1869, has required that provision be made at this Hospital. Here, therefore, an annex to the State Prison exists for their secure and separate accommodation; but it is not large enough to contain the forty-three persons of that class in this Hospital at the present time. Nine of them, indeed, have passed the limit of their sentence to prison, but they necessarily continue to occupy room in the Hospital, because the continuance of their insanity forbids setting them at liberty. Moreover, this annex, besides being too small, is so centrally located that it is likely to be needed for other purposes; hence, if the existing law as to the transfer of convicts continues in force, a larger detached building of prison construction will soon be—nay, is even now—required for their safe keeping apart from association with unconvicted patients. Such a building should have sufficient exercise ground around it, enclosed within a wall high enough to prevent escapes—the convict's chief aim. In winter, especially, the problem of providing for convicts such exercise as health requires is perplexing. They cannot then as in summer loiter about in the necessarily narrow confines of the annex yard; comparatively few of them can, at any time, be taken out to work, and if all, or most of them, go out like other patients for daily walks, without being handcuffed together, the risk of escapes from unarmed guards is great. The sight of a chain-gang is not pleasing, but neither is it pleasing to reflect that any patients sent to the Hospital for the benefit of their health fail to get what is essential to health, and that the intent of the law in transferring persons from the depressing influences attaching to a place of punishment to the comparatively cheerful atmosphere of a hospital is not fulfilled.

In the State of New York, after various costly attempts to take care of insane convicts, the opinion was two years ago expressed, by the Commission in Lunacy, that "the most desirable and satisfactory course would be to erect a suitable building, on a plan that would be susceptible of extension from time to time, on the grounds of one of the State prisons, and to remove thereto all convict patients who are still under sentence."

CONSTRUCTION.

In the north hospital, finished early in 1895, not only are the partition walls of brick or terra cotta, but the stairs are slate, and the floors are laid on planks, after the "slow-burning" method. It is three stories high, but the highest floor has space for the fewest beds, and these are occupied by active patients. Here, as elsewhere, every ward is provided with fire pails, always full of water, and with the Underwriters' fire extinguishers. Hydrants in front and rear of the building are supplied with water under sufficient gravity pressure from the main pipe. A light carriage, with several hundred feet of hose on reel, stands ready for fire service, and close by is an extension ladder, by which the upper windows can be reached. The first-story wards, connected directly with the congregate dining-rooms, are especially suitable for patients, like the lame and the blind, who, as they cannot go out walking, take a deal of comfort in warm weather on the verandas of these wards. This building is, of course, in communication with the others by telephone, and in common with them its wards are patrolled by night attendants, whose movements are registered on the dials of an electric watch-clock in the main office.

Soil pipes from the north hospital combine in a six-inch sewer, emptying into a settling vault, from which the liquid portion of the sewage is carried to one portion or another of contiguous farm-land, and disposed of profitably by way of surface irrigation. When not wanted for this purpose it runs into the main sewer. Stormwater and drainage of the cellar bottom, together with contents of catch basins along the driveway in front of the building, are, separately from the sewage, discharged on the surface at a convenient point. The task of grading the grounds around the north hospital has given

much occupation to male patients, and for the progress made praise is due to all concerned, not least to our landscape gardener, who has ably pushed the work along. Instead of a steep, rough embankment, grassy slopes and graceful curves begin to appear; a carriage drive of easy grade descends from the front doors of the building to the highway, and flag-stone walks, already laid from front and rear, facilitate the daily exercise of the patients and their participation in the gatherings at the assembly room.

After the completion of contracts on the north hospital, a coal bunker, holding 500 tons, was built forty feet in the rear of the boiler room, and connected with it by a covered passage. On the stone foundation brick walls rise high enough above ground for coal wagons to deliver their loads, and the bunker is covered with a slate roof.

In the main hospital the most important renewals have been in the plumbing. Extra heavy cast-iron sewer pipe was substituted for old cement or tile pipe, originally laid under the cellar bottom. The main sewer is ventilated into the boiler-house chimney, which has such a strong draft that the current of air is always in that direction from the branch soil pipes (of iron, joints leaded), which open above the roofs. All fixtures have been examined by our careful engineer, and are believed to be perfectly trapped. On wards where the number of water-closets had been insufficient additional hoppers and new automatic flushing tanks were provided. In some bathrooms spray and shower fixtures, especially good for cleansing filthy patients, were introduced. New and larger galvanized iron pipes, supplying water to some sections of the building, took the place of old plain iron pipes.

Three of the four boilers supplying steam to the main building and to the laundry, having been worn out by long service, they, and the still serviceable fourth boiler, which was transferred to the north hospital, were replaced by four new boilers of the locomotive type, so planned that the gravity return of condensed steam to the boilers is not disturbed. The new boilers are of greater capacity than the old ones, with a view to subsequent demands which may be made upon this steam plant.

The old inflammable timbers supporting the roof of this boiler room and adjoining coal house were removed to make way for frame-work and roof entirely of iron, thus increasing protection of valuable property and reducing to the least degree the fire risk at this most important point.

The steam engine operating the laundry machinery is now taxed to its utmost by the demands following the increase in population. Machinery of largest capacity has been needed, and an addition to the laundry giving more room for dry-bars and for sorting and mending has been made. An addition was also made to the joiner's shop for a branch laundry, which utilizes the shop's engine and boiler, not always busy before. Here garments and bedding soiled by untidy patients are brought every morning, cleansed, and returned speedily without mingling with the general wash. This, too, gives occupation to several patients, under the guidance of one employé.

Leading to the main and middle hospitals, the asphalt walks, which have been found costly, both at the outset and on account of requiring frequent renewal, have received considerable repairs. The drives through this part of the grounds carry the heaviest freight, and have been improved by crushed stone spread under the direction of our farmer, whose practical ideas on these matters have contributed, with patients' labor, to the improvement of public roads near the Hospital.

Under his oversight, also, the main piggery has been practically reconstructed, by substitution of brick walls for decayed underpinning, and by laying throughout a floor of rough flagging (thus leaving no hiding places underneath for rats), followed by new and better partitions between pens.

In the middle hospital, the maple floor in the kitchen being decayed, a slate floor on brick arches was substituted; and, in the large dining-rooms adjoining, new floors of quartered Southern pine were laid. The ventilation of this kitchen, which had always been imperfect, was made satisfactory, by conveying the vapors from the steamers into a heated chimney flue; finally, the kitchen, scullery, and dining-rooms were repainted. In these largest dining-rooms, the distribution of rations took so much time that food cooled before our guests could reach the tables. Accordingly, steam closets have been introduced, in which dishes are kept hot until used. In them, too, special

diet for patients unable to come to the table, remains warm until carried to the ward. In both the middle and the south kitchens better tea and coffee urns have been substituted for the old ones.

Metal ceilings have been applied in the corridors of four wards of the north hospital, one ward of the main, three wards of the middle, three wards of the south hospital, and in the kitchen and scullery of the main cottage.

In the annual report for 1878, it is noted that, "early in the season, our worthy supervisor designed a summer house, which was subsequently erected by attendants and patients. Here many an hour was pleasantly passed daily while listening to the music of the band or resting after the simple military evolutions of the morning." This structure, which has proved so beneficial, having decayed, has been renewed in more enduring form, by erecting on stone piers an iron frame-work in two sections, each twenty feet wide, and both together 182 feet long. By transverse seats these sections are divided into compartments, one or two for each company of patients. The effect of a shingle roof, painted in shades which harmonize with the foliage, appears to give satisfaction.

To replace a boiler and engine, both old and inadequate to the increasing work to be done in the soap factory and bone mill, a brick addition, twenty feet by twenty-six feet, has been made for the accommodation of a thirty-five horse-power boiler and fifteen horse-power engine. The remaining space adjoining, along the south side of the building, is taken up by a hot-house, fourteen feet by forty feet, heated by steam from the boiler, for starting plants, such as tomatoes and cabbages, under glass.

To supply a long felt want, a building has at last been erected containing, not simply a room for the service of the dead, but, in connection therewith, a laboratory for post-mortem examinations, which are sometimes essential to a certificate of death, and often desirable to complete the history of morbid processes. In many insane persons the faculties of perceiving and describing symptoms are so imperfect that a physician misses the aid to diagnosis ordinarily derived from the patient's statements. In this new building a cooling-room is also provided for the preservation of bodies while waiting for

removal, and a furnace for cremation, where a cleanly and innocuous method of disintegration may be substituted for the crude method of earth burial. The construction of this building, of Portland brown-stone and brick with tile roof, is substantial, ornate, and, while in harmony with its purpose, suggests externally the idea of a cozy old-fashioned lodge, standing as it does near a gate-way. The interior is lined with cream-colored brick, ceiled only by the roof timbers, well lighted and ventilated; the laboratory has an open fireplace. Connections have been made with water supply and the sewer.

Last in the list of construction, and now in process of erection, is a two-story brick building, area 84' 8" x 36' 6", separate, but close to the north hospital, and in accord with its external appearance, being designed by the same architects, Messrs. Curtis & Johnson, of Hartford. This will contain about fifty beds, will be heated from the north hospital boilers, and will be connected by a covered way with its nearest dining-room. While female patients will thus be accommodated, delay in the admission of male patients will probably continue to increase until a corresponding addition at the other extremity of the north hospital can be built. Such a location would be excellent for the isolation of noisy men, who have heretofore disturbed the repose of others in the main hospital, and have annoyed passers-by, in spite of our endeavors to the contrary. As noisy patients are often destructive and violent, a building for their use should be of somewhat stronger construction than the north hospital, which, in obedience to the Legislative act creating it, contains "250 insane persons of the class known as incurable insane," who are not turbulent or likely to be injuriously affected by noisy neighbors.

THE SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS

Has grown in favor latterly in institutions for the insane, as a means of promoting intelligent service to the patients, and of thus helping the convalescence of curable cases. Having agreed to try the experiment, the medical staff creditably devoted two hours weekly during six months of last year to the instruction of attendants who expressed a wish to learn. At the end of this term, oral and written examinations on their studies were passed by sixteen pupils, of whom ten remain to

form the upper class at the reopening of the school this fall; at the same time rudimentary instruction is offered to a junior class.

Since verdant persons of both sexes begin service at all times of the year, it appears desirable, in the full development of the school, that a system of preparatory study be always open to fit beginners for entrance into the junior class.

Women who are thus trained might naturally be selected if female nurses were to be assigned duty in care of invalid male patients, as is already done in some hospitals on both sides of the Atlantic. Naturally, too, such women would actually earn the wages now paid to untrained male attendants for the same work.

DIETARY.

The quantity and quality of food supplied to patients is obviously of primary importance, and it is no less true that in the system of detached kitchens, each with its own stock of provisions and corps of hired help of varying efficiency, the advantages of division of labor are accompanied by impediments to uniformly satisfactory results. A competent chef is therefore employed, as kitchen and food inspector, to supervise all details pertaining to the preparation of food, and thus secure, so far as possible, equally good cookery in all the kitchens.

Upon the farmer devolves the duty of looking after matters essential to a supply of pure milk and good meat, as well as of farm produce, for the tables. Flour, butter, eggs, and other provisions are purchased by the clerk with due care to secure first-rate material. With the changing seasons variations are, of course, requisite in the bill of fare; that about to be in vogue appears in the appendix.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For each of these two years shows a working balance on hand notwithstanding extraordinary construction expenses during the period. For freedom from losses by fire or other catastrophes, which would draw on funds, there is reason to be profoundly thankful. The disbursements in various directions are specified in the accompanying abstracts of vouchers. Of this amount last year \$176,808 were paid to persons living in Middletown or its immediate vicinity, and \$72,293 to persons

living in other parts of this State. Expenses, including payroll, repairs, and clothing supplied to paupers, have been covered, not by any appropriations, but by receipts for board of patients at rates fixed by law, the price of board for beneficiaries continuing at the small sum of \$2.80 per week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The assembly room has demonstrated its indispensable usefulness, both for the regular Sunday afternoon religious service, and for the evening entertainments during the winter season. Clergymen of all denominations have benevolently contributed privately, as well as publicly, to the manifest spiritual comfort of patients, whose various preferences have been thus gratified. The musical organizations within the Hospital have happily been kept up, and those whose gifts in this direction have been devoted to the general good, by means of the choir, the band, and the orchestra, deserve praise. The musical and dramatic performances, prepared by "home talent," invariably win the hearty applause of a full house. To other friends who, as the subjoined list shows, have brought entertainments from the outside world, hearty thanks are due:

Plays, five evenings, by Hospital Company.

Concerts, eight evenings, by Hospital Company.

Concert, one evening, by Prof. J. Jay Watson and friends.

Lecture, "Robert Burns," by Rev. J. B. Connell.

Lecture, "Phrenology and Hypnotism," by Mr. Ernest King.

Lecture, "Japan," by B. G. Northrop, LL. D.

Lecture, "Egypt," by Prof. H. E. Northrop, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Switzerland," by Prof. H. E. Northrop, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Italy," by Dr. Noble, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "India," by Mr. G. W. Leitch, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Iceland," by Prof. William E. Mead, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Electric Motor," by Prof. Edward B. Rosa, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Chinese Customs," by Rev. J. H. Judson, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Provincial France," by Prof. H. E. Northrop, illustrated by stereopticon.

Lecture, "Greenland's Icy Mountains," by Mr. Hugh J. Lee, illustrated by stereopticon.

Readings by Helen Stuart-Richings, three evenings.

Readings by Miss Evelyne Hilliard, one evening.

Readings by Miss Alice Baldwin, one evening.

Readings by Miss Florence G. Woodruff, one evening.

Ventriloquism by Mr. H. T. Bryant, one evening.

Dancing parties, twenty-four evenings.

Many an hour has been shortened and enlivened by reading matter kindly contributed by friends, some of whom are unknown. We are, however, permitted to express obligations for donations of illustrated papers and magazines by Mrs. Andrew D. Clark, Mrs. Edward Douglas, Prof. F. W. Nicolson, Mrs. Winchester, Mr. Dale D. Butler, Mr. Hogan, Mrs. William Say, Mr. H. D. A. Ward, Mr. John E. Leonard. Mr. L. R. Hazen, as usual, has given the Century Magazine for each year. Religious papers, which it is pleasant to distribute on Sunday mornings, have been supplied by Mr. A. J. Hotchkiss, Miss M. G. Perry, Prof. Wm. North Rice, Miss Emma A. Cooke, Mr. S. T. Camp, Mrs. Alfred Brainard. Other periodicals have been received from Mr. D. N. Davis, Mr. E. N. Hubbard, Mr. Wm. Jamieson, Mr. Levi S. Deming, and books from Mr. Walter B. Hubbard and Mr. Frank B. Weeks. Pictures have been given by Mr. E. K. Hubbard. Prang & Co. favored us with an assorted lot of Christmas cards at the holiday season. The diocese of Connecticut contributed twenty-five prayer-books. Our patients, like other people when away from home, enjoy local news, and thanks are therefore due to the publishers of the following newspapers, who have regularly mailed us copies of their papers as issued:

The Courant, daily, Hartford.

The Times, weekly, Hartford.

The Religious Herald, weekly, Hartford.

The Connecticut Catholic, weekly, Hartford.

The Morning News, daily, New Haven.

The Tolland County Journal, weekly, Rockville.

The Standard, weekly, Bridgeport.

During this pair of years only two changes have occurred in the resident staff, the rest of us having remained in the fraternity of co-laborers. One of the New York State institutions gained the talents of Dr. L. Pierce Clark, and Dr. John W. Duke, with an experience of several years' practice among the insane, succeeded him.

Your faithful matron, supervisors, and housekeepers continue their tasks, of much importance to the comfort of patients. Long-tried foremen still skillfully lead in the several departments of mechanical labor. The material requirements—shelter, bedding, clothing, fuel, food—properly demand constant attention, and beyond providing these essentials of existence, little, alas, can be done for some sad wrecks of humanity, except to treat their physical ailments. But for many others, necessarily kept against their wills from homes and kindred, compelled by disease to pass the remainder of their lives, perhaps, in this more or less depressing environment, it is clearly an additional duty to make this life as home-like as possible, striving to earn a ready reliance upon services offered. All who attend upon this service may well prize highly the gratitude of appreciative patients.

With the hope that good results may follow every worthy effort for the welfare of the insane, permit me in conclusion to thank you, gentlemen, for many opportune suggestions prompted by your inspections, for your lively interest and prudent counsels in respect to the numerous matters brought to your attention, and for your considerate friendliness toward all of us.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Sept. 30th, 1896.

TABLE I.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, -	753	827	1,580	794	868	1,662
Persons admitted in the year, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532
Total present in the year, - - -	961	999	1,960	1,075	1,119	2,194
Discharged—Recovered,	42	28	70	62	48	110
Improved,	25	15	40	48	29	77
Stationary,	32	38	70	42	39	81
Died, - - -	68	50	118	77	67	144
Remaining at the end of the year, - -	794	868	1,662	846	936	1,782
Average present during the year, - - -	758.02	835.05	1,593.07	815.64	907.90	1,723.54

Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSIONS.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, - - - - -	167	137	304	230	209	439
Second, - - - - -	31	23	54	36	29	65
Third, - - - - -	6	3	9	9	5	14
Fourth, - - - - -	2	6	8	2	4	6
Fifth, - - - - -	1	2	3	3	4	7
Sixth, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seventh, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth, - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tenth, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total, - - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
HOSPITAL, APRIL 30TH, 1868.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cases admitted, - - - - -	4,078	3,607	7,685
Cases discharged—Recovered - - -	823	752	1,575
Improved, - - -	625	499	1,124
Stationary, - - -	775	611	1,386
Died, - - - - -	1,009	809	1,818

*Average Number Present each Year since the Opening of the
Hospital.*

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1868-69, - - - - -	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869-70, - - - - -	110.63	114.54	225.17
1870-71, - - - - -	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72, - - - - -	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73, - - - - -	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74, - - - - -	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75, - - - - -	198.54	227.19	425.73
1875-76, - - - - -	225.60	227.02	452.62
1876—April 1st to November 30th, -	228.39	228.57	456.97
1876-77, - - - - -	231.45	232.43	463.88
1877-78, - - - - -	236.11	238.06	474.17
1878-79, - - - - -	244.57	253.76	498.34
1879-80, - - - - -	250.08	263.95	514.63
1880-81, - - - - -	293.17	315.39	608.51
1881-82, - - - - -	357.26	432.01	789.27
1882-83, - - - - -	385.61	468.89	854.50
1883-84, - - - - -	402.58	480.64	883.22
1884—December 1st to June 30th, 1885,	427.55	518.76	946.31
1885-86, - - - - -	487.86	589.98	1,077.84
1886-87, - - - - -	541.00	652.87	1,193.87
1887-88, - - - - -	560.40	709.84	1,270.24
1888-89, - - - - -	598.38	740.76	1,339.14
1889-90, - - - - -	607.38	746.40	1,353.78
1890-91, - - - - -	640.15	783.93	1,424.08
1891-92, - - - - -	687.53	811.35	1,498.88
1892-93, - - - - -	698.08	810.01	1,508.09
1893-94, - - - - -	730.09	824.77	1,554.87
1894-95, - - - - -	758.02	835.05	1,593.07
1895—July 1st to September 30th, 1896,	815.64	907.90	1,723.54

TABLE III.

AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

AGE.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	When Admitted.			When Attacked.			When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, -	—	1	1	9	6	15	—	—	—	13	12	25
15 to 20, -	9	8	17	16	14	30	16	1	17	16	8	24
20 to 25, -	22	11	33	30	18	48	28	21	49	37	38	75
25 to 30, -	26	18	44	27	16	43	43	40	83	39	33	72
30 to 35, -	26	18	44	20	19	39	33	28	61	39	29	68
35 to 40, -	18	22	40	12	18	30	40	27	67	23	19	42
40 to 45, -	16	18	34	16	18	34	33	22	55	23	17	40
45 to 50, -	20	18	38	11	12	23	22	27	49	16	24	40
50 to 60, -	32	31	63	29	15	44	26	44	70	15	24	39
60 to 70, -	23	11	34	14	9	23	21	22	43	20	16	36
70 to 80, -	12	10	22	9	9	18	12	11	23	4	6	10
80 and over, -	3	6	9	2	1	3	6	7	13	3	6	9
Unknown, -	—	—	—	12	17	29	—	—	—	32	18	50
Not insane, -	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total, -	208	172	380	208	172	380	281	251	532	281	251	532

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	11	12	23	156	76	232
15 to 20, -	170	114	284	277	233	510
20 to 25, -	425	330	755	504	465	969
25 to 30, -	559	418	977	537	524	1,061
30 to 35, -	525	444	969	476	441	917
35 to 40, -	489	447	936	389	423	812
40 to 45, -	414	403	817	320	321	641
45 to 50, -	375	380	755	279	295	574
50 to 60, -	512	523	1,035	383	340	723
60 to 70, -	322	282	604	258	176	434
70 to 80, -	172	140	312	99	99	198
80 and over, -	46	72	118	21	32	53
Unknown, -	12	21	33	333	161	494
Not insane, -	46	21	67	46	21	67
Total, -	4,078	3,607	7,685	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE V.
NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4
California, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Connecticut, - - -	102	62	164	158	98	256	2,142	1,551	3,693
Florida, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Georgia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Illinois, - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	4
Indiana, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Iowa, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kansas, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kentucky, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
Louisiana, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	6
Maine, - - -	1	4	5	3	—	3	17	13	30
Maryland, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
Massachusetts, - - -	6	3	9	4	6	10	118	80	198
Michigan, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
New Hampshire, - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	9	5	14
New Jersey, - - -	3	—	3	2	—	2	22	11	33
New York, - - -	15	9	24	16	25	41	221	201	422
North Carolina, - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	3	14
Ohio, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
Pennsylvania, - - -	—	1	1	2	2	4	22	16	38
Rhode Island, - - -	3	1	4	2	1	3	46	24	70
South Carolina, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Tennessee, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Texas, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vermont, - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	15	34
Virginia, - - -	2	2	4	2	2	4	20	19	39
Wisconsin, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada, Dominion of, - - -	7	3	10	10	8	18	77	43	120
Bermuda, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuba, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Austria, - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	10	5	15
Denmark, - - -	—	1	1	3	2	5	9	6	15
England, - - -	3	10	13	7	7	14	134	130	264
France, - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	9	11	20
Germany, - - -	9	11	20	10	16	26	200	213	413
Ireland, - - -	36	46	82	40	61	101	766	1,069	1,835
Italy, - - -	4	1	5	4	1	5	24	8	32
Norway, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Russia, - - -	2	1	3	5	1	6	22	20	42
Scotland, - - -	2	1	3	3	2	5	22	26	48
Spain, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6
Sweden, - - -	1	6	7	2	10	12	50	62	112
Switzerland, - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	11	4	15
Turkey, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Wales, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	6
West Indies, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown, - - -	1	4	5	5	3	8	45	33	78
Total, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large, - -	27	3	30	45	1	46	423	33	456
Hartford County, -	39	52	91	49	66	115	821	809	1,630
New Haven County, -	55	47	102	88	69	157	1,051	1,047	2,098
New London County,	22	15	37	22	25	47	373	363	736
Windham County, -	8	3	11	8	11	19	129	142	271
Litchfield County, -	12	11	23	13	18	31	204	220	424
Middlesex County, -	11	15	26	19	20	39	344	329	673
Tolland County, -	2	7	9	7	5	12	103	119	222
Fairfield County, -	32	19	51	30	36	66	620	543	1,163
Elsewhere, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - -	—	—	—	4	—	4	39	—	39
Actors, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Agents, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	47	—	47
Artists, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	1	9
Brokers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Clerks, - - -	8	1	9	7	—	7	92	3	95
Clergymen, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	15
Dentists, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Domestics, - - -	—	24	24	—	43	43	—	652	652
Druggists, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	18	—	18
Factory employes,	20	7	27	19	12	31	391	265	656
Farmers, - - -	19	—	19	41	—	41	662	—	662
Fishermen, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	11	—	11
Housekeepers, - -	—	14	14	—	12	12	—	224	224
Housewives, - - -	—	69	69	—	108	108	—	1,477	1,477
Journalists, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Laborers, - - -	37	—	37	70	—	70	944	—	944
Landlords, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	6
Lawyers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Machinists, - - -	8	—	8	8	—	8	118	—	118
Manufacturers, - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	29	—	29
Mechanics, - - -	12	—	12	14	—	14	441	—	441
Merchants, - - -	4	—	4	2	—	2	89	1	90
Newsboys, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	—	8
No employment,	16	33	49	25	54	79	281	657	938
Nurses, - - -	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	14	14
Peddlefs, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	16	1	17
Physicians, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	16
Railroad employes,	6	—	6	4	—	4	56	—	56
Sailors, - - -	2	—	2	3	—	3	56	—	56
Saloon keepers, - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	26	1	27
Speculators, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Soldiers, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Students, - - -	4	1	5	2	1	3	26	29	55
The trades, - - -	52	10	62	60	7	67	516	130	646
Teachers, - - -	—	2	2	—	7	7	19	90	109
Teamsters, - - -	7	—	7	5	—	5	71	—	71
Telegraph operators,	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4
Unknown, - - -	2	9	11	4	5	9	34	59	93
Undertakers, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waiters, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE VIII.
CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, - - - -	103	64	167	159	96	255	2,053	1,413	3,466
Married, - - - -	89	78	167	93	119	212	1,657	1,600	3,257
Widowed, - - - -	15	27	42	27	35	62	299	548	847
Unknown, - - - -	1	3	4	2	1	3	69	46	115
Total, - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	107	245
Probate Judges, - - -	176	168	344	232	248	480	3,363	3,448	6,811
Judges of Superior Court,	1	1	2	12	—	12	182	14	196
Governor's Orders, - -	17	1	18	25	1	26	133	11	144
Soldiers' Hospital Board,	5	—	5	—	—	—	120	—	120
Justice or Police Courts, -	6	2	8	5	2	7	103	25	128
Order of General Assembly,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
County Commissioners, -	3	—	3	7	—	7	38	1	39
Total, - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED.

	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying),	3	—	3	8	13	21	161	123	284
State and Friends (indigent),	76	95	171	96	109	205	1,413	1,653	3,066
State and Town (pauper),	102	74	176	132	128	260	2,058	1,797	3,855
State alone, - - - -	27	3	30	45	1	46	446	34	480
Total, - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - -	38	21	59	42	31	73	877	710	1,587
Sub-acute, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	27
Chronic, - -	29	33	62	42	42	84	971	1,032	2,003
Melancholia—Acute, -	38	24	62	64	45	109	601	612	1,213
Chronic, -	19	18	37	37	32	69	311	297	608
Attonita, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	14
Dementia—Acute, - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	29	20	49
Chronic, -	11	24	35	12	34	46	185	228	413
Organic, -	6	5	11	7	5	12	48	31	79
Epileptic Insanity, - -	12	5	17	11	8	19	220	116	336
Hysterical “ - -	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	16	16
Neurasthenic “ - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	4	6
Puerperal “ - -	—	4	4	—	8	8	—	90	90
Recurrent “ - -	6	6	12	9	11	20	84	108	192
Senile “ - -	12	16	28	17	18	35	155	190	345
Toxic “ - -	13	3	16	17	2	19	187	33	220
Paranoia, - - -	5	1	6	5	1	6	69	10	79
General Paresis, - -	7	1	8	10	3	13	146	23	169
Imbecility, - - -	8	8	16	7	8	15	120	52	172
Not Insane, - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	46	21	67
Total, - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	3	5	5	4	9	36	19	55
Chorea, - - - -	2	—	2	1	2	3	17	14	31
Epilepsy, - - - -	12	5	17	12	8	20	222	116	338
Hemiplegia, - - - -	—	3	3	—	4	4	18	24	42
Hysteria, - - - -	—	5	5	—	8	8	—	36	36
Hereditary tendency, -	43	37	80	63	70	133	918	865	1,783
Neuritis, alcoholic, -	1	—	1	1	1	2	4	2	6
Paraplegia, - - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	10	5	15
Paralysis agitans, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pseudo - hypertrophic pa- ralysis, - - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Progressive muscular atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Spinal paralysis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Syphilis, - - - -	2	2	4	—	3	3	19	24	43
Without complications, -	144	117	261	198	151	349	2,822	2,499	5,321
Total, - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

ATTACK.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, - - - -	158	137	295	221	206	427	3,038	2,823	5,861
Second, - - - -	22	11	33	25	22	47	376	384	760
Third, - - - -	2	1	3	5	7	12	99	117	216
Fourth, - - - -	1	3	4	3	1	4	46	45	91
Fifth, - - - -	1	2	3	1	3	4	19	30	49
Sixth, - - - -	—	2	2	—	1	1	12	15	27
Seventh, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
Eighth, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	10
Several, - - - -	4	—	4	3	—	3	77	22	99
Unknown, - - - -	19	16	35	22	10	32	356	136	492
Not insane, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	46	21	67
Total, - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE
ADMITTED.

				1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, -	-	-	-	19	9	28	25	34	59	493	478	971
1 to 3 months, -	-	-	-	31	17	48	41	19	60	558	422	980
3 to 6 "	-	-	-	25	17	42	28	19	47	394	346	740
6 to 9 "	-	-	-	15	7	22	22	17	39	260	218	478
9 to 12 "	-	-	-	7	6	13	8	2	10	135	100	235
12 to 18 "	-	-	-	21	16	37	26	23	49	325	291	616
18 to 24 "	-	-	-	5	3	8	10	4	14	120	105	225
2 to 3 years, -	-	-	-	18	13	31	11	26	37	339	311	650
3 to 5 "	-	-	-	10	17	27	18	26	44	314	355	669
5 to 10 "	-	-	-	19	19	38	22	24	46	328	361	689
10 to 15 "	-	-	-	11	11	22	16	11	27	175	171	346
15 to 20 "	-	-	-	3	7	10	9	6	15	89	92	181
20 to 25 "	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	10	13	53	56	109
25 to 30 "	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	41	28	69
30 and over, -	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	4	8	43	73	116
Unknown, -	-	-	-	16	20	36	35	21	56	365	179	544
Not insane, -	-	-	-	1	—	1	1	1	2	46	21	67
Total, -	-	-	-	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XV.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES ALLEGED.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, - -	4	2	6	6	3	9	155	74	229
Arsenic habit, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abortion, - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	9	9
Apoplexy, - - - -	3	3	6	5	4	9	52	23	75
Cerebral tumor, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Confinement, - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	19
Chloral habit, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital defect, - -	6	4	10	7	8	15	59	25	84
Connected with the affections	2	3	5	6	8	14	99	201	300
Domestic difficulties, -	2	4	6	2	3	5	34	104	138
Diabetes mellitus, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dissipation, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	23
Epilepsy, - - - - -	5	5	10	9	8	17	197	115	312
Excessive venery, - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	1	23
Fluctuations of fortune, -	2	—	2	6	—	6	65	27	92
Fevers, - - - - -	—	3	3	3	3	6	19	23	42
Hysteria, - - - - -	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	19	19
Ill health, - - - - -	3	6	9	5	7	12	213	346	559
Influenza, - - - - -	3	2	5	1	—	1	6	6	12
Injuries to head and spine,	8	—	8	11	—	11	108	14	122
Intemperance, - - -	44	7	51	56	8	64	640	143	783
Masturbation, - - -	6	—	6	11	4	15	186	35	221
Menopausis, - - - -	—	5	5	—	9	9	—	86	86
Menstruation, disorders of,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	24	24
Meningitis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4
Nervous shock, - - -	1	3	4	1	1	2	11	14	25
Nostalgia, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Not insane, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	46	21	67
Old age, - - - - -	4	11	15	16	18	34	105	141	246
Over-study, - - - -	3	—	3	—	1	1	16	21	37
Opium habit, - - - -	—	2	2	—	3	3	10	17	27
Over-work, - - - - -	4	3	7	3	7	10	98	126	224
Partial insolation, - -	3	1	4	2	—	2	54	5	59
Phthisis pulmonalis, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	7
Puerperal state, pregnan- cy, etc., - - - - }	—	6	6	—	12	12	—	159	159
Religion, - - - - -	2	—	2	3	2	5	48	65	113
Syphilis, - - - - -	2	1	3	—	3	3	26	23	49
Tobacco, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	12
Tuberculosis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uterine disease, - - -	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	40	40
Starvation and privation, -	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	12	13
Unknown, - - - - -	96	95	191	126	126	252	1,757	1,650	3,407
Total, - - - - -	208	172	380	281	251	532	4,078	3,607	7,685

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES
SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - -	—	4	4	—	5.26	1.72
15 to 20, - -	52	51	103	18.77	21.88	20.19
20 to 25, - -	113	115	228	22.42	24.73	23.52
25 to 30, - -	112	111	223	20.85	21.18	21.01
30 to 35, - -	132	102	234	27.73	23.12	25.51
35 to 40, - -	108	99	207	27.76	23.40	25.49
40 to 45, - -	84	78	162	26.25	24.29	25.27
45 to 50, - -	73	60	133	26.16	20.37	23.17
50 to 60, - -	85	94	179	22.19	27.64	24.75
60 to 70, - -	53	31	84	20.54	17.61	19.10
70 to 80, - -	9	6	15	9.09	6.06	7.57
Over 80, - -	2	1	3	9.52	3.12	5.66
Total, - -	823	752	1,575			

TABLE XVII.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	266	237	503	53.95	49.16	51.80
1 to 3 months, -	216	201	417	38.71	47.63	42.55
3 to 6 " -	123	132	255	31.22	38.15	34.45
6 to 9 " -	65	58	123	25.00	26.60	25.73
9 to 12 " -	44	22	66	32.59	22.00	28.08
1 to 2 years, -	54	53	107	12.13	13.38	12.72
2 to 3 " -	35	18	53	10.32	5.78	8.15
3 to 5 " -	12	16	28	3.82	4.50	4.18
5 to 10 " -	5	10	15	1.52	2.79	2.17
Over 10 " -	3	5	8	.74	.83	.97
Total, - -	823	752	1,575			

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE
THE OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	86	31	117
1 to 2 months, - - - -	151	83	234
2 to 3 " - - - -	130	132	262
3 to 6 " - - - -	202	233	435
6 to 9 " - - - -	90	93	183
9 to 12 " - - - -	60	53	113
12 to 18 " - - - -	50	51	101
18 to 24 " - - - -	15	24	39
2 to 3 years, - - - -	20	23	43
3 to 5 " - - - -	15	19	34
Over 5 " - - - -	4	10	14
Total, - - - -	823	752	1,575
Average duration of all, - -	6.66 + mos.	8.02 + mos.	7.30 + mos.

TABLE XIX.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE
OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	39	13	52
1 to 2 months, - - - -	88	32	120
2 to 3 " - - - -	79	47	126
3 to 6 " - - - -	159	206	365
6 to 9 " - - - -	125	140	265
9 to 12 " - - - -	85	86	171
12 to 18 " - - - -	94	76	170
18 to 24 " - - - -	45	39	84
2 to 3 years, - - - -	59	44	103
3 to 5 " - - - -	34	37	71
Over 5 " - - - -	16	32	48
Total, - - - -	823	752	1,575
Average duration of all, - -	11.91 + mos.	13.89 + mos.	12.84 + mos.

TABLE XX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - -	404	293	697	46.06	40.79	43.91
Sub-acute, - - -	20	2	22	100.00	28.56	81.48
Chronic, - - -	55	86	141	5.66	8.33	7.03
Melancholia—Acute, -	224	202	426	37.27	33.00	35.12
Chronic, - - -	46	61	107	14.79	20.53	17.59
Attonita, - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	7.14
Dementia—Acute, - -	5	5	10	17.24	25.00	20.40
Epileptic Insanity, -	4	1	5	1.81	.86	1.45
Hysterical " - - -	—	9	9	—	56.25	56.25
Neurasthenic " - - -	1	3	4	50.00	75.00	66.66
Puerperal " - - -	—	53	53	—	58.88	58.88
Recurrent " - - -	33	28	61	39.28	25.92	31.76
Toxic " - - -	31	8	39	16.57	24.24	17.72
Total, - - -	823	752	1,575			

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion, - - - -	—	2	2	—	22.22	22.22
Anxiety of mind, - -	44	29	73	28.38	39.18	31.44
Connected with the affections,	37	54	91	37.37	26.86	30.33
Connected with fluctuations { of fortune, - - - }	17	5	22	26.15	18.51	23.91
Connected with religion, -	21	20	41	43.75	30.76	36.28
Domestic difficulties, - -	9	29	38	26.47	27.88	27.53
Epilepsy, - - - -	4	1	5	2.03	.86	1.60
Excessive venery, - - -	5	—	5	22.72	—	21.73
Fevers, - - - -	4	2	6	21.05	8.69	14.28
Ill health, - - - -	51	93	144	23.94	26.87	25.76
Intemperance, - - - -	185	45	230	28.91	31.46	29.37
Injuries to nervous system,	21	6	27	19.44	42.85	22.13
Masturbation, - - - -	26	7	33	13.97	20.00	14.96
Menopausis, - - - -	—	10	10	—	11.62	11.62
Nostalgia, - - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	9.09
Over-study, - - - -	4	4	8	25.00	19.47	21.62
Partial insolation, - -	6	—	6	11.11	—	10.17
Puerperal state, pregnancy, etc.	—	68	68	—	42.76	42.76
Tobacco, - - - -	4	—	4	33.33	—	33.33
Confinement, - - - -	10	—	10	52.63	—	52.63
Over-work, - - - -	25	33	58	25.51	26.19	25.89
Syphilis, - - - -	1	5	6	3.84	21.73	12.26
Opium, - - - -	1	5	6	10.00	29.41	22.22
Starvation and privation, -	—	3	3	—	25.00	23.07
Unknown, - - - -	348	330	678	19.80	20.00	19.90
Total, - - - -	823	752	1,575			

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 to 20, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	10	21
20 to 25, - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	29	24	53
25 to 30, - - - -	4	3	7	2	3	5	51	42	93
30 to 35, - - - -	2	3	5	6	4	10	68	45	113
35 to 40, - - - -	8	5	13	8	7	15	106	82	188
40 to 45, - - - -	6	2	8	6	2	8	109	59	168
45 to 50, - - - -	9	3	12	5	6	11	101	81	182
50 to 60, - - - -	12	14	26	18	13	31	180	153	333
60 to 70, - - - -	10	7	17	17	11	28	182	121	303
70 to 80, - - - -	10	13	23	11	12	23	121	125	246
80 to 90, - - - -	5	—	5	1	9	10	50	57	107
Over 90, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10
Total, - - - -	68	50	118	77	67	144	1,009	809	1,818

TABLE XXIII.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1894-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess, lumbar, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abscess, lungs, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess, tonsils, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Aneurism, aorta, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Aneurism, carotid, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Arteritis, chronic (atherom- atous, - - - - -)	—	2	2	1	1	2	14	7	21
Arteritis, chronic (osseous),	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, chronic (aneurismal),	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Apoplexy, - - - - -	5	4	9	9	2	11	93	66	159
Asphyxia, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's disease, acute, -	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
Bright's disease, chronic, -	2	3	5	2	1	3	26	19	45
Bronchitis, capillary, - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	4	4	8
Carcinoma, - - - - -	—	2	2	2	1	3	11	19	30
Carbuncle, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral atrophy, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Cerebral embolism, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cerebral softening, - - -	2	3	5	2	2	4	11	6	17

TABLE XXIII.—(Continued.)

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1854-95.			1895-96.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide, - - - -	2	1	3	4	—	4	20	12	32
Syphilis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Sclerosis, spinal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sclerosis, diffused cerebral,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tetanus, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tonsillitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tumor, cerebral,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tumor, ovarian,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tumor, uterine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Undetermined, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of gall bladder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total, - - - -	68	50	118	77	67	144	1,009	809	1,818

TABLE XXIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED SINCE THE
OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO THE HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	132	79	211	15	17	32
1 to 2 months, -	79	46	125	27	22	49
2 to 3 " -	80	32	112	21	7	28
3 to 6 " -	101	73	174	37	30	67
6 to 9 " -	74	50	124	43	21	64
9 to 12 " -	62	31	93	34	16	50
12 to 18 " -	91	65	156	92	29	121
18 to 24 " -	32	44	76	63	45	108
2 to 3 years, -	80	69	149	100	93	193
3 to 5 " -	79	102	181	137	104	241
5 to 10 " -	109	114	223	136	154	290
10 to 15 " -	53	61	114	87	84	171
15 to 20 " -	24	30	54	52	52	104
20 to 25 " -	12	11	23	38	39	77
25 to 30 " -	1	2	3	20	20	40
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	20	26	46
40 to 50 " -	—	—	—	11	17	28
Unknown, - - -	—	—	—	76	33	109
Total, - - - -	1,009	809	1,818	1,009	809	1,818
Average of all, - }	36.31 months.	47.51 months.	41.25 months.	6.65 years.	8.66 years.	7.21 years.

TABLE XXV.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15, - - - - -	—	2	2
15 to 20, - - - - -	14	8	22
20 to 25, - - - - -	53	36	89
25 to 30, - - - - -	96	62	158
30 to 35, - - - - -	125	95	220
35 to 40, - - - - -	127	114	241
40 to 45, - - - - -	117	108	225
45 to 50, - - - - -	82	126	208
50 to 60, - - - - -	141	196	337
60 to 70, - - - - -	56	121	177
70 to 80, - - - - -	26	57	83
80 to 90, - - - - -	8	9	17
Over 90, - - - - -	1	2	3
Total, - - - - -	846	936	1,782

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	SINCE ADMISSION.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	27	12	39	3	1	4
1 to 2 months, -	3	13	16	—	2	2
2 to 3 " -	31	12	43	—	6	6
3 to 6 " -	80	38	118	8	13	21
6 to 9 " -	142	37	179	20	10	30
9 to 12 " -	91	34	125	64	12	76
12 to 18 " -	13	48	61	57	28	85
18 to 24 " -	21	45	66	29	33	62
2 to 3 years, -	39	81	120	33	63	96
3 to 5 " -	96	129	225	94	90	184
5 to 10 " -	157	234	391	136	186	322
10 to 15 " -	87	150	237	134	167	301
15 to 20 " -	39	48	87	57	111	168
20 to 25 " -	12	37	49	52	64	116
25 to 30 " -	8	18	26	25	38	63
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	19	39	58
Over 40 " -	—	—	—	12	18	30
Unknown, -	—	—	—	103	55	158
Total, - -	846	936	1,782	846	936	1,782

TABLE XXVII.—Census Each Year Since the Opening of the Hospital.

PATIENTS.		Year Ending March 31, 1869.	Year Ending March 31, 1870.	Year Ending March 31, 1871.	Year Ending March 31, 1872.	Year Ending March 31, 1873.	Year Ending March 31, 1874.	Year Ending March 31, 1875.	Year Ending March 31, 1876.	Period Ending Nov. 30, 1876.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1878.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1879.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1880.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1881.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1882.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1883.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1884.	Period Ending June 30, 1885.	Year Ending June 30, 1886.	Year Ending June 30, 1887.	Year Ending June 30, 1888.	Year Ending June 30, 1889.	Year Ending June 30, 1890.	Year Ending June 30, 1891.	Year Ending June 30, 1892.	Year Ending June 30, 1893.	Year Ending June 30, 1894.	Year Ending June 30, 1895.	Period Ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Total.
Admitted—Males, Females,	-	165	78	49	56	43	93	122	108	59	92	101	75	73	193	177	135	121	103	175	182	193	193	197	234	199	159	213	208	281	4078
	-	103	56	26	36	31	160	88	58	29	61	60	88	71	159	171	136	122	106	186	193	202	193	171	188	176	169	143	172	251	3607
Total -	-	268	134	75	92	74	253	210	166	88	153	161	163	144	352	348	271	243	209	361	375	395	386	368	422	366	338	358	380	532	7685
	-	25	27	14	11	8	16	24	33	12	26	20	18	11	33	39	26	26	13	25	35	49	39	36	44	28	42	39	42	62	823
Recovered—Males, Females,	-	—	16	6	6	3	21	17	—	6	15	12	27	19	20	42	46	26	15	48	52	51	46	39	41	34	32	24	28	48	752
	-	25	43	20	17	11	37	41	45	18	41	32	45	30	53	81	72	52	28	73	87	100	85	75	85	62	74	63	70	110	1575
Total -	-	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	26	20	15	16	17	17	12	6	14	31	39	29	44	31	29	21	41	25	48	625
	-	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	20	14	13	14	4	17	25	13	8	15	24	26	27	26	28	31	20	20	27	15	499
Improved—Males, Females,	-	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	26	20	15	16	17	17	12	6	14	31	39	29	44	31	29	21	41	25	48	625
	-	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	20	14	13	14	4	17	25	13	8	15	24	26	27	26	28	31	20	20	27	15	499
Total -	-	11	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	32	44	40	33	29	20	34	42	25	14	29	55	65	56	70	59	60	41	68	40	77	1124
	-	6	17	8	14	11	13	14	18	12	20	21	23	26	25	31	35	28	16	38	35	43	51	57	40	29	34	32	32	42	775
Stationary—Males, Females,	-	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	14	15	14	11	8	12	24	16	17	17	19	34	51	21	24	58	42	49	38	39	611
	-	6	27	14	24	20	28	34	32	17	34	36	37	37	33	43	59	48	32	55	54	77	102	78	64	87	76	81	70	81	1386
Total -	-	6	27	14	24	20	28	34	32	17	34	36	37	37	33	43	59	48	32	55	54	77	102	78	64	87	76	81	70	81	1386
	-	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	26	9	19	27	9	16	32	47	44	34	19	37	41	57	45	48	49	87	57	59	68	77	1009
Died—Males, Females,	-	1	3	10	6	9	17	18	7	6	12	13	10	14	12	32	27	21	20	40	40	48	53	57	48	58	61	42	50	67	809
	-	15	21	21	15	21	35	39	33	15	31	40	19	30	44	79	71	55	39	77	81	105	98	105	97	145	118	101	118	144	1818
Whole number in the year, Number at end of the year,	-	268	343	307	329	336	524	605	616	548	619	629	644	654	880	1079	1113	1103	1132	1380	1521	1639	1678	1708	1799	1860	1844	1893	1960	2194	—
	-	209	232	237	262	271	395	450	460	466	468	481	510	528	731	842	860	929	1019	1146	1244	1292	1337	1494	1506	1535	1580	1662	1782	—	—

TABLE XXVIII.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—RATIO PER CENT.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	SINCE THE OPENING.
<i>Admission from causes:</i>			
Anxiety of mind and over-study, - -	2.36	1.87	3.45
Apoplexy, - - - - -	1.57	1.69	.97
Connected with the affections, - -	1.31	2.63	3.90
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, -	.52	1.12	1.19
Connected with religion, - - -	.52	.93	1.47
Epilepsy, - - - - -	2.63	3.19	4.05
Ill health, - - - - -	2.36	2.25	7.14
Intemperance, - - - - -	13.42	12.30	10.18
Masturbation, - - - - -	1.57	2.81	2.87
Old age, - - - - -	3.94	6.37	3.26
Puerperal, - - - - -	1.57	2.25	2.06
Unknown, - - - - -	50.26	47.36	44.20
<i>Recovered of all cases admitted:</i>			
Under one year, - - - - -	31.37	34.88	32.28
One year and over, - - - - -	9.69	11.04	11.11
Deaths of all under care, - - -	6.02	6.56	23.63
Deaths of average number in Hospital, -	7.40	8.35	7.40

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the Term
Beginning July 1st, 1894, and Ending September 30th, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand July 1st, 1894,	-	-	-	-	\$55,799 77
Amount of revenue from Hospital in July,	-	-	-	-	30,085 54
“ “ “ August,	-	-	-	-	18,727 23
“ “ “ September,	-	-	-	-	15,365 73
“ “ “ October,	-	-	-	-	29,892 96
“ “ “ November,	-	-	-	-	14,568 63
“ “ “ December,	-	-	-	-	10,560 51
Six months' interest on balance in Middletown National Bank,	-	-	-	-	834 02
Six months' interest on Sargent Fund (\$1,000),	-	-	-	-	20 00
Amount of revenue from Hospital in January, 1895,	-	-	-	-	38,407 41
“ “ “ February,	-	-	-	-	4,908 89
“ “ “ March,	-	-	-	-	16,868 66
“ “ “ April,	-	-	-	-	35,133 46
“ “ “ May,	-	-	-	-	13,810 37
“ “ “ June,	-	-	-	-	5,225 45
Six months' interest on balance in Middletown National Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,131 25
Six months' interest on Sargent Fund,	-	-	-	-	20 00
Amount of revenue from Hospital in July,	-	-	-	-	42,907 74
“ “ “ August,	-	-	-	-	17,695 18
“ “ “ September,	-	-	-	-	16,903 04
Three months' interest on balance in Middletown National Bank,	-	-	-	-	543 11
					<u>\$369,408 95</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in July, 1894,	-	-	-	\$21,249 26
“ “ “ August,	-	-	-	18,485 28
“ “ “ September,	-	-	-	19,495 12
“ “ “ October,	-	-	-	18,186 45
“ “ “ November,	-	-	-	15,763 23
“ “ “ December,	-	-	-	18,104 46
“ “ “ January, 1895,	-	-	-	16,152 20
“ “ “ February,	-	-	-	17,569 70
“ “ “ March,	-	-	-	17,804 89
“ “ “ April,	-	-	-	15,981 60
“ “ “ May,	-	-	-	18,257 97
“ “ “ June,	-	-	-	30,628 29
“ “ “ July,	-	-	-	17,673 47
“ “ “ August,	-	-	-	20,431 56
“ “ “ September,	-	-	-	23,725 70
Balance of cash on hand September 30th,	-	-	-	<u>79,899 77</u>
				<u>\$369,408 95</u>

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 1, 1895.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, from July 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1895, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on September 30th, 1895, was seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$79,899.77).

OSCAR LEACH, } *Auditors of*
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 21, 1895.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the
Year Ending September 30th, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash on hand October 1st, 1895, -	-	-	-	\$79,899	77
Amount of revenue from Hospital in October, -	-	-	-	32,269	35
" " " November, -	-	-	-	15,939	27
" " " December, -	-	-	-	13,639	17
Six months' interest on Sargent Fund (\$1,000), -	-	-	-	20	00
Interest received from Middletown National Bank, -	-	-	-	605	92
Amount of revenue from Hospital in January, 1896, -	-	-	-	33,680	23
" " " February, -	-	-	-	16,751	84
" " " March, -	-	-	-	14,217	31
" " " April, -	-	-	-	34,017	30
" " " May, -	-	-	-	18,015	37
" " " June, -	-	-	-	12,285	55
Six months' interest on Sargent Fund, -	-	-	-	20	00
Interest received from Middletown National Bank, -	-	-	-	1,404	53
Amount of revenue from Hospital in July, -	-	-	-	26,131	46
" " " August, -	-	-	-	11,245	51
" " " September, -	-	-	-	12,149	41
Interest received from Middletown National Bank, -	-	-	-	529	20

\$322,821 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, 1895, -	-	\$16,048	72
" " " November, -	-	19,490	56
" " " December, -	-	18,661	64
" " " January, 1896, -	-	15,957	28
" " " February, -	-	18,006	49
" " " March, -	-	19,830	10
" " " April, -	-	18,835	54
" " " May, -	-	22,847	46
" " " June, -	-	23,723	28
" " " July, -	-	29,407	59
" " " August, -	-	33,406	62
" " " September, -	-	43,460	26
Balance on deposit in Middletown National Bank, September 30th,	-	43,145	65

\$322,821 19

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 1, 1896.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1896, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on September 30th, 1896, was forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-five cents (\$43,145.65).

JAMES A. JONES, } *Auditors of*
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 11, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Fifteen Months—July 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1895.

		DEBTOR.		
July 1, 1894—	Cash,	-	-	\$306 21
" "	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	55,757 07
July 31, "	Revenue,	-	-	30,085 54
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	18,727 23
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	15,365 73
Oct. 31, "	"	-	-	29,892 96
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	14,568 63
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	11,414 53
Jan. 31, 1895,	"	-	-	38,407 41
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	4,908 89
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	16,868 66
April 30, "	"	-	-	35,133 46
May 31, "	"	-	-	13,810 37
June 30, "	"	-	-	6,376 70
July 31, "	"	-	-	42,907 74
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	17,695 18
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	17,446 15
Outstanding vouchers charged off,		-	-	35 50
				<hr/> \$369,707 96
		CREDITOR.		
July 31, 1894—	Vouchers,	-	-	\$20,876 42
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	19,364 70
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	19,419 77
Oct. 31, "	"	-	-	18,178 07
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	15,905 51
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	18,012 65
Jan. 1, 1895,	"	-	-	16,210 78
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	17,781 49
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	17,576 27
April 30, "	"	-	-	16,499 62
May 31, "	"	-	-	17,416 33
June 30, "	"	-	-	31,519 97
July 31, "	"	-	-	16,423 15
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	20,848 70
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	23,311 19
" "	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	79,850 43
" "	Cash,	-	-	512 91
				<hr/> \$369,707 96
		OUTSTANDING ORDERS.		
No. 24874,	-	-	-	\$2 03
No. 25291,	-	-	-	14 60
No. 25383,	-	-	-	2 40
No. 26031,	-	-	-	6 25
No. 26079,	-	-	-	24 06
Total,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$49 34
Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	\$79,899 77
Less outstanding orders,	-	-	-	49 34
				<hr/> \$79,850 43

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, from October 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1895, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on the 30th of September, 1895, was five hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-one cents (\$512.91).

OSCAR LEACH, } Auditors of
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } Public Accounts.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 21, 1895.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Year Ending September 30th, 1896.

		DEBTOR.						
Oct. 1, 1895—	Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	\$512	91
	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	-	-	79,850	43
Oct. 31, "	Revenue,	-	-	-	-	-	32,269	35
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	15,939	27
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	14,265	09
Jan. 31, 1896,	"	-	-	-	-	-	33,680	23
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	16,751	84
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	14,217	31
April 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	34,017	30
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,015	37
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	13,710	08
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	26,131	46
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	11,245	51
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	12,678	61
								\$323,284 76
		CREDITOR.						
Oct. 31, 1895—	Vouchers,	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,067	53
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,549	56
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,652	90
Jan. 31, 1896,	"	-	-	-	-	-	16,110	36
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,346	38
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	19,618	55
April 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,504	62
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	23,400	87
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	23,431	05
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	29,930	26
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	33,393	85
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	-	-	42,911	98
"	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	-	-	43,109	33
"	Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	257	52
								\$323,284 76
		OUTSTANDING ORDERS.						
No. 24874,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2	03
No. 25291,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	60
No. 25383,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40
No. 27188,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29
No. 27190,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	00
								\$36 32
Superintendent's balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$43,109	33
Outstanding orders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	32
								\$43,145 65

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, from October 1st, 1895, to September 30th, 1896, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on the 30th of September, 1896, was two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents (\$257.52).

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Auditors of*
JAMES A. JONES, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 11, 1896.

Abstract of Vouchers for Fifteen Months—July 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1895.

1894-95.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employés.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery, Books and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
July, -	\$1082.17	\$4947.72	\$386.13	\$4349.87	\$457.02	\$177.82	\$2236.74	\$482.37	\$510.00	\$923.73	\$1594.25	\$530.28	\$123.10	\$268.77	—	\$116.83	\$654.47	\$1474.78	\$233.55	\$326.82	\$20876.42
Aug., -	1153.81	4999.11	680.72	4251.60	774.07	77.28	2052.44	479.31	—	2215.14	450.81	1199.72	—	40.84	—	44.40	510.48	—	119.06	315.91	19564.70
Sept., -	1119.35	4935.46	186.92	3116.21	932.90	124.50	2373.45	363.93	—	2518.80	1207.43	907.47	663.74	75.29	—	33.35	335.97	—	219.37	315.63	19419.77
Oct., -	1162.14	4993.74	96.34	6.00	827.83	59.00	2021.84	1247.03	2020.15	951.90	2082.95	1120.84	809.39	217.72	—	22.70	131.81	—	173.93	232.76	18178.07
Nov., -	1162.14	4964.85	669.20	89.87	1003.26	119.35	2326.08	455.03	—	1754.61	766.94	995.77	556.29	60.75	\$20.50	36.35	493.87	—	352.99	77.66	15995.51
Dec., -	1112.14	4991.61	252.23	761.55	1027.52	209.34	2475.56	459.63	840.00	2077.13	1581.41	951.48	171.60	490.42	10.25	61.33	340.23	—	159.56	39.66	18012.65
Jan., -	1214.14	4953.81	815.71	—	881.92	100.30	2143.12	473.83	8.55	1783.54	710.51	1295.89	—	103.92	10.25	124.20	840.51	56.25	289.51	404.82	16210.78
Feb., -	1112.14	5177.49	1912.28	122.10	493.02	475.25	2587.00	593.10	863.50	1323.53	734.67	1126.30	—	227.05	—	29.15	499.06	—	223.69	282.16	17781.49
Mar., -	1112.14	4943.71	968.92	1186.21	1671.63	101.59	2288.89	405.35	482.42	1187.43	527.70	1453.45	—	318.19	—	26.80	472.32	44.62	156.31	228.59	17576.27
April,	1164.14	5009.77	1611.47	—	1042.76	90.73	2430.95	437.51	8.50	1415.90	1274.86	915.72	71.38	96.83	—	88.55	347.33	—	247.54	245.68	16499.62
May, -	1170.47	5275.70	599.33	66.44	1087.01	231.43	2221.98	621.53	952.75	2196.11	\$82.80	770.87	164.97	298.49	—	221.60	678.41	—	209.08	157.36	17416.33
June, -	1178.80	5442.88	919.16	7085.05	704.80	188.94	2824.21	645.61	490.50	4439.14	1217.48	999.53	3327.55	289.48	43.00	161.45	955.89	281.45	116.88	208.17	31519.97
July, -	1128.80	5436.22	579.08	2706.58	594.75	89.08	2230.35	485.78	—	265.23	995.57	336.64	435.98	15.54	20.25	38.00	552.29	7.50	171.88	333.93	16423.15
Aug., -	1178.80	5454.64	214.47	5402.86	880.99	180.17	1967.85	195.62	1269.50	1306.06	930.62	658.29	190.00	139.10	29.45	104.91	504.12	—	173.32	67.93	20848.70
Sept., -	1146.83	5369.28	162.02	3350.52	661.27	126.41	2107.69	744.03	9.00	2914.40	1355.47	922.81	1791.26	283.18	—	68.72	2050.04	—	192.03	86.23	23311.19
Total,	17198.01	76865.99	9963.98	32494.86	13040.75	2251.19	34288.15	8089.66	7454.87	27272.65	15983.47	14185.06	8305.26	2925.57	133.70	1178.34	9366.80	1864.60	3038.40	3223.31	289324.62

Abstract of Vouchers for Year Ending September 30th, 1896.

1895-96.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery, Books and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
Oct., -	\$1195.47	\$5375.01	\$397.56	—	\$867.16	\$66.88	\$1914.49	\$752.33	\$949.50	\$776.99	\$1802.15	\$438.28	\$65.73	\$87.40	—	\$233.98	\$1073.04	\$352.00	\$180.14	\$539.42	\$17067.53
Nov., -	1201.31	5431.74	209.31	\$78.10	289.77	246.58	2530.43	520.81	1005.50	2714.09	984.98	869.66	1569.54	41.74	—	82.25	198.80	—	180.31	394.64	18549.56
Dec., -	1150.47	5331.62	73.25	852.15	1531.00	126.31	1955.38	541.20	—	2371.39	1766.58	621.81	865.26	124.27	—	63.43	718.07	—	185.84	374.87	18652.99
Jan., -	1189.14	5471.67	301.91	116.03	974.25	75.21	2605.85	331.93	8.40	1625.06	788.14	1132.47	—	149.39	—	114.70	755.47	—	343.72	127.02	16110.36
Feb., -	1187.14	5549.38	298.28	—	688.70	51.07	1775.20	268.59	1754.40	2279.12	1649.93	957.54	77.50	334.57	\$10.25	132.33	652.42	—	207.39	472.57	18346.38
Mar., -	1187.14	5461.02	1847.64	1271.94	620.68	107.86	2516.25	437.41	923.97	2086.33	862.67	675.92	61.32	237.76	—	144.44	741.95	—	168.51	265.74	19618.55
April,	1185.14	5511.33	662.23	10.25	729.59	221.18	2083.35	326.09	—	1785.09	968.23	788.61	13.18	123.40	36.25	132.93	2844.98	843.75	238.04	1.00	18504.62
May, -	1187.14	5633.42	1176.38	52.58	999.42	235.45	1947.24	513.56	942.65	2840.26	1306.79	1314.96	1700.00	217.59	10.25	197.81	1473.62	1349.28	184.33	208.14	23400.87
June, -	1189.14	5719.84	1012.45	2623.86	1687.77	76.09	1783.49	312.80	583.25	1748.17	1950.40	771.62	1788.15	323.82	—	49.13	1435.79	—	144.93	239.35	23431.05
July, -	1192.14	5793.13	1091.34	3731.44	1400.19	118.95	2498.23	22.76	.80	2490.51	2005.97	664.76	6799.88	347.45	14.36	156.85	461.42	—	390.77	839.31	29930.26
Aug., -	1192.14	5897.27	565.77	9059.18	1633.51	130.11	1991.03	333.62	2108.75	2443.76	1440.98	731.50	4586.78	65.40	35.85	175.78	761.36	7.50	133.61	108.95	33393.85
Sept., -	1192.14	5690.57	203.20	3427.65	619.50	129.61	2554.16	329.86	—	2726.95	1239.69	582.47	22351.96	58.64	52.08	67.00	1048.45	187.40	134.00	316.65	42911.98
Total,	14248.51	66776.00	7839.32	21214.18	11951.54	1585.30	26155.10	4690.96	8277.22	28887.72	16766.51	9549.60	39879.30	2111.43	159.04	1550.63	12165.37	2739.93	2491.59	878.66	279917.91

FARMER'S REPORT.

PRODUCTS.	1895.		1896.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hay, - - -	215 tons,	\$3,440.00	220 tons,	\$3,300.00
Ensilage, - - -	210 "	840.00	215 "	860.00
Potatoes, - - -	3,190 bush.,	1,276.00	3,560 bush.,	1,424.00
Carrots, - - -	140 "	56.00	200 "	80.00
Beets, - - -	2,100 "	840.00	1,402 "	561.20
Beet Greens, - - -	180 "	84.00	300 "	150.00
Onions, - - -	562 "	337.00	494 "	197.60
Turnips, - - -	932 "	279.00	2,150 "	645.00
Beans (string), - - -	218 "	218.00	266 "	266.00
Beans (shell), - - -	340 "	340.00	245 "	245.00
Peas, - - -	271 "	271.00	445 "	445.00
Parsnips, - - -	315 "	157.50	315 "	157.50
Sweet Corn, - - -	1,650 "	860.00	1,614 "	825.00
Cucumbers, - - -	232 "	185.60	307 "	184.20
Tomatoes, - - -	410 "	287.00	370 "	203.50
Radishes, - - -	62 "	62.00	72 "	72.00
Apples, - - -	440 "	264.00	650 "	275.00
Cider, - - -	128 bbls.,	384.00	93 bbls.,	279.00
Lettuce, - - -	1,500 heads,	30.00	1,400 heads,	28.00
Cabbage, - - -	13,000 "	390.00	12,000 "	360.00
Celery, - - -	8,000 "	240.00	8,000 "	240.00
Squash, - - -	29,100 lbs.,	291.00	29,100 lbs.,	291.00
Veal, - - -	847 "	54.70	547 "	84.70
Beef, - - -	19,210 "	1,152.60	19,210 "	1,152.60
Pork, - - -	92,187 "	5,531.82	92,197 "	5,531.82
Milk (grass fed), - - -	93,550 qts.,	3,742.00	93,550 qts.,	3,742.00
Pigs (sold), - - -	—	67.00	—	269.00
Calves (sold), - - -	—	60.00	—	78.00
		<u>\$21,740.22</u>		<u>\$21,947.12</u>

The farm stock consists of 67 cows, 32 young cattle, 18 horses, 214 hogs, and 225 shotes.

P. W. SANDERSON, *Farmer.*

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

ARTICLES.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.
Aprons, - - - - -	241	277	518
Bed-spreads, - - - - -	440	291	731
Bed-ticks, - - - - -	39	49	88
Blankets, hemmed, - - - - -	529	584	1,113
Bureau-covers, - - - - -	64	34	98
Bandages, - - - - -	229	493	722
Chemises, - - - - -	813	614	1,427
Clothes bags, - - - - -	117	68	185
Curtains, - - - - -	311	202	513
Carpets, - - - - -	42	19	61
Caps for nurses, - - - - -	395	307	702
Dresses, - - - - -	665	681	1,346
Dresses, night, - - - - -	64	278	342
Drawers, pairs, - - - - -	272	498	770
Holdes, - - - - -	36	222	258
Mats, - - - - -	114	98	212
Napkins, - - - - -	542	391	933
Pillow-slips, - - - - -	1,660	1,324	2,984
Sheets, - - - - -	2,301	1,706	4,007
Shirts, - - - - -	673	720	1,393
Skirts, - - - - -	303	341	644
Sacques, - - - - -	44	17	61
Stockings, knit, - - - - -	221	145	366
Table-cloths, - - - - -	81	177	258
Towels, - - - - -	2,171	1,569	3,740
Underwaists, - - - - -	16	1	17

Mending clothing, bedding, etc.

MARGARET DUTTON, *Matron.*

WORKSHOP REPORT.



ARTICLES.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.
Awnings, - - - - -	16	—	16
Bandages, - - - - -	161	3,220	3,381
Brooms, - - - - -	1,155	1,637	2,792
Brooms, whisk, - - - - -	76	35	111
Brooms, barn, - - - - -	10	10	20
Brushes, horse, - - - - -	19	35	54
Brushes, painters', - - - - -	38	—	38
Brushes, scrubbing, - - - - -	484	636	1,120
Burlaps, quilted, - - - - -	171	168	339
Canvas dresses, - - - - -	37	29	66
Canvas jackets, - - - - -	20	22	42
Chairs, caned or ratanned, - - - - -	206	314	520
Combination suits, - - - - -	46	73	119
Cushions, - - - - -	5	5	10
Door mats, - - - - -	12	5	17
Hassocks, - - - - -	5	9	14
Mattresses, - - - - -	374	378	752
Overalls, - - - - -	—	462	462
Pillows, - - - - -	318	280	598
Shoes, - - - - -	6	13	19
Suspenders, - - - - -	300	280	580

Repairing of men's suits, of boots, shoes and slippers, of harness, clocks, razors, upholstering, etc.

C. H. CURTIS, *Foreman.*

BILL OF FARE.

(FOR PATIENTS AND EMPLOYÉS.)

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—Roast loin of pork, potatoes, graham bread.

Dinner.—Cold corned beef, potatoes, pickles, apple pie.

Supper.—Apricot sauce or fruit; cake.

MONDAY.

Breakfast.—Beefsteak, potatoes.

Dinner.—Soup with barley, tapioca pudding.

Supper.—Dried beef, sugar cookies.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Corned beef hash.

Dinner.—Roast ham, potatoes, vegetable, boiled rice.

Supper.—Oatmeal, hominy, or cornmeal mush, ginger cookies.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Pork sausages, potatoes.

Dinner.—Roast beef, potatoes, vegetable, apple pie.

Supper.—Biscuits, prune sauce.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Hamburger steak, potatoes.

Dinner.—Stewed beef with vegetables, farina pudding.

Supper.—Cold meats or headcheese, crullers.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Boiled salmon, butter sauce, potatoes.

Dinner.—Baked fresh fish, potatoes, vegetable, peach pie.

Supper.—Baked spaghetti, with cheese and johnny cake or griddle cakes.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Baked beans, brown bread.

Dinner.—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread pudding.

Supper.—Milk-stewed oysters, crackers.

Bread and butter served with every meal. Coffee with every breakfast. Tea with every supper.

Special diet prescribed for the sick, such as oatmeal or flour gruels; dry or milk toast; eggs, boiled, raw, or on toast; beef-tea and crackers; milk.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. It is expected that each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient should be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient should, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required by the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is \$2.80 per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section 487, General Statutes, 1888, as amended by Public Acts, 1895, chapter 180.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section 487, General Statutes, 1888, as amended by Public Acts, 1895, chapter 180.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, are admitted to the Hospital when there are vacancies, under Chapter 256, Public Acts, 1895.

10. A bond with satisfactory surety, one or more, will be required with each indigent and private patient for the payment of expenses of board and attendance, quarterly in advance, and for all other expenses whether of damages, removal or death.

11. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitor shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

12. Sunday shall be observed as a day of rest. The buildings and grounds are not to be exhibited on that day, nor shall any visitor be admitted to the wards, except friends of patients who may be seriously ill,

COMMITMENT AND SUPPORT OF INSANE PAUPERS AND INDIGENT PERSONS.

PUBLIC ACTS, 1895, CHAPTER 180, SECTION 1. Section 487 of the General Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When any pauper in any town shall be insane, a selectman of such town may apply to the Court of Probate for the district wherein said pauper resides, for his commitment to the State Hospital for the Insane, and said Court shall appoint *two* respectable physicians, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case and report to said Court; and if such physicians shall report that said pauper is insane, the Court may order such selectman forthwith to take such pauper to the Hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and *two dollars per week of the expense of his board shall be paid by the town whose selectman applies for said commitment, and the balance by the State*; and when an indigent person, not a pauper, is insane, application may be made by any person in his behalf to the Court of Probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint *two* respectable physicians and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said Court, which, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken by the person making the application, or such other person as it may direct, to the Hospital, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and *two dollars per week of the expense of his board shall be paid by the person making the application, and the balance by the State*. All proceedings in the Court of Probate upon such application shall be in writing, and lodged and kept in the registry of said Court; and whenever a Court shall pass an order for the admission of any pauper or indigent person to the Hospital, it shall record the same and give a certified copy of said order and proceedings to the person by whom such pauper or indigent person is to be taken to the Hospital, as the warrant for such taking and commitment, and shall also forthwith transmit a like copy to the Governor.

SEC. 2. Whenever any insane female shall be committed to the State Hospital for the Insane under the provisions of the preceding section, the Court shall, unless such female is to be accompanied by a member of her own family, direct that at least one adult female shall accompany her, and the expense of such attendant shall be paid by the party making application for such commitment.

COMMITMENT OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

PUBLIC ACTS, 1895, CHAPTER 256, SEC. 3. Except when otherwise specially provided by law, no person shall be committed or admitted to or detained in an asylum without an order of a Court of Probate, as hereinafter provided; provided, that when a person who has suddenly become clearly and violently insane is brought to an asylum chartered by the laws of this State, such person may be received and detained there for not more than forty-eight hours without special order of a Court of Probate, but in such case the keeper of the asylum shall see that the proper proceedings are forthwith commenced in the Probate Court.

SEC. 4. Upon such complaint being filed in the Probate Court, such Court shall thereupon assign a time, not later than ten days thereafter, and a place for hearing such complaint, and shall cause reasonable notice thereof to be given to the person alleged to be insane, and to such relative or relatives and friends as it may deem proper; such Court may also issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before it of the person complained of, and shall see and examine such person, if in its judgment his condition or conduct renders it necessary and proper so to do, or state in its final order why it was not necessary or advisable so to do.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. In addition to such oral testimony as may be offered at such hearing, the Court shall require the sworn certificates of at least two reputable physicians, whom it shall find to be graduates of legally organized medical institutions and to have been practitioners of medicine at least three years within this State, and not connected with any asylum nor related by blood or marriage to the complainant nor to the person alleged to be insane, and one of whom shall be selected by the Court, to the effect that they have personally examined such person within ten days of such hearing, and that in their opinion such person is insane and a fit subject for confinement in an asylum.

SEC. 7. If on such hearing the Court shall find that the person complained of is insane and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum, or that he ought to be confined, it shall make an order for his commitment to an asylum to be named in such order, there to be confined while such insanity continues or until he shall be discharged in due course of law, and commanding some suitable person to convey him to such asylum, and deliver him, with a copy of such order and of said certificates, to the keeper thereof. In appointing a person to execute such order, Courts shall give preference to a near relative or friend of the insane, so far as they shall deem it practicable and judicious.

* * * * *

SEC. 18. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not extend to nor affect in any way the cases of persons convicted of or charged with crime, as provided for in the following sections of the General Statutes, to wit: Sections 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 3385, 3386, 3615, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, and 3621, or any amendments thereof; nor shall they be construed as repealing Sections 487, 3683, and 3684 of the General Statutes, or any amendments thereof.

TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH

REPORTS

—OF THE—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT

Industrial School for Girls.



Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1897.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

1896.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.



HENRY D. SMITH, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	-	-	PLANTSVILLE.
CLARENCE E. BACON, <i>Secretary, and Treasurer</i> ,	-				MIDDLETOWN.

State Directors (*ex-officio*).

GOVERNOR O. VINCENT COFFIN,	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LORRIN A. COOKE,	-	-	-	-	BARKHAMSTED.
SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM C. MOWRY,	-	-			BRIDGEPORT.

Directors Elected.

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES RESPECTIVELY IN

1897.

H. D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	PLANTSVILLE.
EDWARD PAYNE,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
EUGENE V. RAYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN.

1898.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CLARENCE E. BACON,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
LORRIN A. COOKE,	-	-	-	-	-	BARKHAMSTED.
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,	-	-	-	-	-	EASTFORD.

1899.

RODNEY DENNIS,	-	-	-	-	-	HARTFORD.
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	-	-	-	-	-	BRIDGEPORT.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,	-	-	-	-	-	NORWICH.

Executive Committee.

J. M. VAN VLECK,	EDWARD 'PAYNE,
CLARENCE E. BACON,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS.	

Visiting Committees of Ladies for 1896-97.

January and July.

MRS. WILLIAM N. RICE,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. DWIGHT WHITTLESEY,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN.

February and August.

MRS. ALBERT H. CHASE,	- - - - -	NORWICH.
MRS. A. S. CHURCHILL,	- - - - -	NEW BRITAIN.

March and September.

MRS. M. WALL,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. JAMES LAWTON,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.

April and October.

MISS MARGARET S. HUBBARD,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MISS MARY E. LYMAN,	- - - - -	MIDDLEFIELD.

May and November.

MRS. NELLIE DOUGLAS,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
MRS. LYMAN S. CATLIN,	- - - - -	BRIDGEPORT.

June and December.

MRS. WATSON WEBB,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.
MRS. ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK, - - - - - Superintendent.
 MARGARET E. FAIRBANK, Assistant Superintendent and Visiting Agent.
 WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK, General Assistant and Acting School Visitor.
 CLARA B. FAIRBANK, - - Bookkeeper and Gymnasium Director.

BROWNING HOME.

MRS. C. M. WILBUR, - - - - - Matron.
 MISS MAMIE MANN, - - - - - Pupil Assistant.

STREET HOME.

MISS O. E. NETTLETON, - - - - - Matron.
 MISS V. L. BARTLETT, - - - - - Assistant Matron.

ALLYN HOME.

MRS. L. A. TAYLOR, - - - - - Matron.
 MRS. L. E. TASKER, - - - - - Assistant Matron.

PRATT HOME.

MISS K. M. AYRES, - - - - - Matron.
 MISS J. E. STARK, - - - - - Assistant Matron.

ROGERS HOME.

MISS M. A. PARKER, - - - - - Matron.
 MRS. F. D. PARMALEE, - - - - - Assistant Matron.

RUSSELL No. 1 HOME.

MRS. L. PUCCI, - - - - - Matron.

RUSSELL No. 2 HOME.

MISS B. ROBINS, - - - - - Matron.
 MRS. A. G. MCINTYRE, - - - - - Assistant Matron.
 MRS. D. T. COATES, - - - - - Housekeeper, Farm House.
 MRS. M. A. CAPEN, - - - - - Housekeeper, Office.
 MISS M. A. JONES, - - - - - Assistant, Office.

TEACHERS.

MISS R. E. DAY, - - - - - First Grammar Department.
 MISS M. E. TYLER, - - - - - Second Grammar Department.
 MISS S. E. STEVENS, - - - - - Intermediate Department.
 MISS E. H. RAYMOND, - - - - - First Primary Department.
 MISS N. F. SWAN, - - - - - Second Primary Department.
 MISS M. A. MCCARTHY, - - - - - Russell No. 1 Department.
 MISS M. F. RADLEY, - - - - - Russell No. 2 Department.
 MISS M. P. MANWELL, - - - - - Cooking Department.
 MISS S. E. GRAY, - - - - - Dressmaking Department.
 J. C. FORD, - - - - - Machinery and Repairs.
 R. JONES, - - - - - Watchman.
 C. E. FULLER, - - - - - Engineer.
 W. A. WARREN, - - - - - Assistant Engineer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

D. T. COATES, - - - - - Farmer.

STATEMENT RESPECTING

—THE—

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

—♦♦—

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent at the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes:

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.
2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
4. Those who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, other than imprisonment for life.

The Official Report to the General Assembly, made in 1867, shows that there are from 300 to 500 in the State.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline, and instruction of the aforementioned girls. The State, as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex-officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays three dollars a week.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation, by giving to the children that special physical, mental, moral, social, and industrial training necessary to fit them for life, and which they cannot receive elsewhere, except in very rare cases. And *just so soon* as this is accomplished, and they can be placed in suitable circumstances elsewhere, their connection with the School ceases.

(See Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to the General Assembly of 1867, and the Second Report of the School.)

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave the following decision at the December term, 1828, as the unanimous opinion of the Court in full, consisting of Chief Justice Gibson and four Assistant Judges:

"Per curiam. The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation, and not punishment, is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to a common jail; and in respect to these, the constitutionality of the act which incorporated it stands clear of controversy. It is only in respect of the application of its discipline to subjects admitted on the order of a court, a magistrate, or the managers of the Alms-house, that a doubt is entertained. The object of the charity is reformation, by training its inmates to industry, imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parents, *when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it*, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardians of the community?

"It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands; but *when they are incompetent or corrupt*, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance?

"As to an abridgement of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent in every school, and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an infant's welfare, nor is there a doubt of their application in this particular case.

The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; *and not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.*"

A similar decision was made by the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in 1868, in which the decision of the Pennsylvania Court is quoted and endorsed in full.

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any proper officers* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a Judge of Probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any Justice of the Peace of the town where the girl is found, who must thereupon take cognizance and determine the case.

The form of Commitment reads: "To the guardianship and control of the institution till she is 21, unless sooner discharged according to law." Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The system of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the conditions and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible that of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its History.* It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two Homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well cultivated and stocked farm, seven Family Houses, designed for two hundred and fifty inmates. It has a school building containing four rooms and a chapel hall, a Superintendent's and Farmer's house, one barn, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well-organized board of teachers and officers. One hundred and twenty-six different towns in the State have committed girls to its care. The discipline has generally proved salutary and successful.

Other particulars are given in the present and previous reports.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

NAMES.	DIRECTORS.	TERMS OF SERVICE.
T. M. Allyn,	Hartford,	Elected, 1868. Died in office, 1882.
Charles Fabrique,	New Haven,	" 1868. Died in office, 1889.
E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	" 1868. Died in office, 1874.
H. D. Smith,	Plantsville,	" 1868. Still in office.
George Beach,	Hartford,	" 1868. Retired in 1877.
T. K. Fessenden,	Farmington,	" 1868. Retired in 1883.
James E. English,	New Haven,	" 1869. Retired in 1884.
Samuel C. Hubbard,	Middletown,	" 1869. Retired in 1878.
Samuel Babcock,	Middletown,	" 1869. Retired in 1872.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1872. Retired in 1881.
O. Vincent Coffin,	Middletown,	" 1873. Retired in 1874.
John M. Van Vleck,	Middletown,	" 1873. Still in office.
Frederic Gardiner,	Middletown,	" 1874. Retired in 1883.
Charles F. Browning,	Middletown,	" 1875. Died in office, 1894.
E. K. Hunt,	Hartford,	" 1877. Retired in 1884.
W. W. Wilcox,	Middletown,	" 1878. Retired in 1884.
J. W. Alsop,	Middletown,	" 1881. Died in office, 1891.
John C. Parsons,	Hartford,	" 1882. Retired in 1884.
Clarence E. Bacon,	Middletown,	" 1883. Still in office.
J. P. Barstow,	Norwich,	" 1883. Died in office, 1893.
Lorin A. Cooke,	Barkhamsted,	" 1884. Still in office.
A. C. Denison,	Middlefield,	" 1884. Died in office, 1890.
Edward Payne,	Middletown,	" 1884. Still in office.
Rodney Dennis,	Hartford,	" 1884. Still in office.
S. E. Merwin,	New Haven,	" 1890. Retired in 1894.
Morris W. Seymour,	Bridgeport,	" 1890. Still in office.
Stephen O. Bowen,	Eastford,	" 1890. Still in office.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1891. Still in office.
Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,	" 1893. Died in office, 1896.
Wm. H. Burrows,	Middletown,	" 1894. Still in office.
Eugene V. Raynolds,	New Haven,	" 1896. Still in office.
Calvin L. Harwood,	Norwich,	" 1896. Still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

James H. Bradford,	- - - - -	Appointed Sept. 3, 1869.
James H. Eastman (<i>pro tem.</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 2, 1873.
S. N. Rockwell,	- - - - -	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Mary E. Rockwell (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Charles H. Bond,	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
Lydia M. Bond (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
William G. Fairbank,	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.
Margaret E. Fairbank (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

The Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls hereby respectfully present their Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Annual Reports:

Number of girls in the School, October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	236
Number received during the last two years,	-	-	-	233
Whole number under care during the last two years,				469
Number placed out during the last two years,	-	-	-	228
Present number, October 1, 1896,				241
Whole number received since the opening of the School,				
January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	1,257
Whole number placed out,	-	-	-	2,097
Number of towns from which girls are sent,	-	-	-	126

Public charity is an indispensable part of our modern civilization. It is based on common humanity and is an essential factor of our social organism.

That the poor are always with us, is a fact that will never disappear while the earth endures. The conditions that make individuals dependent cannot be eliminated from human life. Sickness, accidents, and the thousand ills our lives are heir to, are as inevitable as death itself, and often reduce the best people to poverty and want.

It is the proper function of charity to provide against, as well as to provide for, the evils that follow in the wake of poverty and crime.

The best help that we can bestow on the individual, is to put him in a way to help himself. Even the tramp is better treated when he is required to earn the dinner he would prefer to receive as a gratuity.

There is nothing so costly to the world as a ruined life. Such a life from its inception up through its youth, its manhood, its womanhood (if there be any quality in it that deserves the name of womanhood), even down to its dark ending is a plague spot on the face of the world. Such a life "produces

after its own kind," and leaves behind it a posterity to curse the coming generations. Such a ruined life is produced by continued evil surroundings and wrong education.

The best remedy the world has yet discovered is to remove the offspring of such lives from their environments in childhood, and teach them the ways of righteousness, and a knowledge of such industries as will enable them to support themselves and lead an honest and honorable life.

Connecticut has a quaintly worded law adopted in 1813, which without doubt is the first provision adopted by any of the States which recognized the child's right to education and protection. The law is expressed in these words: "The selectmen of the town shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors to see that no one shall suffer so much barbarism as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as will enable them perfectly to read the English tongue. They shall also give them a knowledge of the capital laws, and breed them to some honest calling,—on pain of removal of such neglected children to homes where they will be thus cared for."

In this law we have not only the germ of the Industrial School, but factory and shop inspection. The State assumes the right and obligation to educate and train neglected children, and teach them some honest calling, and this although separation from the parents be necessary for the good of the child.

What the State did more than eighty years ago by this law, she does to-day by the agency of reform and industrial schools, and does it by modern and improved methods more in keeping with the advanced civilization in which we live.

There is a wide and honest difference among intelligent men in regard to the system of education and training of dependent children best calculated to secure the highest results.

It is regarded a matter of so great importance to know the best that is being done in conducting industrial and reform schools that officers, managers, and teachers in such institutions meet annually in conference, so that by mutual interchange of thought, the best that is known by any one becomes known to all. It is quite evident to an observer that of those present on such occasions, not a few have expert knowledge of their calling.

In order to secure the best progress in education, our schools have been recently graded after the approved plan of the best schools in the State. The girls who come to us are so backward, they need the best instruction to give them a good common school education by the time they have learned the household industries that prepare them to go out from us.

Most of the girls who enter the School are homeless, or from homes which are constantly educating downwards. When received at the School, each is placed in one of our homes, which are types of a Christian family. We make this last statement with a good degree of assurance, because we know what the homes are of which we speak. The founders of the School built most of these homes before the life of the School began, and built each to accommodate such numbers as a matron and her assistants can care for, and train in the duties of everyday life, and cultivate in them the qualities of character and heart required in a true home. Thus these girls are introduced at once to the influences and surroundings of good homes.

An important advance has been made the current year in the industries taught the girls. Paper box making has been discontinued, though conducted at a profit to the institution, in order to give the girls a practical knowledge of dressmaking, which will be more useful to them and in some cases prove a profitable employment. A knowledge of sewing, which this industry requires, will make our girls more useful in the families to which they go for service. Samples of mending by the girls have been shown us, so complete in workmanship that a person with common eyes could not distinguish the mend from the original cloth. If all the girls attain this art, it will be of excellent use to them in hard times when they work to make an old dress new. Many of our brighter girls may obtain such knowledge of dressmaking, cutting and fitting, that in the future they may choose it as an employment, and thus secure to themselves a profitable business to insure them self-support.

Thus we teach in these industrial homes the things that make for righteousness of life, the industries that give self-support, and the living virtues and amenities that give life its usefulness and happiness.

While the officers and teachers of this School, who by faith in God and confidence in these girls, do the great and responsible work of educating and training the wayward in the ways of virtue, up into a higher and better life, they are conscious of doing some of the best work God ever entrusts to men; and we are profoundly rejoiced to know that nine-tenths of all the girls that go out from us to make their way in life, support themselves and lead useful and honorable lives in the new homes to which they go.

We wish to express our approval and high commendation of the work done by our Acting School Visitor, and the faithful service rendered by the teachers in the various departments of the School.

We refer to the report of the Visiting Agent for the conduct and success of girls placed out in families. We have for years regarded the work of the Visiting Agent as one of the most useful and important departments of the School service, and we recognize and appreciate the efficient work accomplished by Mrs. Fairbank as our Visiting Agent.

For the general direction of the School and the families, and the management of the farm in its various departments, and other matters of interest to the State and friends of the School, we refer to the report of the Superintendent.

We recognize the important and valuable service done by the Superintendent and his wife, for the welfare and progress of the Industrial School, and assure them of our continued confidence and very high regard.

HENRY D. SMITH,
JOHN M. VAN VLECK,
CLARENCE E. BACON,
LORRIN A. COOKE,
EDWARD PAYNE,
RODNEY DENNIS,
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,
EUGENE V. RAYNOLDS,
CALVIN L. HARWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,977
Of these were returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,017
Remaining out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
								<hr/>
Number in School, October 1, 1895,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School, October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Received during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Whole number under care during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352
Placed out during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
								<hr/>
Remaining, October 1, 1895,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1894, - - - -	10	200	210
November, " - - - -	7	177	184
December, " - - - -	10	181	191
January, 1895, - - - -	6	186	192
February, " - - - -	4	175	179
March, " - - - -	7	154	161
April, " - - - -	11	155	166
May, " - - - -	8	147	155
June, " - - - -	14	162	176
July, " - - - -	15	181	196
August, " - - - -	13	188	201
September, " - - - -	11	205	216
Total, - - - -	116	2,111	2,227

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	—	2	2
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	5	5
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	1	4	5
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	10	76	86
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Burlington, - - - -	—	5	5
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	2	2
Colchester, - - - -	—	8	8
Cornwall, - - - -	—	2	2
Coventry, - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - -	11	157	168

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	11	157	168
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - - -	—	12	12
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	—	12	12
Durham, - - - - -	—	3	3
Easton, - - - - -	2	2	4
Eastford, - - - - -	—	6	6
East Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	1	2	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Enfield, - - - - -	1	6	7
Essex, - - - - -	—	5	5
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	6	6
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	4	4
Griswold, - - - - -	—	3	3
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Hartford, - - - - -	7	170	177
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	1	10	11
Kent, - - - - -	—	3	3
Killingly, - - - - -	—	14	14
Killingworth, - - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	4	4
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	—	33	33
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middletown, - - - - -	1	23	24
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	1	24	25
New Haven, - - - - -	11	252	263
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	2	2
New London, - - - - -	1	14	15
New Milford, - - - - -	—	5	5
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newtown, - - - - -	—	7	7
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	3	3
North Haven, - - - - -	—	4	4
North Stonington, - - -	—	2	2
Newington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - - - -	6	16	22
Carried forward, - - -	43	879	922

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	43	879	922
Norwich, - - - - -	1	33	34
New Fairfield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - - - -	—	2	2
Orange, - - - - -	—	5	5
Oxford, - - - - -	1	6	7
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - - - -	1	3	4
Plainville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Redding, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - - -	—	5	5
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - - - -	—	5	5
Seymour, - - - - -	1	2	3
Sharon, - - - - -	—	7	7
Sherman, - - - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - - - -	1	2	3
Southbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Southington, - - - - -	—	11	11
Stafford, - - - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - - - -	3	16	19
Stonington, - - - - -	—	11	11
Stratford, - - - - -	—	10	10
Sterling, - - - - -	—	1	1
Thomaston, - - - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - - - -	—	4	4
Torrington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	—	12	12
Wallingford, - - - - -	—	8	8
Washington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - - - -	2	29	31
Watertown, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westbrook, - - - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	—	6	6
Windham, - - - - -	1	10	11
Windsor, - - - - -	—	1	1
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	—	4	4
Woodbury, - - - - -	—	7	7
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	54	1,150	1,204

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years (private boarder), -	—	2	2
Eight " - - - -	4	57	61
Nine " - - - -	4	56	60
Ten " - - - -	5	65	70
Eleven " - - - -	2	108	110
Twelve " - - - -	4	148	152
Thirteen " - - - -	5	161	166
Fourteen " - - - -	11	241	252
Fifteen " - - - -	19	303	322
Sixteen " - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen " - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen " - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	3	3
Total, - - - -	54	1,150	1,204

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Connecticut, - - - -	36	861	897
Massachusetts, - - - -	2	40	42
Maine, - - - -	—	3	3
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	12	12
Vermont, - - - -	—	5	5
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	5	5
New York, - - - -	5	74	79
Nova Scotia, - - - -	—	1	1
Switzerland, - - - -	—	2	2
New Jersey, - - - -	—	9	9
Delaware, - - - -	—	1	1
Pennsylvania, - - - -	—	10	10
Maryland, - - - -	3	3	6
Virginia, - - - -	—	9	9
Tennessee, - - - -	—	2	2
Georgia, - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - -	—	2	2
Ohio, - - - -	—	3	3
North Carolina, - - - -	—	5	5
South Carolina, - - - -	—	2	2
Illinois, - - - -	—	1	1
Iowa, - - - -	—	1	1
Missouri, - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - -	—	9	9
District of Columbia, - - - -	—	5	5
England, - - - -	2	14	16
Ireland, - - - -	1	27	28
Carried forward, - - - -	49	1,108	1,157

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - - -	49	1,108	1,157
Italy, - - - - -	1	2	3
Russia, - - - - -	—	2	2
Russia Poland, - - - - -	1	—	1
Sweden, - - - - -	2	—	2
Scotland, - - - - -	—	8	8
Wisconsin, - - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - - -	—	9	9
Labrador, - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	1	19	20
Total, - - - - -	54	1,150	1,204

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - - -	14	497	511
American, colored, - - - -	7	155	162
American and French, - - - -	1	4	5
American and English, - - - -	1	9	10
American and German, - - - -	—	9	9
American and Irish, - - - -	1	44	45
American and Indian, - - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - - -	—	1	1
American and Swiss, - - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - - -	—	1	1
English, - - - - -	2	32	34
English and Irish, - - - -	—	10	10
English and German, - - - -	—	2	2
English and Scotch, - - - -	1	1	2
French, - - - - -	—	9	9
French Canadian, - - - -	—	12	12
French and German, - - - -	—	1	1
German, - - - - -	2	50	52
German and Irish, - - - -	1	2	3
German and Spanish, - - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - - -	—	1	1
Irish, - - - - -	13	259	272
Irish and Canadian, - - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	1	4	5
Russian Pole, - - - - -	1	—	1
Swede, - - - - -	2	—	2
Norwegian, - - - - -	2	—	2
Jew, - - - - -	—	3	3
Scotch, - - - - -	—	13	13
Scotch and Irish, - - - -	—	3	3
Scotch and Canadian, - - - -	—	1	1
Swiss, - - - - -	—	2	2
Unknown, - - - - -	5	21	26
Total, - - - - -	54	1,150	1,204

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1894, - - - -	10	160	170
November, " - - - -	1	147	148
December, " - - - -	10	122	132
January, 1895, - - - -	5	131	136
February, " - - - -	8	109	117
March, " - - - -	11	184	195
April, " - - - -	10	153	163
May, " - - - -	8	152	160
June, " - - - -	6	144	150
July, " - - - -	11	170	181
August, " - - - -	16	197	213
September, " - - - -	12	200	212
Total, - - - -	108	1,869	1,977

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - -	3	63	66
Placed out in families, - -	62	1,322	1,384
Placed out with relatives, - -	32	375	407
Found unfit subject, - - -	1	32	33
Ordered to new trial, - - -	3	7	10
Escaped, - - - -	1	5	6
Death, - - - -	—	25	25
Placed in hospital, - - -	5	32	37
Remain as assistants, - - -	1	8	9
Total, - - - -	108	1,869	1,977

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, Kitchen Girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.
Rising Bell, - - - -	5:30 " "
Officers' and Girls' Breakfast, - - - -	6:00 " "
Prayers, - - - -	6:25 " "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - -	6:40 " "
Work (all departments), - - - -	7:00 " "
Recess, - - - -	9:15 " "
Work, - - - -	9:30 " "
Recess, - - - -	11:45 " "
Dinner, - - - -	12:00 " M.
Recess, - - - -	12:30 " P. M.
Dressing Bell, - - - -	1:00 " "
Line for School, - - - -	1:20 " "
Recess, - - - -	3:25 " "
School Closes, - - - -	5:40 " "
Recess, - - - -	5:40 " "
Supper, - - - -	6:00 " "
Recess, - - - -	6:25 " "
Pass to Chapel for Prayers, - - - -	7:10 " "

From October 15th to April 15th, the Bell for Rising and Breakfast will ring a half-hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

From October 1st, 1894, to October 1st, 1895.

Salaries and Wages, - - - - -	\$11,781 78
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	1,403 58
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	4,688 69
Dry Goods and Clothing, - - - - -	3,433 24
Books, Stationery, and Postage, - - - - -	858 14
Provisions and Groceries, - - - - -	4,730 59
Fish and Meat, - - - - -	2,256 14
Flour and Meal, - - - - -	1,612 17
Farm and Garden, - - - - -	3,569 47
Construction and Repairs, - - - - -	9,983 89
Drugs, Medicine, and Medical Attendance, - - - - -	440 12
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	1,828 61
Paper Box Factory, - - - - -	5,415 24
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1894, - - - - -	\$52,001 66
	3 42
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1895, - - - - -	\$51,998 24
	3 93
	<hr/>
	\$52,002 17

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Jan. 4, 1896.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on said day was three dollars and ninety-three cents (\$3.93). There was also due the School on said date the sum of seventy-six dollars and two cents (\$76.02), for work and material from the box shop.

OSCAR LEACH, }
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, }
 } *Auditors of*
 } *Public Accounts.*

PAPER BOX FACTORY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Debtor.

To stock on hand, October 1st, 1894, - - -	\$630 01
To bills and salaries paid from October 1st, 1894, to	
October 1st, 1895, - - - - -	5,415 24
Net earnings, - - - - -	5,053 31
	<hr/>
	\$11,098 56

Credit.

By receipts from sale of boxes from October 1st, 1894,	
to October 1st, 1895, - - - - -	\$10,141 14
Finished work, October 1st, 1895, - - - - -	237 81
Stock on hand, October 1st, 1895, - - - - -	719 61
	<hr/>
	\$11,098 56

DONATIONS.

October, 1894.—Murray Closson, city, 12 copies New Republic.

November, 1894.—F. P. Burr, city, 230 tulip bulbs.

Mrs. B. E. Fall, city, lot of papers.

December, 1894.—Mrs. James Lawton, city, lot of papers.

Murray Closson, city, 12 copies New Republic.

Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, 3 work baskets, 2 pin cushions, 3 pin balls,

1 needle case, 1 handkerchief case, 6 handkerchiefs, 8 bon-bon dishes,

1 match safe, 1 shell pin cushion.

Coles & Co., city, \$5.

L. R. Hazen, city, lot of 32 games.

J. H. Bunce, city, 1 dozen stick pins, 3 dozen aluminum hair pins, 1 dozen pin cushions, 1 dozen hand-painted frames, 2 dozen shell hairbands, 1 dozen silver frames, 1 dozen button-hooks, 2 dozen rubber hair pins.

Stoddard, Kimberly & Co., New Haven, \$10.

Unknown giver, lot of 6 games.

Morgan Street Mission, Hartford, one year's subscription to 6 copies

Youth's Companion, and one year's subscription to Household.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York, \$10.

February, 1895.—Mrs. G. D. Foote, city, lot of Ladies' Home Journals.

March, 1895.—Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, lot of magazines, lot of books and games.

May, 1895.—L. R. Hazen, city, lot of papers.

June, 1895.—E. F. Bigelow, Portland, lot of magazines.

August, 1895.—E. F. Bigelow, Portland, lot of magazines.

September, 1895.—Rev. W. W. Fessenden, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 volumes Titus:

A Comrade of the Cross; 20 volumes Pilgrim's Progress.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the School, free of charge: Daily Courant, Hartford; Weekly Times, Hartford; Sentinel and Witness, Middletown; Daily Penny Press, Middletown; Christian Secretary, Hartford; Temperance Banner; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Mass.; Industrial School Courier, Kearney, Neb.; The Budget, Farm School, Boston, Mass.; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The South Dakota Mail, Plankington, S. D.; The Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Plainfield Reformatory, Reform School for Boys, Plainfield, Ind.; New Haven Union, New Haven, Conn.; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Ky.; Our Companion, Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM REPORT.

*Farm Products Furnished to School from October 1, 1894, to
October 1, 1895.*

Apples, - - - -	125	barrels, - - - -	\$250 00
Apples (crab), - - - -	36	bushels, - - - -	18 00
Beets, - - - -	30	bushels, - - - -	18 00
Beans (shell), - - - -	15	bushels, - - - -	18 75
Beans (string), - - - -	33	bushels, - - - -	33 00
Butter, - - - -	2,338	pounds, - - - -	514 36
Blackberries, - - - -	190	quarts, - - - -	19 00
Celery, - - - -	3,000	heads, - - - -	75 00
Cucumbers, - - - -	30	bushels, - - - -	45 00
Corn (sweet), - - - -	9,760	ears, - - - -	97 60
Corn Fodder, - - - -	200	tons, - - - -	600 00
Corn (field, in the ear), - - - -	400	bushels, - - - -	100 00
Cabbages, - - - -	5,000	heads, - - - -	250 00
Currants, - - - -	290	quarts, - - - -	29 00
Eggs, - - - -	305 ½	dozen, - - - -	54 99
Gooseberries, - - - -	12	quarts, - - - -	1 20
Grapes, - - - -	30	bushels, - - - -	48 00
Hay, - - - -	35	tons, - - - -	455 00
Lettuce, - - - -	25	dozen, - - - -	7 50
Melons, - - - -	5	tons, - - - -	100 00
Milk, - - - -	43,686	quarts, - - - -	1,747 44
Oats (cut for fodder), - - - -	10	tons, - - - -	130 00
Potatoes, - - - -	875	bushels, - - - -	350 00
Peas, - - - -	38	bushels, - - - -	38 00
Pears, - - - -	24	bushels, - - - -	18 00
Pie Plant, - - - -	1,800	pounds, - - - -	54 00
Peaches, - - - -	7 ½	bushels, - - - -	13 13
Raspberries, - - - -	520	quarts, - - - -	52 00
Rye, - - - -	75	tons, - - - -	225 00
Squashes (summer), - - - -	2	tons, - - - -	40 00
Squashes (winter), - - - -	5	tons, - - - -	125 00
Turnips, - - - -	1,025	bushels, - - - -	153 75
Tomatoes, - - - -	262	bushels, - - - -	157 20
Quinces, - - - -	5	bushels, - - - -	3 00
Ice, - - - -	225	tons, - - - -	375 00

Meat Consumed.

Pork (fresh),	-	-	-	5,327	pounds,	-	-	-	-	\$372 89
Pork (salt),	-	-	-	1,600	pounds,	-	-	-	-	112 00
Beef, -	-	-	-	1,460	pounds,	-	-	-	-	102 20
Poultry,	-	-	-	68	pounds,	-	-	-	-	10 20

Meat Sold.

Pork (fresh),	-	-	-	14,062	pounds,	-	-	-	-	\$984	34
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The Live Stock Consists of:

[illegible]

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

By balance, September 30, 1894, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$78 36
From State for support of girls, -	-	-	-	-	-	41,261 56
From sale of boxes, -	-	-	-	-	-	10,141 14
From sundry sources, -	-	-	-	-	-	602 67
						\$52,083 73

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$52,002 17
						\$81 56
Balance, September 30, 1895, -	-	-	-	-	-	

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., January 4, 1896.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, from October 1st, 1894, to October 1st, 1895, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on said date was eighty-one dollars and fifty-six cents (\$81.56).

OSCAR LEACH,	}	<i>Auditors of</i>
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS,		<i>Public Accounts.</i>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in submitting to you my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870, - - - - -	1,257
Dismissed since January 1, 1870, - - - - -	2,097
Of these were returned, - - - - -	1,081
Remaining out, - - - - -	1,016
<hr/>	
Number in School, October 1, 1896, - - - - -	241

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School, October 1, 1895, - - - - -	244
Received during year, - - - - -	117
Whole number under care during year, - - - - -	361
Placed out during year, - - - - -	120
<hr/>	
Remaining, October 1, 1896, - - - - -	241

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1895, - - - -	14	210	224
November, " - - - -	10	184	194
December, " - - - -	11	191	202
January, 1896, - - - -	8	192	200
February, " - - - -	6	179	185
March, " - - - -	8	161	169
April, " - - - -	7	166	173
May, " - - - -	11	155	166
June, " - - - -	13	176	189
July, " - - - -	9	196	205
August, " - - - -	9	201	210
September, " - - - -	11	216	227
Total, - - - -	117	2,227	2,344

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	1	2	3
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	5	5
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	—	5	5
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Bloomfield, - - - -	1	—	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	10	86	96
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Burlington, - - - -	—	5	5
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	2	2
Colchester, - - - -	1	8	9
Cornwall, - - - -	—	2	2
Coventry, - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - -	13	168	181

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	13	168	181
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - - -	4	12	16
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	—	12	12
Durham, - - - - -	—	3	3
Easton, - - - - -	—	4	4
Eastford, - - - - -	—	6	6
East Hartford, - - - -	1	1	2
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Enfield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Essex, - - - - -	1	5	6
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	6	6
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	1	4	5
Griswold, - - - - -	—	3	3
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Hartford, - - - - -	4	177	181
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	—	11	11
Kent, - - - - -	—	3	3
Killingly, - - - - -	—	14	14
Killingworth, - - - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	4	4
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	—	33	33
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middletown, - - - - -	1	24	25
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	25	25
New Haven, - - - - -	14	263	277
New Canaan, - - - - -	1	2	3
New London, - - - - -	1	15	16
New Milford, - - - - -	—	5	5
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newtown, - - - - -	—	7	7
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	3	3
North Haven, - - - - -	—	4	4
North Stonington, - - -	1	2	3
Newington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - - - -	2	22	24
Carried forward, - - -	44	922	966

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - - -	44	922	966
Norwich, - - - -	2	34	36
New Fairfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Old Lyme, - - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - - -	1	2	3
Orange, - - - -	—	5	5
Oxford, - - - -	—	7	7
Plainfield, - - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - - -	—	4	4
Plainville, - - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - -	—	8	8
Redding, - - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - -	—	5	5
Salisbury, - - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - - -	1	5	6
Seymour, - - - -	—	3	3
Sharon, - - - -	—	7	7
Sherman, - - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - - -	—	3	3
Southbury, - - - -	—	3	3
Southington, - - - -	—	11	11
Stafford, - - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - - -	—	19	19
Stonington, - - - -	—	11	11
Stratford, - - - -	1	10	11
Sterling, - - - -	—	1	1
Thomaston, - - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - - -	—	4	4
Torrington, - - - -	—	3	3
Trumbull, - - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - -	1	12	13
Wallingford, - - - -	—	8	8
Washington, - - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - - -	1	31	32
Watertown, - - - -	—	3	3
Westbrook, - - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - -	—	6	6
Windham, - - - -	—	11	11
Windsor, - - - -	—	1	1
Windsor Locks, - - - -	1	4	5
Woodbury, - - - -	1	7	8
Claremont, N. H., - - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - -	53	1,204	1,257

TABLE V.
AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years (private boarder), -	—	2	2
Eight " - - - -	2	61	63
Nine " - - - -	1	60	61
Ten " - - - -	2	70	72
Eleven " - - - -	4	110	114
Twelve " - - - -	6	152	158
Thirteen " - - - -	14	166	180
Fourteen " - - - -	7	252	259
Fifteen " - - - -	17	322	339
Sixteen " - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen " - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen " - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	3	3
Total, - - - -	53	1,204	1,257

TABLE VI.
NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Connecticut, - - - -	30	897	927
Canada, - - - -	1	9	10
Delaware, - - - -	—	1	1
District of Columbia, - - - -	—	5	5
England, - - - -	1	16	17
Georgia, - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - -	3	9	12
Hungary, - - - -	1	—	1
Illinois, - - - -	—	1	1
Iowa, - - - -	—	1	1
Ireland, - - - -	2	28	30
Italy, - - - -	2	3	5
Labrador, - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - -	—	2	2
Maine, - - - -	—	3	3
Massachusetts, - - - -	—	42	42
Maryland, - - - -	—	6	6
Missouri, - - - -	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - - -	1	5	6
New York, - - - -	6	79	85
New Jersey, - - - -	—	9	9
North Carolina, - - - -	—	5	5
Nova Scotia, - - - -	—	1	1
Ohio, - - - -	—	3	3
Pennsylvania, - - - -	1	10	11
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	12	12
Russia, - - - -	—	2	2
Russia Poland, - - - -	—	1	1
Scotland, - - - -	1	8	9
Carried forward, - - - -	49	1,161	1,210

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	49	1,161	1,210
South Carolina, - - - -	—	2	2
Sweden, - - - - -	—	2	2
Switzerland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tennessee, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vermont, - - - - -	—	5	5
Virginia, - - - - -	—	9	9
Wisconsin, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Indies, - - - - -	1	—	1
Unknown, - - - - -	3	20	23
Total, - - - - -	53	1,204	1,257

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	24	511	535
American, colored, - - -	6	162	168
American and French, - - -	—	5	5
American and English, - - -	—	10	10
American and German, - - -	—	9	9
American and Irish, - - -	3	45	48
American and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
English, - - - - -	1	34	35
English and Irish, - - -	—	10	10
English and German, - - -	—	2	2
English and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
French, - - - - -	—	9	9
French Canadian, - - -	1	12	13
French and German, - - -	—	1	1
German, - - - - -	4	52	56
German and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
German and Spanish, - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
Hungarian, - - - - -	1	—	1
Irish, - - - - -	5	272	277
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	3	5	8
Jew, - - - - -	1	3	4
Norwegian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Russian Pole, - - - - -	—	1	1
Scotch, - - - - -	1	13	14
Scotch and Irish, - - -	1	3	4
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Swede, - - - - -	1	2	3
Swiss, - - - - -	—	2	2
Unknown, - - - - -	1	26	27
Total, - - - - -	53	1,204	1,257

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1895, - - - -	18	170	188
November, " - - - -	20	148	168
December, " - - - -	7	132	139
January, 1896, - - - -	6	136	142
February, " - - - -	2	117	119
March, " - - - -	8	195	203
April, " - - - -	18	163	181
May, " - - - -	10	160	170
June, " - - - -	6	150	156
July, " - - - -	6	181	187
August, " - - - -	13	213	226
September, " - - - -	6	212	218
Total, - - - -	120	1,977	2,097

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - -	6	66	72
Placed out in families, - -	60	1,384	1,444
Placed out with relatives, - -	38	407	445
Found unfit subject, - - -	—	33	33
Ordered to new trial, - - -	3	10	13
Escaped and returned, - - -	2	6	8
Death, - - - -	—	25	25
Placed in hospital, - - -	9	37	46
Remain as assistants, - - -	2	9	11
Total, - - - -	120	1,977	2,097

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, Kitchen Girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.
Rising Bell, - - - -	5:30 " "
Officers' and Girls' Breakfast, - - - -	6:00 " "
Prayers, - - - -	6:25 " "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - -	6:40 " "
Work (all departments), - - - -	7:00 " "
Recess, - - - -	9:15 " "
Work, - - - -	9:30 " "
Recess, - - - -	11:45 " "
Dinner, - - - -	12:00 " M.
Recess, - - - -	12:30 " P. M.
Dressing Bell, - - - -	1:00 " "
Line for School, - - - -	1:15 " "
Recess, - - - -	3:20 " "
School Closes, - - - -	5:40 " "
Recess, - - - -	5:40 " "
Supper, - - - -	6:00 " "
Recess, - - - -	6:25 " "
Pass to Chapel for Prayers, - - - -	7:10 " "

From October 15th to April 15th, the Bell for Rising and Breakfast will ring a half-hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

From October 1st, 1895, to October 1st, 1896.

Salaries and Wages, - - - - -	\$12,272 89
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	1,767 41
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	4,096 98
Dry Goods and Clothing, - - - - -	3,300 89
Books, Stationery, and Postage, - - - - -	860 78
Provisions and Groceries, - - - - -	4,311 40
Fish and Meat, - - - - -	2,373 87
Flour and Meal, - - - - -	1,560 32
Farm and Garden, - - - - -	4,608 23
Construction and Repairs, - - - - -	4,510 78
Drugs, Medicine, and Medical Attendance, - - - - -	435 27
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	3,681 19
Paper Box Factory, - - - - -	3,529 05
	<hr/>
	\$47,309 06
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1895, - - - - -	3 93
	<hr/>
	\$47,305 13
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1896, - - - - -	1 32
	<hr/>
	\$47,306 45

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 21, 1896.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, compared them with the vouchers, and find the same correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent on said date was one dollar and thirty-two cents (\$1.32).

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Auditors of*
 JAMES A. JONES, } *Public Accounts.*

PAPER BOX FACTORY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Debtor.

To stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1895, - - - - -	\$719 61
To bills and salaries paid from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896, - - - - -	3,529 05
Net earnings, - - - - -	2,157 06
	<hr/>
	\$6,405 72

Credit.

By receipts from sale of boxes from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896, - - - - -	\$6,405 72
--	------------

I am happy to report that the two years ending September 30, 1896, have been years of progress with our School—years in which our girls have improved in all the departments of work and study.

The excellent health that has so generally prevailed, and the rapid recovery of those who have been sick, is largely due to the skillful services of F. D. Edgerton, M. D., who has ever promptly responded to our call, and whose marked courtesy and timely advice we desire at this time to acknowledge.

Much needed repairs and improvements have been made in many of our Homes. Never before in the history of the School have the Homes been such pleasant and comfortable abodes as now. We feel sure that the comforts that have been added to the daily life of our girls, will have a most encouraging and uplifting influence upon them. Feelings of gratitude have been expressed for the better accommodations now enjoyed, thus proving the wisdom of your action when two years ago you decided that such repairs and improvements should be made, and such additional house furnishings provided.

At no time since my connection with the School has its general character and condition been so satisfactory as at the present. Not that we have attained to a standard of efficiency, leaving little that is desirable to be accomplished, but because never before has the School been able to educate our girls in all that pertains to everyday domestic life, as now. A few years since we added a cooking school. This has proved a highly important and beneficial department, insomuch that all who are interested in our School have commended it in the highest terms.

Until May of this year we have had as an industry the manufacture of paper boxes. This, like the cane-seating of chairs in a boys' school, was simply an industry, the pursuit of which did not educate our girls in that which in after life would prove desirable. Not one in a hundred, on leaving the School, make any use of the knowledge gained in the box factory.

Indeed, it has been our practice, in accord with the expressed wish of the Directors, not to place girls in shops on their leaving the School, but rather in good families, when their own homes are unsuitable places for them.

The making of paper boxes has ever been a source of more or less revenue, according to the state of business generally. It being evident that this industry was of little practical value to our girls, and that the time spent in the box shop was, to them, little better than lost time, we have by your direction opened a dressmaking department in the room used for the manufacture of paper boxes, and like the cooking school it is, and ever will be, an eminently needful and practical educational department.

There has been but one voice uttered, and that of praise, concerning this new department, by all who have visited us. It is not remunerative to the State, except in the broadest and highest sense, which is ever true of that which best fits our girls for intelligent and useful lives.

ANOTHER HOME NEEDED.

A new Home is needed in order more fully to perfect our methods of character building, and more fully to develop in our girls self-control and self-government; and to enable them before leaving the School, better to evidence their purpose and ability to perform each day's duties, and fulfill its opportunities, without discipline or restraint, only receiving instruction and advice. By this I mean a Home in which to test character; a Home in which I would place, from time to time, girls selected from all the other Homes, as those giving best evidence of a purpose and ability to manage themselves, and conduct themselves with propriety. It being understood that if any girl so failed in self-control as to need or deserve discipline, that she must return to the Home from which she was taken, until by further improvement she was thought fitted for another trial.

As a general rule, I would have all girls, before leaving the School, prove themselves worthy of a trial away from the School by a successful term in this Home, where freedom of will and action would cast the burden of right living more fully upon themselves.

Such a Home would give us more room, which it is evident will be greatly needed in the near future. To build and furnish such a Home would require an appropriation from the State of fifteen thousand dollars.

SCHOOLS.

Our schools are doing good work, and such as will compare favorably with that done elsewhere in the public schools. I refer you to the Acting School Visitor's report for further information concerning them.

Our Sabbath School still continues to be an occasion of much interest and profit. Many of our girls give much time and thought to the lessons, and bear a part in teaching classes of the younger girls.

Our public services on the Sabbath are gratuitously conducted by the pastors of the city churches, by professors and students of Wesleyan University and the Berkeley Divinity School, and clergymen resident in the city, and from abroad. Will all such, who have so generously and signally aided us, accept our most sincere thanks?

It is our constant study to improve the methods of instruction in all departments, so that it may never be said of us as a School, that we are not among the most efficient and progressive in our line of work, remembering that there never comes a time when by careful thought and earnest endeavor, improvement cannot be made.

By each advancing step
A clearer vision gained,
Makes us to know full well
There's more to be attained.

CLASSIFICATION.

Our girls when received are sent to the Home we believe—from what we can learn of their history—best suited to receive and care for them. After further acquaintance, if we conclude it to be for their advantage, or the advantage of others, that they be placed in another Home, we make the transfer.

Except at the time for devotional exercises, and when attending Chapel services on the Sabbath, the girls of the different Homes do not mingle together. At the times mentioned they are accompanied by the matrons and teachers of their respective Homes while going to and from such places of meeting, as well as while assembled together. Constant supervision is also given them in the dressmaking and cooking departments.

As they attend school from day to day, they walk together as Homes until they arrive at the school building, when each

girl enters the school in which she grades. A recess is had during the session, of fifteen minutes, in the schoolrooms and halls (not out of doors), all the teachers being present with them, to note their conduct and conversation.

The girls of the Russell Homes do not attend school with the other girls, as they have schools by themselves in their Home building.

I have been thus explicit, lest the impression might prevail that no proper classification is or can be made in our School, and that little innocent girls are here placed where they will be "subject to the companionship of petty thieves, liars, and girls of unclean speech." I only ask those whose duty it is to know, to visit our School for one day, one week, or one month (the longer the time the better), until they are qualified by a personal knowledge, to determine whether or no we have a careful classification of our girls. An earnest, careful and candid inspection, which we solicit, will prove or disprove our statement, when we affirm that the youngest and most innocent girls of our School are less in the companionship of older and evil-minded girls, "of unclean speech," than are the girls who attend the public schools of our State; for to them children of both sexes go, and return, unattended by either parents or teacher; often meeting by the way the worst companions, hearing and seeing things contaminating, much oftener—I repeat it, positively much oftener—than is possible to be true in the experience of our girls. I believe that every citizen who observes knows this must be so, from the very nature of the case. Here our girls are attended at all times by a matron or teacher, whose eyes and ears are on the alert to detect anything evil. If it be said that girls going from this School speak of hearing and seeing evil things, such things are not common save in the Home where such girls are graded together; and there it is done, if at all, in a corner, driven out of the sight and hearing of the whole. But, we may also ask, where is the boy or girl, who attends our public schools, who cannot tell of hearing more profanity and vulgarity at school, or on the way to and from school, than it would be possible for a girl of one of our Homes to relate?

Mrs. Fairbank, as Visiting Agent, will report concerning the girls who have been placed in homes found for them in stranger families, or who have been allowed to return to their own homes.

It is with sincere appreciation that I acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of those associated with me in the care of the School.

Gentlemen of the Board, let me assure you that the oneness of feeling that is ever manifest in your deliberations concerning the School and its management, the ever-prevailing sentiment, to do all that can be done, to make it eminently successful in accomplishing the highest good attainable for our girls, lightens my labors as Superintendent, and encourages me and mine to engage with unabated zeal in the work of a new year. Our desire is more fully to perfect our work as the days go by.

By your many words of encouragement, your constant sympathy and support, you have made our arduous work a pleasure. For these, and all your kindness, my most sincere thanks are yours.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. FAIRBANK,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1st, 1896.

DONATIONS.

October, 1895.—Murray Closson, city, 12 copies New Republic.

November, 1895.—Miss Isabel Hill, city, lot of Youth's Companions.

December, 1895.—Murray Closson, city, 20 copies New Republic.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York, \$10.

Mrs. Nellie Douglas, city, 1 basket, 1 handkerchief, 12 jewel cases, 3 pin trays, 4 boxes games, 1 box dominoes, 1 match safe, 1 sachet bag, 1 key ring, 1 pin cushion, 5 drawing slates, 2 mats, 1 banner, 1 tambourine thermometer, 7 calendars, 2 needle cases, 1 atomizer, 6 Christmas cards, 1 piece ribbon, 1 plaque, 6 lead pencils.

Stoddard, Kimberly & Co., New Haven, \$10.

J. H. Bunce, city, 3 Japanese handkerchief boxes, 18 jewel cases, 3 glove boxes, 12 celluloid picture frames, 4 aluminum picture frames, 2 picture easels, 9 pin trays, 4 China pin trays, 13 butter plates, 8 jewel cases, 3 match safes, 3 shell pin cushions, 3 ink wells, 1 dozen silver salters, 1 dozen dusters, 1 dozen hair pins, 11 stick pins.

Coles & Co., city, \$5.

Miss Jennie Clark, Providence, R. I., 15 books, 36 boxes stationery, lot of games.

L. R. Hazen, city, lot of games.

January, 1896.—Mrs. C. T. Winchester, city, lot of magazines.

February, 1896.—Mrs. James Lawton, city, lot of magazines.

March, 1896.—F. B. Weeks, city, lot of magazines, 16 books.

April, 1896.—Mrs. G. S. Deming, city, lot of Youth's Companions and magazines.

May, 1896.—Murray Closson, city, 15 copies New Republic.

Mrs. E. A. Gladwin, city, 2 bound volumes of magazines.

J. H. Kelsey, city, lot of Youth's Companions.

August, 1896.—250 volumes from the Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago, Ill.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the School, free of charge: Daily Courant, Hartford; Weekly Times, Hartford; Sentinel and Witness, Middletown; Daily Penny Press, Middletown; Christian Secretary, Hartford; New Haven Union, New Haven; Temperance Banner; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Mass.; Industrial School Courier, Kearney, Neb.; The Budget, Farm School, Boston, Mass.; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The South Dakota Mail, Plankinton, S. D.; The Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, O.; Plainfield Reformatory, Plainfield, Ind.; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Ky.; Our Companion, Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM REPORT.

*Farm Products Furnished to School from October 1, 1895, to
October 1, 1896.*

Apples, - - - -	15	barrels, - - - -	\$18 75
Apples (crab), - - - -	19	bushels, - - - -	12 35
Beets, - - - -	30	bushels, - - - -	18 00
Beans (shell), - - - -	8	bushels, - - - -	10 00
Beans (string), - - - -	4	bushels, - - - -	4 00
Butter, - - - -	2,460	pounds, - - - -	615 00
Blackberries, - - - -	211	quarts, - - - -	21 10
Celery, - - - -	2,500	heads, - - - -	62 50
Cherries, - - - -	21	quarts, - - - -	1 68
Corn (sweet), - - - -	3,000	ears, - - - -	120 00
Corn Fodder, - - - -	195	tons, - - - -	585 00
Cabbages, - - - -	5,000	heads, - - - -	250 00
Currants, - - - -	167	quarts, - - - -	16 70
Eggs, - - - -	434	dozen, - - - -	78 12
Gooseberries, - - - -	11	quarts, - - - -	1 10
Grapes, - - - -	12	bushels, - - - -	19 20
Hay, - - - -	25	tons, - - - -	325 00
Lettuce, - - - -	25	dozen heads, - - - -	7 50
Melons, - - - -	1	ton, - - - -	20 00
Milk, - - - -	46,938	quarts, - - - -	1,877 52
Onions, - - - -	8	bushels, - - - -	6 00
Oats, - - - -	18	tons, - - - -	234 00
Potatoes, - - - -	500	bushels, - - - -	250 00
Peas, - - - -	28 ½	bushels, - - - -	28 50
Pears, - - - -	3	bushels, - - - -	3 00
Pie Plant, - - - -	1,800	pounds, - - - -	54 00
Rye Fodder, - - - -	60	tons, - - - -	180 00
Rye Straw, - - - -	10	tons, - - - -	130 00
Raspberries (black), - - - -	81	quarts, - - - -	8 10
Raspberries (red), - - - -	51	quarts, - - - -	5 10
Strawberries, - - - -	8	quarts, - - - -	80
Squashes (summer), - - - -	30	dozen, - - - -	7 20
Squashes (winter), - - - -	2	tons, - - - -	50 00
Turnips, - - - -	600	bushels, - - - -	90 00
Tomatoes, - - - -	100	bushels, - - - -	60 00
Quinces, - - - -	3	bushels, - - - -	7 50
Ice, - - - -	150	tons, - - - -	450 00

Meat Consumed.

Pork, - - - - -	7,950	pounds, - - - -	\$556 50
Beef, - - - - -	1,450	pounds, - - - -	101 50
Poultry, - - - - -	40	pounds, - - - -	6 00

The Live Stock Consists of:

6 Horses, - - - - -	- - - - -	- \$1,100 00
17 Cows, - - - - -	- - - - -	935 00
39 Hogs, - - - - -	- - - - -	731 00
19 Pigs, - - - - -	- - - - -	47 50
31 Shoats, - - - - -	- - - - -	124 00
125 Hens, - - - - -	- - - - -	62 50
40 Chickens, - - - - -	- - - - -	20 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

By balance, September 30, 1895, - - - - -	\$81 56
From State for support of girls, - - - - -	40,463 58
From sale of boxes, - - - - -	6,405 72
From school money, years 1894 and 1895, - - -	418 50
From sundry sources, - - - - -	361 03
	\$47,730 39

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee, - - - - -	\$47,306 45
Balance, September 30, 1896, - - - - -	\$423 94

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 21, 1896.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1896, compared them with the vouchers, and found the same correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on said date was four hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety-four cents (\$423.94).

JAMES A. JONES,	}	<i>Auditors of</i>
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS,	}	<i>Public Accounts.</i>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors
of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:*

GENTLEMEN:—The medical history of this institution during the two fiscal years just closed is chiefly interesting for what has *not* been, rather than for the amount or gravity of sickness. When we look over the list of diseases which have occurred during the time, it is remarkable for their want of importance and paucity. Several years ago the late Dr. E. K. Hunt, of Hartford, one of your former Directors, a physician of high culture and wide experience, a man of acute penetration and astuteness, said: "In the course of time you will have some epidemic of disease, in spite of all sanitary precautions, which will make its mark." That epidemics took place in cycles, and were unavoidable. The inevitable so far remains in the list of future events. In these later days, when so many contagious diseases are propagated by a specific germ, which may be recognized and destroyed by proper means, more is expected of those in charge of public institutions than formerly. We may not be able always to debar the germs, but we have endeavored to keep the sanitary condition of the various buildings such that favorable soil for their multiplication should be wanting.

There were several cases of a mild type of dysentery in the Street and Russell Homes during the month of September, 1895. The disease prevailed in the town at the same time, showing that the condition of these Homes was not the cause. Quite a number of the inmates were influenced by it. Just how many, from the nature of the disease, it was impossible to know, as many were so slightly affected as not to desire or require treatment. There have been also a few cases of malaria. The rest of the town has shown an increase of malaria the last two years over the immediately preceding years. The history of malaria at the School has been somewhat interesting. When almost every person living in the

neighborhood was affected by malaria several years ago, there were no cases at the School. There have always been so few cases at the School that it has been notable in contrast with the surrounding locality. During May and June, 1896, there was an epidemic of measles, which prevailed in all the Homes. There were about fifty cases in all. The type was rather severe, but no serious complications ensued. The season of the year was favorable.

Soon after Mr. Fairbank became your Superintendent, I discovered a case of measles in one of the Homes. I consulted him about the desirability of isolating the patient, to prevent its spreading among the other inmates. He replied that he thought it better that the girls should have the disease while in the School than not. When you consider that your pupils may quite probably have measles as a serious complication of other important conditions in later life, I think the wisdom of the remark becomes obvious. Cases of boil, bronchitis, carbuncle, colic, conjunctivitis, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, eczema, erysipelas, enlarged glands, gastritis, intercostal neuralgia, inflammatory rheumatism, nervous insomnia, pleurodynia and phthisis have made up the other diseases which have come under my care.

There have been no deaths at the School during the two years. The several officers have one and all shown great devotion and tenderness to those requiring medical attention.

Very respectfully yours,

F. D. EDGERTON, M. D.

115 Broad Street, October 12, 1896.

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The work of industrial training for girls, after leaving the School, is continued in private families until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. Such work is still under the supervision of the Superintendent, assisted by a Visiting Agent duly appointed by the Directors.

The number of girls who have attained the requisite qualifications and have been transferred during the past two years to their own homes, or to private families in different parts of the State, is 228. Many have been recalled and replaced during the two years. Some have found the new home an uncongenial place. Others, because of their disagreeable spirit, have been transferred to other places, with the hope that less friction would result in changed surroundings. It is exceedingly difficult for some natures to recognize the fact that self-government is one of the prime virtues of life, and that he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.

With few exceptions, all the girls in outside homes now under the care of the School are doing well.

The unrest which characterizes the life of most young people shows itself in our work with the girls. It is a more difficult task than many have any conception of, to tide these young natures over the few years before their majority. Life presents so many fanciful schemes. They imagine themselves so strong to cope with evil that they are willing sometimes to place themselves in an indiscreet and questionable position before the world. At this hour of their peril the School comes in as a kindly adviser, or, if need be, as a strong arm to rescue them from impending ruin.

The majority pass from one degree of responsibility to another so gradually that they scarcely realize when they cease to be wards of the School. This is as it should be.

Our work is constant, and for the most part gratifying.

I will not dwell upon the unhappy phases that enter into this branch of the work, save to mention the fact that we occasionally have girls in outside homes whose unfortunate experience has been to become mothers of illegitimate children. It has been the practice of the School not to desert the girls in this hour of their need. If marriage could not be brought about, the School has cared for them at the Home for the Friendless, or Door of Hope, in New Haven, or at the Hartford Hospital. My experience of nearly eight years as Visiting Agent has proved that such mistakes are seldom repeated, and to-day, strange as it may seem, nearly all the girls who have made such mistakes are well married.

At the close of this our tenth year with the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, it is a matter of interest to look over the results of the work. We find that 529 girls have gone to their own homes, or to stranger families outside the School. One hundred and nineteen of these are not yet twenty-one years of age, and are still under our guardianship.

As we look over the list of those who have passed out, we are pleased to note that we have worthy representatives in many of the avocations open to women. Several are successful teachers. Some have been acceptable officers in Industrial Schools and County Homes, not only in Connecticut, but in the South and West. A few have become trained nurses. One graduated with credit to herself not long since from the Pittsfield Hospital, Massachusetts. Another is in the present training class of one of our city hospitals. Some are clerks, milliners, dressmakers, but by far the larger number become housekeepers. A few are in families where they were placed several years ago. One hundred and seventy are known to be married; some to men of property and social position, but the majority to working men of average respectability. There are those of whom little can be said, beyond the fact that they are married and settled within the lines of decent morality. But of these, it is true, in most cases their standing in society is a grade higher than that from which they came when committed to our care.

Taking chastity as a basis, of the 529 girls who have left the School, 84½ per cent., or 447 girls have done well continuously since they passed out, leaving 82 that have made mistakes.

Of these, 29 are now leading correct lives, which added to 447, makes 476, or 90 per cent. of the whole, who are to-day acceptable members of society.

I have been thus explicit in reviewing the results of the work, believing that a knowledge of the success that has marked the career of so large a proportion of those who have passed from the care of the School to the care of themselves, would be as gratifying to you as it has been to us.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. G. FAIRBANK,

Assistant Superintendent and Visiting Agent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1896.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The work of the past two years has been attended with a good measure of success, and reflects credit upon those who have labored with untiring energy for the best interests of our girls. Substantial improvements have been made in the school arrangements, and we are to-day prepared to accomplish a higher grade of work than ever before.

The conditions under which our work is performed differ with those of the schools about us. Many of the girls whom we receive are unfortunates who have either had no opportunities for school advantages or have neglected the same. The result is, as will be seen from the following statistics, that a large percentage of those sent to us enter the lower grades. It is our experience that a girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who has had little or no training prior to that time, makes slow advancement. The work consists of giving such an one as broad and practical an education as is possible in the time allotted us.

We have seven departments, of which five are graded. The five graded departments known as First Grammar, Second Grammar, Intermediate, First Primary and Second Primary comprise nine grades. Much care has been given to the establishment of these grades. The present system offers to the teacher a broader field of instruction and affords larger opportunities for individual work with the pupil. It also secures to the girls more thorough and efficient training. The scholars show an appreciation of these advantages by their readiness to coöperate with the teacher. The two ungraded departments, known as Russell No. 1 and Russell No. 2, are located in the Russell building and each accomplish a peculiar work of its own. The Russell No. 1 department is classified, and the scope of its instruction is similar to that of the district school. The Russell No. 2 department is unclassified. Quite a large

number of our new girls enter this room and come to us with a very meagre education. The work consists largely of oral instruction, and is made as practical as possible.

Questions are often proposed in regard to our school work. In answer to some of these, the following few statements concerning the same may be of interest. The school year extends from the first Tuesday of September to the last Friday of June. The fall term consists of about sixteen weeks. The winter and spring terms have twelve weeks each. We have eighteen hours a week of regular school work. Two hours each Wednesday are devoted to letter-writing, and the girls have Saturday afternoons for recreation.

During the months of July and August, the girls are in school ten hours a week; the remainder of the time is given them for recreation. The regular routine work is omitted for these summer months, and the time is devoted to various exercises which are helpful and instructive.

During the past two years we have received visitations from prominent people in this State and from some of the delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held at New Haven, Conn. These delegates came from various sections of the United States and are engaged in a work similar to our own, and were, therefore, much interested in our schools. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the girls and with the discipline of the various departments, and were also in sympathy with our methods of instruction and made note of the general activity of the school room. Such expressions as these are deeply appreciated and are a source of great inspiration to both teacher and scholar. We shall not, however, permit ourselves to feel that we have accomplished all, but shall put forth our energies to have the work the coming years more thorough and systematic than in the past, and thus move on towards the goal which ever lies before us.

GRADE OF ROOMS, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

Second Primary Department.—First Reader and supplementary reading of the same grade of work, Spelling, Vertical Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, Mental Arithmetic, and Drawing.

First Primary Department.—Second Reader and supplementary reading of the same grade of work, Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Bradbury's Eaton's Primary Arithmetic, Primary Geography (first half), Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, Mental Arithmetic, and Drawing.

Intermediate Department.—Third Reader and supplementary reading of the same grade of work, Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Bradbury's Eaton's Elementary Arithmetic, Primary Geography (second half), Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, History, Mental Arithmetic, and Drawing.

Second Grammar Department.—Fourth Reader and supplementary reading of the same grade of work, Spelling (oral and written), Vertical Writing, Bradbury's Eaton's Practical Arithmetic, Complete Geography (first half), Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, History, Mental Arithmetic, and Drawing.

First Grammar Department.—Fifth Reader and supplementary reading of the same grade of work, Spelling (oral and written), Writing, Bradbury's Eaton's Practical Arithmetic, Complete Geography (second half), Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, History, Mental Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Drawing.

Russell No. 2 Department.—(Ungraded.) The following studies are taught: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, Language, and Botany.

Russell No. 1 Department.—(Ungraded, but is classified.) The following studies are taught: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Physiology, Natural Science, Botany, Language, Mental Arithmetic, and Drawing.

The following statistics cover a period of two years ending September 30, 1896:

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN SCHOOL, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

[illegible]

NUMBER OF GIRLS RECEIVED.

Qualified by scholarship to enter:—

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
First Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Second Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Russell No. 1 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Russell No. 2 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107

GIRLS RETURNED.

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
First Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Second Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Russell No. 1 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Russell No. 2 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124

GIRLS SENT OUT.

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
First Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Second Primary Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Russell No. 1 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Russell No. 2 Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK,

Acting School Visitor.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1896.

APPENDIX A.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DIRECTORS.

1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of fifteen Directors, of which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be Directors, *ex-officio*.

2. The term of office of the twelve Directors chosen shall be three years, except as hereinafter provided. At the close of the third year after their appointment they shall be divided by lots into three classes. The full Board of Directors shall then choose by ballot, three or four Directors to serve in the places of the first class, whose places shall then become vacant. At the close of the fourth year, the Board shall choose three or four in the places of the second class. At the close of the fifth year, three or four in the places of the third class, and annually thereafter in the places of the senior class, whose places shall become vacant upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. The Board may fill all vacancies occurring during the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for reëlection. No Director shall receive compensation for his services as a Director, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

3. The Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, and shall frequently and carefully inspect it in all its departments. They shall have power to make, alter, or amend all by-laws. They shall appoint and regulate the duties and salary of the Superintendent, and remove him at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment (unless otherwise provided for); shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families, or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment from those to whom they are committed on leaving the School; and, in general, the Directors shall possess all powers needful in order to the proper discharge of their official duties. Four of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but seven shall be required for the purchase and sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the appointment of new Directors and of the Superintendent, and for the change of its by-laws.

4. They shall hold an annual meeting the third Wednesday of November, and quarterly meetings the third Wednesday of February, May and August. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand.

5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any two Directors, and perform all the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice in writing to each Director of the time and place of meetings, and communicate to the Treasurer the action of the Board in regard to its funds.

8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the trust funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at their annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall deem proper.

9. The Executive Committee shall, when necessary, act for the Board during the intervals between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plan or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Directors. They shall be the especial advisors of the Superintendent, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

10. Two of the Visiting Committee of Ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution at least once in two months, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereof to the Secretary of the Board. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

11. The Directors, or any two of them, may give to the Registrar or Town Clerk their written consent to the marriage of any girl under the guardianship and control of this corporation, when, in their judgment, such consent would be proper, pursuant to the statute law concerning marriage license.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, appointed by the Directors; a Matron and Assistant Matron for each Home; a Farmer, and such other instructors and assistants as may be found necessary.

The officers shall be appointed and dismissed, and their salaries regulated by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors at their next subsequent meeting.

2. They shall reside at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Directors, and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

3. He shall keep a journal, and make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which record shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

4. He shall perform the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, so far as of importance, for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

5. He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board and other necessary expenses of the girls, according to law.

6. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

7. At the annual meeting he shall make a report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School up to the 1st of October, and at each quarterly meeting give such information as the Directors require, and at all times be ready to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

8. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform service in a public house, or in a family where spirituous liquors are used as a beverage, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

9. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. In case of his receiving notice of the ill-treatment of any girl, it shall be his duty at once to examine into the case and to take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

11. The Assistant Superintendent may, by direction of the Superintendent, perform any of his duties, and in his absence shall have control and supervision of the School.

CHAPTER IV.

VISITING AGENT.

1. The Visiting Agent, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall perform all the duties in connection with the placing of girls in stranger families, or in their own homes, and shall visit them, when allowed to return to

their own homes, once each year, and when placed in stranger families, twice each year, and in either case oftener, if it is deemed necessary or desirable.

2. She shall, as far as possible, relieve the Superintendent of the requirements of paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's duties.

3. She shall make an annual report to the Board of everything pertaining to the Placing Out System, and at each quarterly meeting of the Board give such information as may be desired.

CHAPTER V.

MATRONS.

1. A Matron shall be placed over each house, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for all its officers and inmates and management, under the supervision and with the advice and aid of the Superintendent.

2. She shall keep a full record of the entrance and leaving, of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the Home; which record shall always be open to the inspection of the Superintendent.

3. She shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick. She shall personally administer all medicines, except the giving of the same be delegated to some other officer, by the Superintendent.

4. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantage of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

5. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, and report any remissness to the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VI.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

1. In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall have charge of the kitchen, dining room and other domestic concerns.

2. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls employed with her, and, in the absence of the Matron, shall take charge of the Home.

CHAPTER VII.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.

1. The Acting School Visitor shall, with the advice and aid of the School Committee of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent, have a general charge of the schools, the arrangement of the programme of study, and shall determine the methods of instruction to be pursued.

2. He shall see that the teachers are prompt and punctual in their class recitations, and diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

3. Except in the months of July and August, he shall hold a teachers' meeting, as often as once in two weeks, for the mutual benefit of all in the discussion of subjects pertaining to school education.

4. He shall make an annual report to the Directors, to October 1st of each year, giving all desirable information in regard to the progress and results of the school work for the year, and at each quarterly meeting of the Directors give such information as they require.

CHAPTER VIII.

TEACHERS.

1. The Teachers shall perform the duties of the schoolrooms in accordance with the programme furnished, and shall carefully heed such suggestions as the Acting School Visitor shall make, relative to methods in teaching, discipline, care of books, furniture, etc.

2. In addition to the duties of the schoolroom, they shall perform, under the Matron, such duties as shall be assigned them in the Homes in which they reside.

CHAPTER IX.

FARMER.

The Farmer shall attend to the stock and take proper care of the farm and out-buildings; shall be held responsible for the proper use and care of all farm tools and implements, and have general charge of work connected with the farm and gardens, the teaming for the School, etc., under the direction of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The hours of labor, study, rest, and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Superintendent.

2. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

3. No inmate will be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent.

4. The Institution will be open for visitors each Wednesday, from half-past two till five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or other times, without the express permission of the Superintendent or of his assistant.

5. Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement, and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and, when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporal infliction by the Superintendent, or under his direction, a record of the time, manner, and circumstances of which punishment shall be made.

6. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Directors.

APPENDIX B.

L A W S

Relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Resolved by this Assembly:—SEC. 1. That James E. English, William A. Buckingham, Esther Pratt, Timothy M. Allyn, Edmund G. Howe, Roland Mather, Alfred Smith, Henry A. Perkins, Francis B. Cooley, George Beach, Richard S. Ely, John B. Eldridge, John H. Goodwin, James Root, C. C. Lyman, Caroline A. Street, Mary Hillhouse, Mary L. Skinner, Jane Hubbard, Hervey Sanford, William W. Boardman, Ezra C. Reed, Richard S. Fellowes, Nathan Peck, Charles Fabrique, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Moses Y. Beach, H. D. Smith, Thomas K. Fessenden, and their associate subscribers, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this State and elsewhere, may have, use or change a common seal, may receive, hold, or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, may act as a guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of eight and *fifteen years shall be committed to its charge, according to law, for the physical, mental, and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supersede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation, and no longer; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by such laws that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be *ex-officio* of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of three of the corporators to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses hereinbefore expressed, shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1873.

AN ACT AMENDING THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly
convened:*

SECTION 1. The age of girls committed to the Connecticut Industrial School
for Girls shall be between eight and *sixteen years.

SEC. 2. In addition to the Directors now existing, two other Directors shall
be annually chosen in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 1st, 1873.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1888.

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SEC.

3638. Made a school district.
 { School committee; acting school vis-
 { itor. Public Money. (See Act 1893,
 { p. 67.
 3641. Who may be sent to it.
 3642. When officers may arrest and pro-
 cure commitment of girls.
 3643. Costs on mittimus.
 3644. Directors may discharge from
 School.
 3645. Age, etc., to be endorsed on mitti-
 mus.
 3646. Industrial School to be guardian, etc.
 488. Courts of Probate shall have concur-
 rent jurisdiction in commitments.
 2110. Cities and Towns may make By-
 Laws concerning Truants.
 2111. Truant Officers.
 2112. Truants, arrests of, etc.
 2113. Truants may be committed to the
 Reform School or to the Indus-
 trial School. (See Sec. 2117.)
 2114. Fees of Officers Arresting Truants.
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 Committed to the School.
 3659. Certain Children not to be sentenced
 to the School, unless, etc.
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 to the County Home.
 3661. Guardianship not affected.
 1497. Aiding Escape from School.
 3676. Religious Instruction.
 3677. Binding out to Service.

SEC.

3678. Parent or guardian may indenture
 child to the School.
 3679. Privileges of Indentured Child.
 3680. Sentence of Girl may be in the alter-
 native.
 3681. Court may make order as to children
 during pendency of proceedings
 for commitment. Expense to be
 taxed as part of the costs. Re-
 striction in cases of contagious
 diseases or where charged with
 crime.
 1740. Apprentices may be indentured by
 Selectmen.
 1743. Apprentices may be released from
 service if neglected by Master.
 1885. Inspection of Institution by State
 Board of Charities.
 1886. School to be visited once a month
 by members of State Board of
 Charities.
 1567. Unlawful taking of fees and com-
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 tees, etc.
 1568. Furnishing supplies by officer or
 trustee when prohibited.
 3719. Justices of the Peace.—Fees.
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 3729. Sheriffs' and other Officers' Fees.
 105. Death; Notice of, to be given by
 Superintendent.
 379. Estimates of State expenses to be
 made biennially.
 380. By whom to be made.
 331. Number of annual reports to be
 printed.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

[See page 67.]

CHAP.

- CXXII. Appeals from commitments.
 Appeals, by whom taken.
 Appeals tried by jury.
 CLXIV. School Committee.

CHAP.

- CLXIV. Acting School Visitor.
 Public money.
 CLXXXVIII. Support of girls committed
 to the School.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP.

- LXXI. Fees in cases of commitment.

Made a School District.

Section 3638. The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall, so long as it remains an incorporated institution of this State and maintains a school for the benefit of children connected therewith, be a separate school district, with a territorial limit including the grounds and buildings occupied by the inmates of said institution as homes. All other territory belonging to said institution shall be a part of the district to which the same territory belonged before the Industrial School for Girls was established.—1886, *Chap. 96, Sec. 1.*

Who May be Sent to it.

Sec. 3641. The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror, or other informing officer, of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the Court of Probate for the district in which such town is, or to the judge of the Police Court of any city, sitting in chambers, where she may be found, or to any justice of the peace of such town, alleging that she has committed any offence within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or belongs to the class specified in sections 2109, 2110, and 1740, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such School until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged; and if he finds that she has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms, and for such time, as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of fourteen years of age and upwards from the privilege of choosing her own guardian, with the approval of the Court of Probate, as provided by law.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 1; 1875, Chap. 97; 1878, Chap. 122.*

When Officers may Arrest and Proceed Against Girls.

Sec. 3642. Any proper officer may arrest within his precincts any girl whom he shall judge to be between the ages of eight and sixteen years, whom he shall find in any improper place or situation, and who is, in his judgment, liable to be arrested for any of the offenses specified in the preceding section, and make complaint and proceed in the same manner as a parent could do under the provisions of the preceding section.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 2; 1876, Chap. 52.*

Costs on Commitment.

Sec. 3643. The authority committing any girl to said School shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the Superior Court for the County in which the trial was had, within thirty days after the trial, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal causes coming to the Superior Court from an inferior court.—*1883, Chap. 11.*

Discharge by Directors.

Sec. 3644. The Directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said School and return to her parent or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl who, in their judgment, ought not to be retained.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 4.*

Age, etc., to be Endorsed on Mittimus.

Sec. 3645. The authority committing any girl to said School shall ascertain as nearly as possible, and endorse on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, offence, and such other facts relative to her as may aid in her proper care and instruction in the School; and the age thus ascertained shall be taken as the true age of said girl with reference to the term of her commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 5.*

Industrial School to be Guardian.

Sec. 3646. In addition to the guardianship of the person, the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the guardian of any estate that may be acquired by the personal services of any girl while under its guardianship and control.—*1885, Chap. 5.*

Selectmen may Bind out Children Negligently Cared for at Home.

Sec. 2109. The selectmen, in every town, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend to their duty, and if they continue negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated and brought up in some lawful calling.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 7.*

Cities and Towns may make By-Laws Concerning Truants.

Sec. 2110. Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such by-laws, also, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof; but no such town by-laws shall be valid, until approved by the Superior Court in any county.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 8.*

Truant Officers..

Sec. 2111. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 9.*

Truants, Arrest of, etc.

Sec. 2112. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

*Truants may be Committed to Reform School (or to the Industrial School.
See Sec. 2117.)*

Sec. 2113. Any boy arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, with the approval of the selectmen, to the State Reform School.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Fees of Officers Arresting Truants.

Sec. 2114. Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by the two preceding sections, such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy was returned to school, the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Warrant and Hearing.

Sec. 2115. In all cases arising under the provisions of the three preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 12*.

Suspending Judgment.

Sec. 2116. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 13*.

Truant and Vagrant Girls may be Committed to the School.

Sec. 2117. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girl may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 14; 1876, Chap. 52.*

Certain Children not to be Sentenced to the School, Unless, etc.

Sec. 3659. No child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655 shall be sentenced or committed by any court or justice of the peace to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offence punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or the court or magistrate is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care and guardianship of one of said schools.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Transfer of Children from the School to the County Home.

Sec. 3660. The Directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655, sentenced or committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was sentenced or committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the State, as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Guardianship Not Affected.

Sec. 3661. Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child, unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Death; Notice of to be Given by Superintendent.

Sec. 105. Whenever any boy committed to the State Reform School, or any girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls, shall die, the Superintendent shall cause immediate notice thereof to be sent by mail to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths of the town from which said boy or girl was so committed.—*1884, Chap. 94, p. 372.*

Aiding Escape from School.

Sec. 1497. Every person who shall aid or abet any girl in escaping from the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or any boy from the State Reform School for Boys, or who shall knowingly harbor such boy or girl, or aid in abducting them from persons to whose care and service they have been properly committed, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days.—*1876, Chap. 52.*

CHAPTER CCXXX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Religious Instruction.

Sec. 3676. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the Schools mentioned in Chapters ccxxv. and ccxxvi.; and every opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen to give such inmates, belonging to their respective denominations, such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the trustees of each of said institutions shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with its proper management, when and where such instructions may be given, which shall be open to all who may choose to attend.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 1.*

Binding Out to Service.

Sec. 3677. The Trustees of the State Reform School may bind out as apprentices, and the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may bind out to service, persons committed to such schools, respectively, for a term not exceeding the term for their commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 2.*

Parent or Guardian may Indenture Child to the School.

Sec. 3678. Any parent or guardian may indenture a child or ward to the State Reform School, or to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, on such uniform terms as may be agreed upon between such parent or guardian and the trustees or directors of said schools, the expense to be paid quarterly in advance; and in case of any failure on the part of such parent or guardian so to pay said expense, the Superintendent of said State Reform School, or Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, as the case may be, may sue on such agreement.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 3.*

Privileges of Indentured Child.

Sec. 3679. Every child indentured or admitted to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall be entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint as all its other inmates.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 4.*

Sentence of Girl may be in the Alternative.

Sec. 3680. The sentence of any girl to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may be in the alternative, as in the case of sentence to the State Reform School.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 5.*

Court may make Order as to Children during pendency of Proceedings for Commitment.—Expense to be Taxed as Part of the Costs.—Restriction in Cases of Contagious Diseases or where Charged with Crime.

Sec. 3681. When in any proceedings for the commitment of any child under sixteen years of age to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to the State Reform School, or to any temporary home for dependent and neglected children, a continuance of such cause is allowed, the court or justice of

the peace before whom such proceedings are pending may make such order for the care and custody of such child during such continuance, and until the final disposition of the cause, as said authority shall judge to be for the welfare of said child; and the fees and expenses incurred in such commitment, care, and custody shall be taxed and paid as part of the costs in said proceedings, in the same manner as in cases of commitment to said institutions. But during the adjournment of the case of any child suffering from any contagious disease, or charged with any crime or vice, such child shall not be committed to the custody of a county temporary home or of any orphan asylum.—1887, *Chap. 71*.

Inspection of Institution by State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1885. The board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all provisions or institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held, therein, and may examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measures shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the board, at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the board, by the persons in charge of such institutions.—1884, *Chap. 77, p. 360, Sec. 2*.

School to be Visited Once a Month by Members of State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1886. The State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools and State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once a month, and by at least one member of each sex; no previous notice of such visits shall be given to the person in charge of the institution visited, and at every such visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the board. Any communication directed to said board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of said institutions, shall be immediately forwarded, postpaid, to the postoffice by the person in charge, without inspection; and any inmate of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said board, and any member of said board may receive, any communication, without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institution shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said board, or any visiting member thereof.—1884, *Chap. 77, p. 361, Sec. 3*.

Apprentices may be Indentured by Selectmen.

Sec. 1740. If any person who has had relief from any town, shall suffer his children to misspend their time, and shall neglect to employ them in some honest calling, or if any person does not provide competently for his children,

whereby they are exposed to want, or if any poor children in any town live idly or exposed to want, and there are none to take care of them, the selectmen of such town, with the assent of a justice of the peace, shall indenture such children, to be apprentices to some proper trade for said term, and may indenture them in like manner, to any society, incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving orphans, or destitute children, whose place of business is in this State, and may contract with such society to defray, wholly or in part, the expenses of such child while in the institution, to an amount not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents a week; and such society shall have the same authority, with regard to such children, as over those surrendered to them by their parents.—*G. S. 1875, 193, Sec. 3.*

Apprentice may be Released from Service if Neglected by Master.

Sec. 1743. Parents, guardians, selectmen, trustees of the State Reform School, and directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall inquire into the treatment of apprentices indentured by them respectively, and if, after the making of such indenture, any masters and apprentices shall remove from the town where such indenture was made, to any other town in this State, or if the guardians of such apprentices are absent, refuse, or are unable to act, then the selectmen of the town where such masters and apprentices reside at the time, shall make such inquiry, and if they, the parents, guardians, selectmen, trustees, or directors aforesaid, find that the masters do not perform their part of the indenture, they shall complain to a justice of the peace in the town where such masters and apprentices reside, who shall cause such masters and apprentices to come before him, and reconcile them if he can, and if he can not, may bind the master to appear at the next term of the court of common pleas, or district court, if there be such courts in the county in which such masters and apprentices reside, and if there are no such courts in said county, then he shall bind him to appear at the next Superior Court in said county having civil jurisdiction, and also the apprentice, or give order for his custody in the meantime and for his appearance at said court, and if it finds that the master has failed to perform his part of the indenture, it may discharge the apprentice from the service of the master, and cancel the indenture, with costs against the master, and award execution accordingly; but if the complaint shall be found untrue, and without probable cause, it shall award costs to the master against the complainant.—*1875, Chap. 73.*

Unlawful Taking of Fees and Commissions by Public Officers, Trustees, etc.

Sec. 1567. Every person being a public officer, trustee or agent, or a member of the board of management of any public or private institution, or corporation, who shall receive for his own use, directly or indirectly, from any person with whom he makes a contract, or transacts any business, as such public officer, trustee, or agent, or with whom the board of management of which he is a member, makes a contract or transacts any business, any payment, commission, or compensation, whether direct or under the form of some profitable sale, purchase, or contract, or gratuity of any kind, by reason of, or in acknowledgment for, or in connection with, the making of such contract, or the transacting such business, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty-one days nor more than one year, or fined not more than three hundred dollars, or both.—*1886, Chap. 53.*

Furnishing Supplies by Officer or Trustee When Prohibited.

Sec. 1568. Every person who, being a trustee, or officer, of any institution receiving aid from the State, shall furnish supplies, or be interested in any contract for furnishing supplies to such institution, unless he be the lowest bidder for such supplies, or for such contract, after open competition, shall be fined fifty dollars.—1886, *Chap. 144*.

Justices of the Peace—Fees.

Sec. 3719. Justices of the Peace shall receive * * * for a hearing upon a complaint for commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, to the State Reform School, or the temporary home for any county, two dollars; for trial of forcible entry and detainer, two dollars a day; each order of notice, mittimus, taxation of costs and certificate of the same in proceedings for commitment to said schools or homes, appointing and administering the oath to appraisers of land to be set off on execution, or of personal property attached and ordered to be sold, taking bond on the dissolution of an attachment or a judgment and record on default, confession, or nonsuit, fifty cents; each continuance twenty-five cents; for copies of records, the same as clerks of the superior court.—1885, *Chap. 63*.

Courts of Probate Shall Have Concurrent Jurisdiction in Commitments.

Sec. 488. Courts of Probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction with judges of city and police courts, and justices of the peace, in hearing and determining applications for commitments to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, in the manner provided by law.—1885, *Chap. 110, Sec. 57*.

Judge of Police or City Court—Fees.

Sec. 3709. * * * The judge of a police or city court shall receive in proceedings to commit and commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, the same fees as justices of the peace for like services. * *

Sheriffs and Other Officers—Fees.

Sec. 3729. * * * For service of a mittimus to commit to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, necessary expenses, and a reasonable compensation.

Estimates of State Expenses to be made Biennially.

Sec. 379. It shall be the duty of the persons mentioned in the next section, on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight and biennially thereafter, to make and transmit to the Treasurer, estimates of the amount of money required in their respective departments and offices of the State government, for the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of the following July. Such estimates shall be itemized to such an extent and in such manner as may be required by law, and by any rules, instructions, or regulations adopted by the Treasurer and Secretary.—1884, *Chap. 108; 1887, Chap. 5, Sec. 11*.

By Whom to be Made.

Sec. 380. The estimates for the different classes of expenditures shall be made as follows, to wit: * * * For the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, by the superintendent and president of the board of directors of that institution.—1884, *Chap. 108*.

Number of Annual Reports to be Printed.

Sec. 331. The Comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the State, such number of copies of each of the following annual reports as is hereinafter stated: * * * of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, one thousand * * *

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An Act Concerning Appeals from Commitments of Children to Public Institutions.

Section 1. Chapter clxxi. of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree of a court of probate, judge of a city or police court, or justice of the peace committing any child to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next criminal term of the court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered, but in towns of which the district court of Waterbury has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court, and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court.

Sec. 2. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the State, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon.

Sec. 3. Complaints under sections 3628, 3641, and 3658 of the general statutes shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control; and the jury shall render a verdict of guilty or not guilty, or of proven or not proven, as the facts proved may warrant; and on a verdict of guilty or proven, sentence of commitment may follow as provided in said sections of the general statutes.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

School Committee—Acting School Visitor—Public Money.

Section 1. Section 3639 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

Sec. 2. Section 3640 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town, for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

Support of Girls Committed to the School.

Section 3647 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: There shall be taxed monthly in each year by the comptroller not to exceed three dollars a week for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said school, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the State treasury.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER LXXI.

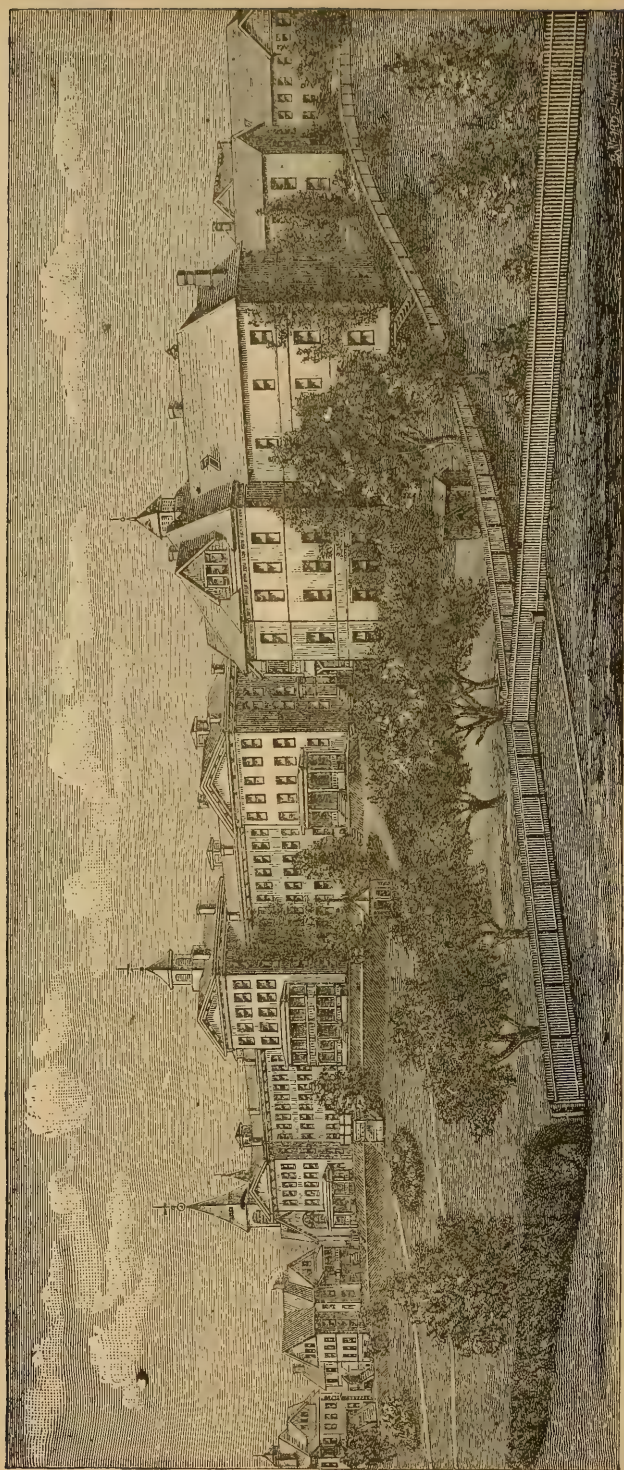
An Act Concerning Fees in Cases of Commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, Temporary Homes, and the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, temporary homes, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are now allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are now allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

Approved, April 11, 1895.



THE CHAPEL.



FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys,

—AT—

MERIDEN, CONN.,

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

—TO—

His Excellency O. VINCENT COFFIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



MERIDEN :

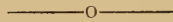
PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

1896.

TRUSTEES

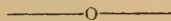
OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON,	THOMSONVILLE,	HARTFORD COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1897
HON. J. S. LATHROP,	NORWICH,	NEW LONDON COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. W. S. BEECHER,	NEW HAVEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. JOHN MCCARTHY,	DANBURY,	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1897
HON. GEORGE O. BALCH,	ASHFORD,	WINDHAM COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,	WOODBURY,	LITCHFIELD COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. FRED DEPEYSTER,	PORTLAND,	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	COLUMBIA,	TOLLAND COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.



HON. N. L. BRADLEY,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1899
HON. C. H. S. DAVIS,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1897
HON. JOHN C. BYXBEE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1897
HON. SETH J. HALL,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY.
TERM EXPIRES,	.	1897

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.



PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON.

SECRETARY,

HON. CHARLES H. S. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

HON. W. S. BEECHER,

HON. J. S. LATHROP.

HON. N. L. BRADLEY,

HON. J. C. BYXBEE,

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE.

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES,

HON. N. L. BRADLEY,

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,

HON. FRED DEPEYSTER,

HON. JOHN C. BYXBEE,

HON. SETH J. HALL,

SUPT. GEO. L. COBURN.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

HON. JOSEPH HUTCHINS,

HON. C. H. S. DAVIS.

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

HON. C. H. S. DAVIS, M. D.

HON. N. L. BRADLEY.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING,

HON. GEORGE P. CRANE,

HON. JOHN MCCARTHY.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING,

HON. N. L. BRADLEY.

HON. FRED DEPEYSTER

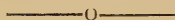
HON. SETH J. HALL,

HON. JOHN MCCARTHY.



COTTAGE A.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.



SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER,
REV. GEORGE L. COBURN.

MATRON,
MRS. GEO. L. COBURN.

BOOK-KEEPER,
ROBERT S. HAYES.

TEACHERS OF CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT.
MISS. EDITH FRENCH, MRS. SADIE E. GILE.
MRS. M. F. DAYTON.

SUPERVISOR OF SOUTH DIVISION,
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR OF NORTH DIVISION,
JOHN B. LAITY.

SUPERVISOR PRINTING DEPARTMENT,
FRANK D. YOUNG.

SUPERVISOR OF TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
MRS. A. E. BURGESS.

HOSPITAL NURSE,
MRS. W. D. DUNHAM.

FARMER,
W. D. DUNHAM.

NIGHT WATCHMAN,
ISSACHER CURRIER.

X

COTTAGE A.

SUPERVISOR—JOHN GALLAGHER.
MATRON—MRS. JOHN GALLAGHER.
TEACHER—MISS EMMA GALLAGHER.

COTTAGE B.

SUPERVISOR—J. A. SMITH.
MATRON—MRS. J. A. SMITH.
TEACHER—MISS NETTIE A. BROWN.

COTTAGE C.

SUPERVISOR—JOHN PARISH.
MATRON—MISS MARY I. RAND.
TEACHER—MRS. JOHN H. PARISH.

COTTAGE D.

SUPERVISOR—F. P. OWEN.
MATRON—MRS. F. P. OWEN.
TEACHER—MISS ANNIE OWEN.

COTTAGE E.

SUPERVISOR—J. S. CRABB.
MATRON—MRS. J. S. CRABB.
TEACHER—MISS JENNIE F. WALSH.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
Connecticut School for Boys.

*To His Excellency O. VINCENT COFFIN, Governor of the State
of Connecticut.*

SIR:—In conformity with law, the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys herewith respectfully present their forty-fifth Annual Report.

The work of the School for the year has been in the main one of quiet and steady progress, in its beneficent results for the boys committed to its care.

On March second Mr Thatcher resigned his position as Superintendent of the School. His resignation was accepted and Rev. George L. Coburn, the supervisor of the printing department, was appointed Superintendent *pro tem*. Messrs. Lathrop, Beecher and Hall were appointed a committee to recommend a suitable person for the vacant office. After examining the qualifications of a large number of candidates, some of whom seemed highly competent, on May 20th. they unanimously recommended that Mr. Coburn, the Acting Superintendent, be appointed permanent Superintendent.

This action of the Committee was induced by the development of very evident qualifications for the office by Mr. Coburn and the success attending several measures which he had introduced. The Trustees at once confirmed the recommendation. Since the new Superintendent has assumed his duties all matters concerning the School have proceeded very pleasantly and satisfactorily. All the friends of the School may rest assured that in Mr. Coburn they have a

man who is working intelligently and conscientiously for the good of the Institution.

The vacancy in the Printing Department, caused by the promotion of Mr. Coburn, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank D. Young, of New Haven, who seems well adapted to the duties of the place.

The sewerage of the Institution for many years has been in a deplorable condition. The entire sewage of all the buildings has been carried by an open ditch for a long distance, and has become an intolerable nuisance as well as menace to the health of the School, and a large contiguous population of the city.

Within the year an opportunity to remedy this condition of things has been provided through a connection with the system of public sewers opened by the city of Meriden. A part of the work of connecting the buildings with this system of city sewerage has been done within the year at an expense of about three thousand dollars, exhausting all the funds within our reach. In addition to this we have already paid an assessment on the Colony Street city sewer adjoining the State land of about one thousand dollars, and have another assessment of the same kind on the James and Columbia streets sewers of about sixteen hundred dollars.

The great expense of a thorough system of sewerage is understood by all, and for so large an Institution as ours, the excavation mostly being through rock, the cost cannot but be large. We shall undoubtedly be compelled to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of money, to help meet the expense of completing the sewerage of the Institution, and the necessary plumbing connected therewith.

It has been found necessary to dispense with the piggery of the farm, the city considering it a menace to the health of the large adjacent population.

We have not found it possible, as yet, to form the class in blacksmithing for which the new shop was built last year, owing to the depression in business, and other causes. This we regret, as the more skilled artizans we can produce the greater value to the citizenship of the State. We hope for a more favorable condition of things at an early day.

We are glad, however, to be able to report that during the year we have been able to organize a class in baking, under a competent instructor, thus accomplishing two objects—that just alluded to—and also furnishing the school with a considerable part of its food at the lowest cost.

Considerable improvements and repairs have been made on the buildings and grounds, largely by the boys in the several trades. There are other and more extensive repairs which must soon be made, and doubtless at considerable expense.

The education of the boys in the common school branches of the State, it is believed, is proceeding satisfactorily under competent teachers in all the schools.

In conclusion we cannot but call on every officer and employe of the Institution to co-operate with us in making the Connecticut School for Boys all that it ought to be, and all that it may be, a school that shall deeply stamp its impress on the hearts and minds of the hundreds of boys who go out from it, and prove a beneficent influence in all their lives.

J. L. HOUSTON,
J. S. LATHROP,
WM. S. BEECHER,
JOHN C. BYXBEE,
GEO. O. BALCH,
S. J. HALL,
JOHN McCARTHY,
JOSEPH HUTCHINS,

MERIDEN, Oct. 14, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees, Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1896.

Having entered upon the duties as Superintendent of this Institution March third of the present year, it could hardly be expected that I should make a full report of the condition of the School for the entire year.

On assuming the responsibilities of this important position I found very much to be done for the benefit of the Institution, both in repairs in and about the buildings, and for the interest and well being of its inmates. It is a matter of noteworthy mention, that the guardian care you have ever shown towards the School has done very much toward accomplishing this work; and while much still remains to be done, I am sure, with the interest you have thus far shown, and the hearty support I have received from you in whatever was for the interest of the School, that it may reach a higher plain in its work than it has ever known before.

Though juvenile reformatory work has reached a very commendable position, in its comparative short history, yet it has hardly passed its experimental age, and we have no doubt, the next few years will prove even more fruitful in the means used, and the work accomplished in the reformation of erring youth, than all the past has shown. We are learning to look upon the work of reform in a different light than it was in former times, and we are learning that boyish pranks or juvenile misdemeanors are not all the result of criminal education, or of a total natural depravity of the unfortunate child.

In these days of speculation, criticism and doubt, there

is no small amount of questioning regarding the means used and results reached, in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Varied opinions, by different persons, are given regarding the best modes of procedure in dealing with this class of offenders, and not a few of the theories advanced are worthy of consideration, and may eventually lead to the solving of some of the most difficult problems in reformatory work.

The time has passed when the reformatories are to be intrusted to the thoughtless and brutish, whose principal qualifications are a strong will and a stronger passion, with a feeling that the position they occupy authorizes them to govern the unfortunates with the iron rule of tyranny. Unquestionably severe measures become necessary in extreme cases, where desperate characters are met, who have no higher aim than to concoct and practice evil of the vilest sort; but those are the exception rather than the rule, and with by far the greater portion of so-called juvenile criminals, there is a more excellent way in dealing with them.

The Juvenile Houses of Correction are gradually becoming associated in the public mind as Hospitals for the treatment of diseased youth, rather than prisons and places for juvenile punishment. Let this thought once taken possession of the mind of the masses and prejudice that has so long existed will gradually disappear, and the co-operation of the public will be more fully and freely given to those institutions who labor for the upbuilding of inebile and diseased youth.

The great majority of the people never think that a child is, or can be infected with an evil disease when overtaken in crime, or that any other course can be pursued with them than that of punishment. The boys who come to us are not all committed here for crime. Many are placed here under circumstances over which they had, and could have, no control, and do not come under the title of criminals, in any sense of the word. They were never guilty of any crime unless it was that they were born, but certainly that was not their fault. They have no homes. They come from



VIEW FROM COTTAGE D, LOOKING NORTH.

orphan and other charitable institutions. They come from apologies for homes, and from the association and influence of unnatural and inhuman parents. It was a charity to place them here.

Many of them, it is true, come to us from the lowest walks of life, where vice and sin of every form abound. They are diseased mentally, morally, and physically. An evil disease has taken hold of them, and from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet the marks of the evil are visible. The most careful and critical diagnosis of such cases becomes necessary, just the same as the patient taken to any hospital. His disposition is to be studied; his temperament is to be noted; his inclinations, proclivities and general trend of character learned; his moral, mental, and physical weaknesses clearly understood, in fact he is placed (or should be) under the light of the X-ray, so to speak, and kept there until every defect of his diseased character is understood and carefully treated.

This class often requires the attention of the most skillful talent among reformatory workers, to attend them. It is worse than folly to put careless eye-servers in charge of such cases, where it requires patient, conscientious, workmen, or if you please, physicians of the highest order in this line of work. No manufacturer or merchant would trust their business for a moment to a class of novices, who care nothing for the interests of the employer, further than the pecuniary benefit they derived from it, and yet there are far too many who creep into the reformatories to aid in directing the destinies of immortal souls, who have no higher ambition than to get what they can for their own benefit, without regard to the means used in obtaining it, and render as little service as possible in return. We believe the most conscientious, the most intelligent, and the best educated, by study and experience, are the best people to be employed in this line of work. There is very little economy in *cheap* help. Give us a corp of cultured, large hearted, broad minded, godly men and women, and we will show you a School whose *morale* will stand correspondingly high. Reverse this and the standard of the school will neither be satisfactory to the State or pleasing to ourselves.

Many of the boys come to us with a very limited idea of personal cleanliness, moral purity, or religious culture. Is it a strange thing that some should leave the School without reaching a very high grade in either mental or moral training? In many cases after a boy is committed to the Institution, the parents, or some so-called friend, begins a systematic course for his release, using for their strongest point the argument, "the boy has been punished enough," thus trying to hinder, rather than promote, the means used for the greatest good by the interest for the boys welfare. There are certain people who take a very low and narrow view of the work of the School, and the wonder is that so high a percentage of the boys go out from us who prove, by their lives, the salutary influence of the School.

It is asserted on good authority, by well-founded facts, that seventy-five per cent. of the boys who leave the School are reformed. If this is so, and we have good reasons for believing it, that of itself should be sufficient encouragement to continue a work whose results promise and yield so much. Those boys go out from us into many ways in life, and enter into many different occupations, in mercantile, mechanical, and professional callings; not a few of which reach positions that prove them worthy of the confidence they receive.

But the question is raised, what becomes of the remaining twenty-five per cent. After much study and thought upon the subject, I am led to believe that at least fifteen per cent. of them enter the class, found everywhere, who manage to earn sufficient support for themselves and families and if they meet no serious misfortune, they will never be a burden upon the State. Five per cent. enter that easy-going class, who are found in many communities, having no definite aim in life, working at odd jobs, as circumstances offer, ready to work or play as they may be called upon, subsisting at last upon whatever charities may be offered them, or ending their days in the almshouse. The remaining five per cent. are those who help to form the tramp army or the vagabond crowd, and spend most of their time in the lock-ups and prisons of the land, and die at last unmourned and unregretted. This we believe to be a fair consideration of the subject, and are quite sure that with the highest

grade of officers and teachers, in every department of the reformatory work of the school, there would soon be seen even more than seventy-five per cent. of cures among the boys affected with the evil disease.

So long as indifferent and profane men and women, who have very little principle for honesty, morality or righteousness, are placed over erring youth, of both sexes, so long will the hope of philanthropists be deferred, and the expectation of the State go unrealized.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

There is a marked growth for the better in the discipline and improved condition of the School that is very apparent. This is not the result of any *one*, or a part, but to the hearty co-operation of all the officers of the Institution, to labor for the best good of the whole, until there has come to be a pleasant and honorable rivalry, or rather emulation, as to who can best work or best serve. This spirit is becoming contagious in no small degree throughout the School, and many of the boys show signs of improvement in many things, which is a matter of encouragement to every earnest, conscientious worker for the benefit and welfare of erring youth.

It is a source of great encouragement to us to know, as we have reason to, from the testimony of many of the parents and friends of the boys, voluntarily given, that the old prejudices so long held toward the school are gradually giving away, and people are slowly becoming convinced of the fact that boys committed to our keeping are benefitted by the healthful influences, kind treatment, and careful training they receive here. No boy can enter the school without being made to feel, to a greater or less extent, the influence which is brought to bear upon him for good. And no boy enters here, who gives heed to, or labor for, the advantages offered him, can leave the school without carrying away with him great and permanent benefits morally and mentally. Not a few friends of the boys who come here bear witness to this fact, that the Institution is a Training School, as well as a Sanitary and Industrial Home.

BOYS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

Whole number of boys received since the opening of the school March 1st, 1854,	-	-	5,815
Number remaining in the School Sept. 30, 1895,	-		442
Number received between Sept. 30, 1895, and Sept. 30, 1896.	-	-	190
Number discharged between Sept. 30, 1895 and Sept. 30, 1896,	-	-	231
Number returned on old commitments,	-	-	68
Whole number in School Sept. 30, 1896,	-	-	469

INDUSTRIES.

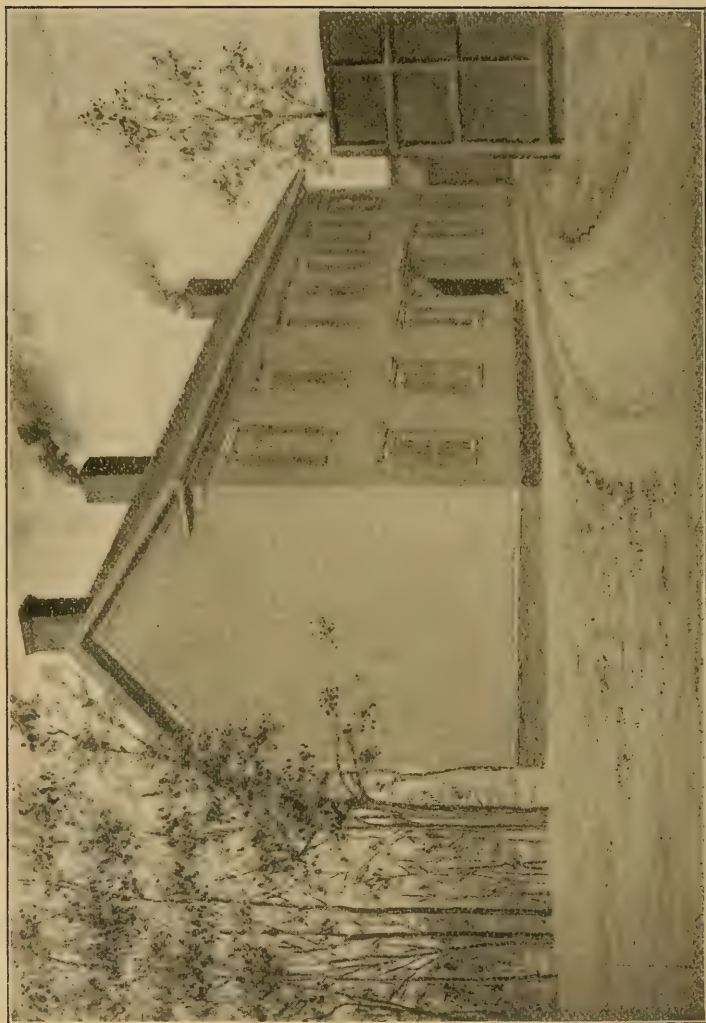
The industries of the school have been undergoing some very radical changes within the last few years, greatly to the advantage of the boys. There is now in successful operation, and under experienced and practical teachers, printing, painting, masonry, carpentry, shoemaking, plumbing, baking telegraphy and laundering. Much of the tailoring of the Institution is done here but not taught as a trade. If a practical tailor was employed and this department made a trade, very much more of the work could be done, that is now purchased abroad, and money saved to the State, as well as placing another useful trade within reach of the boys.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

During the summer two arc lights have been placed on the west side of the building which has supplied a long felt necessity. The rear of the buildings have long been the resort of mischievous persons who have come upon the premises evenings and late at night, occupying the barns and sheds whenever they could force an entrance, and using the boiler house for a lodging place, besides committing many petty and annoying depredations. We believe the lights will have a tendency to reduce this trespassing, and save more than their cost to the State.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the School during the year has been generally very good. During the winter there were several cases of scarlet fever, of which, we are happy to say,



GENERAL TRADES BUILDING.

only one proved fatal. During the last two months the measles have been quite prevalent in the Institution, threatening at one time to develop into an epidemic, but fortunately assuming a mild form, no fatal cases occurred, and no serious results have followed. Fifty-seven cases were treated in the hospital, to date, all of which, with the exception of a few convalescents have been discharged. For further information on this subject I would respectfully refer you to the physician's report.

LIBRARY.

The School is fortunate in the possession of a fine library of interesting and instructive books, which are much enjoyed by the boys, but to retain it, and keep it up to its former high standard of usefulness, it becomes an imperative necessity that it should be replenished from time to time, as the books are constantly wearing out by use, or becoming worthless by constant wear. We ought to have five hundred volumes at once to continue our library in a serviceable condition.

FENCES.

The fences on the State property are in a deplorable condition, but owing to the heavy drain upon the School finance we are unable to make all the necessary repairs at present.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious services on the Sabbath continue after their accustomed order, Sabbath School in the morning at nine o'clock, and preaching service in the afternoon, conducted by the different clergymen of the city.

THE BAND.

The band, which has been noticeably silent during the past season, owing to unavoidable causes, is making good progress in its work, and will doubtless soon be heard again.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A great deal of necessary repairing and improvements have been accomplished during the last few months in and about the buildings and grounds, nearly all of which

has been done by the boys and their instructors, at comparatively small expense to what it would otherwise have cost.

There is much more that will need attention soon, about the barns and sheds ; the sills and many of the other timbers will doubtless have to be renewed in order to insure the safety, as well as continuance of the building.

THE YARD FENCES.

The fences about the yards on the west side of the main building will soon need a thorough overhauling, necessitating much new work to put them in proper shape. It would no doubt be far better to substitute an iron fence for the present wooden structure, though the first cost would be somewhat more, it would probably be the cheapest in the end.

CONDUIT.

During the month of July a brick water-tight conduit nearly one hundred feet long, twenty-four inches wide and and eighteen inches deep, was built from the north end of the main building to Cottage B, for the use of the steam and gas pipes, the water pipe being placed outside, the large steam pipe being inclosed with an asbestos covering. The work, which required a large amount of earth and rock excavation, was nearly all done by the boys at a comparatively small cost to the State, and will, according to our engineer estimate, result in a saving of \$225.00 per year, in coal, and give a heating service to the cottage that could not be attained before.

SEWERS.

A very complete system of sewerage was built upon the State property last spring to connect with the city sewers, at a total cost of \$2,967.06, which, when the connections are made and the necessary plumbing is completed, the sanitary work of the Institution will probably be second to none in the State.

Added to the above expense for sewers may properly be mentioned here, the Colony street sewer assessment, paid to the City of Meriden, amounting to \$970.00

THE GOVERNOR.

On Thursday afternoon, June 11, we were pleasantly surprised by a visit from Governor O. Vincent Coffin, of our State, and his private Secretary Mr. F. D. Haines, who made a thorough examination of the Institution and premises. His interesting talks to the boys are a matter of very pleasant recollection. For several days after, their visit was the topic of conversation, letter and composition writing, and in one instance, a boy wrote the Governor and received a pleasant letter in reply.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Honorable Board of Trustees for the assistance that has been so kindly given me in many ways, in the management of the Institution, and which has tended so largely in developing the present healthy condition of its affairs.

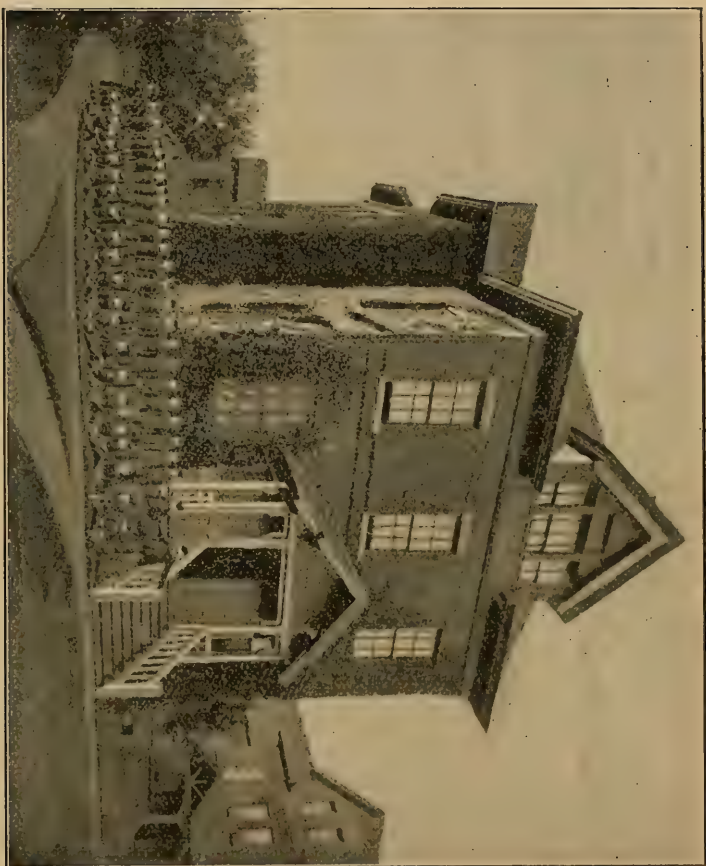
I most cordially extend my thanks to the officers, teachers and attaches of every grade, for their uniform courtesy, and hearty co-operation in aiding in so many ways to harmonize any differences of opinion that might arise, or may have existed, and thus bringing the best of every vital force and moral power to bear for the best interest of the whole.

Nor would we forget the boys whose uniform politeness and gentlemanly bearing has proved a source of pleasure and gratification, arising from the fact, that at once becomes apparent, the labor expended in their behalf is not in vain, and with devout thankfulness to God, our heavenly Father for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to all, in our labors of mercy and love, we go on, not counting our lives dear unto ourselves, hoping, trusting, praying that many of these unfortunate boys committed to our charge, may go from this Institution redeemed from the bondage of sinful habits, and from the thralldom of sin and wrong, through the power of Christ the redeemer of men.

“Heirs of the same inheritance
Children of the self-same God
They have but stumbled in the path
We have in weakness trod.”

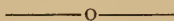
I respectfully refer you to the balance sheet accompanying this report, for the financial condition of the Institution, and the several reports and tables following will give you much statictical information of interest.

GEO. L. COBURN, *Supt.*



COTTAGE B.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.



To the Superintendent of Conn. School for Boys.

During the past year the school has escaped serious disease, and the majority of the complaints have been of a minor nature, the ordinary ones that children are subject to, and constitutional weaknesses that we may expect among this class of children, the parentage of a large per cent. of boys belonging, as so many of them do, to the drinking and profligate class.

It is gratifying to be able to report that with an average attendance of some 475 inmates, only three deaths occurred during the year; one very frail boy from malignant scarlet fever, one from drowning, and one evidently from some heart-trouble, as he was engaged in play up to a few minutes before his death.

During the winter of 1895-6 we had sixteen cases of scarlet fever, but by promptly isolating those afflicted the disease did not spread to any great extent. The cases all occurred to boys who had been inmates of the institution for several months. The disease was probably introduced by some clothing sent from Bridgeport to one of the boys, it being prevalent in that city.

Three severe cases of diphtheria were taken down at about the same time. They were promptly isolated and at once received the anti-toxine treatment, and made a good recovery.

For the first time in many years, we have been visited by an epidemic of measles, of a mild type, and by strict quarentining we only had fifty-seven cases, all making a good recovery.

There has been considerable less sickness than in previous years, owing in a great degree to the improved sanitary conditions. Taking this into consideration with the bathing facilities and regularity in all respects, sleeping, study, work a wholesome dietary, etc., etc., a marked improvement is

soon seen in the appearance of the boys after they have been a short time in the institution.

From Oct. 1895, to Oct. 1896, 619 cases have been treated in the hospital.

MEDICAL CASES.

Bronchitis (Acute)	84	Hordeolum	4
Balanitis	1	Hemorrhoids	7
Cystitis (Acute)	1	Heart, Valvular Disease of	5
Chilblains	12	Iritis (Acute)	8
Conjunctivitis		Indigestion (Acute)	57
(Phlyctenular)	14	Measles	57
Conjunctivitis, (Acute		Malaria	42
Catarrhal)	10	Otitis Media	4
Chorea	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Dysentery	2	Rhus poisoning	2
Diarrhœa	18	Pharyngitis	16
Diphtheria	3	Porrigio	5
Enteritis	11	Pleuritis	2
Eczema	9	Rheumatism (Muscular)	15
Epilepsy	3	Rheumatism (Acute	
Furuncles	38	Articular)	2
Fever (Intermittent)	8	Ringworm	1
Fever (Remittent)	2	Scabies	1
Fever (Scarlet)	16	Tonsillitis (Simple and	
Glands, Scrofulous,	8	Follicular)	42
Gonorrhœa	5	Tinea Capitis	1
Gleet	7		
Gastro-Enteritis	2	Total	526

SURGICAL CASES.

Abcesses (Simple)	9	Hernia	7
Abcess of Lachrymal Gland	1	Hydrocele	1
Burns	5	Ingrowing Toe Nails	3
Constusions	20	Synovitis (Knee)	1
Erysipelas	1	Wounds	19
Fistula in Ano	1	Minor surgery, such as	
Fracture of Radius (Colles)	1	glass in feet, broken	
Fracture of Tibia	1	needle in arm, etc.	22
Fracture of Patella	1	Total	93

C. H. S. DAVIS, *M. D.*

EXHIBIT NO. I.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE
CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM OCT. 1,
1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896.

EXPENDITURES.	RECEIPTS.
Chair Shop, . . . \$78.30	Balance, Oct. 1st, 1895 \$2,125.09
Miscellaneous, . . . 145.11	From Chair Shop, . . . 4,513.27
Farm, . . . 1,421.65	State Treasurer, . . . 70,087.54
Traveling, . . . 536.77	Board, . . . 409.13
Library, . . . 97.57	Miscellaneous, . . . 92.92
Postage, . . . 75.80	Farm, . . . 342.55
Freight, . . . 369.16	Freight, . . . 136.78
Telegraph and Telephone, 110.20	Telegraph and Telephone, .75
Chapel, . . . 88.00	Printing Office, . . . 508.14
House Furnishing, . . . 3,168.75	
Repairs, . . . 5,804.59	
Improvements, . . . 5,544.82	
Laundry, . . . 413.35	
Clothing, . . . 4,706.09	
Heating and Light, . . . 7,597.80	
Hospital, . . . 404.62	
Shoe Shop, . . . 1,113.64	
Returning Escapes, . . . 123.60	
Stationery and School Books, 556.88	
Water, . . . 770.83	
Insurance, . . . 40.00	
Stable, . . . 2,188.97	
Printing Office, . . . 777.05	
Salaries, . . . 23,915.43	
Provisions, . . . 17,796.58	
Bal., Sept. 30th, 1896, 370.61	
\$78,216.17	\$78,216.17

MERIDEN, CONN., October 16, 1896.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys, from October 1st, 1895, to September 30th, 1896, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers and find the same correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent was fifty-two dollars and forty-four cents (\$52.44) and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventeen cents, (\$318.17). Total balance on hand \$370.61.

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Auditors of*
JAMES A. JONES, } *Public Accounts,*

EXHIBIT No. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN
INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN
MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening,	5814
Number in School Oct. 1, 1895,	442
From Hartford County,	50
New Haven County,	68
Fairfield “	38
New London, “	9
Middlesex, “	7
Tolland, “	4
Litchfield, “	7
Windham, “	4
Boarders,	3
Number received on old commitment,	51
Number returned themselves,	17-258
Total,	<u>700</u>
Discharged in various ways,	231
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1896,	469

EXHIBIT No. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Six,	0	11	11
Seven,	0	34	34
Eight,	1	82	83
Nine,	2	198	200
Ten,	18	540	558
Eleven,	14	631	645
Twelve,	32	832	864
Thirteen,	36	887	923
Fourteen,	30	990	1,020
Fifteen,	28	1,022	1,050
Sixteen,	28	331	359
Seventeen,	1	41	42
Eighteen,	0	19	19
Nineteen,	0	5	5
Twenty,	0	1	1
Total,	<u>190</u>	<u>5,624</u>	<u>5,814</u>

COTTAGE B SCHOOL ROOM.

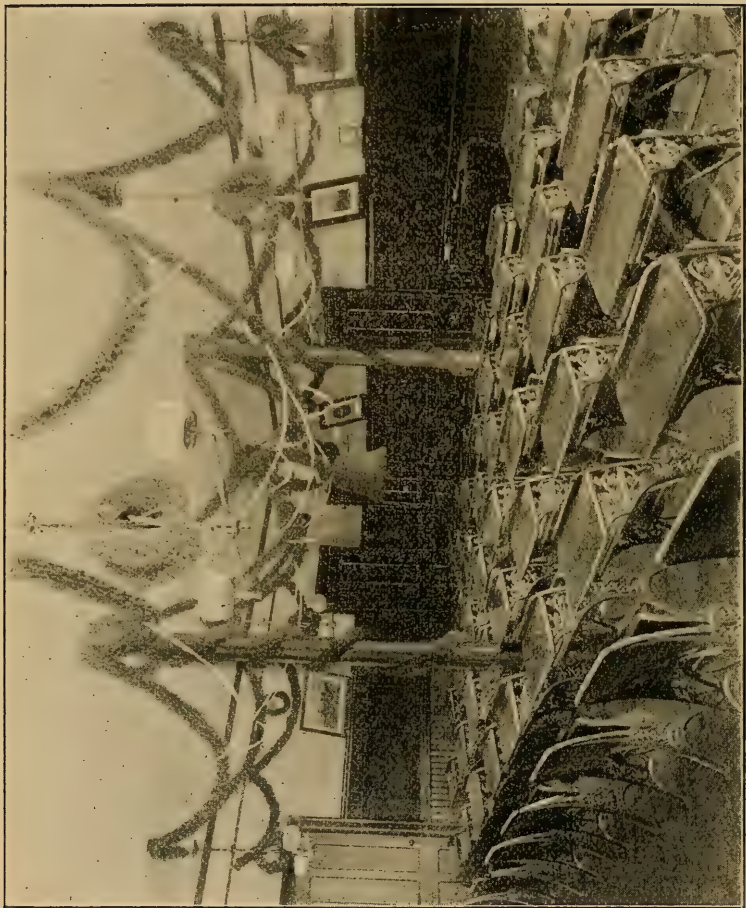


EXHIBIT No. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PRE- VIOUSLY.	TO- TAL
Theft,	38	2,340	2,378
Burglary,	14	273	287
Vagrancy,	11	366	377
Truancy,	11	732	743
Stubbornness,		51	51
Obtaining goods under false protence		22	22
Arson,	2	40	42
Cruelty to animals,		6	6
Sabbath Breaking,		1	1
Malicious Mischief,		73	73
Assault and Battery,		63	63
Breach of Peace,		63	63
Horse Stealing,		17	17
Disorderly Conduct,		13	13
Robbery,		7	7
Trespass,		19	19
Manslaughter,		1	1
Forgers,		7	7
Driving horses without permission,	3	40	43
Lascivious Carriage,		4	4
Profane Cursing,		4	4
Getting on Cars,		3	3
Abusive Language,		3	3
Common Drunkard,		14	14
Misdemeanor,		11	11
Fornication,		1	1
Breaking windows,	5	10	15
Attempt to Kill,		1	1
Attempt to Commit Rape,		10	10
Rape,		4	4
Disobedience,	2	21	23
Placing Obstructions on Railroads,		8	8
Receiving Stolen Goods,		1	1
Intoxication,	2	20	22
Boarders,	3	181	184
Incorrigibility,	93	1,051	1,144
Assault,	6	143	149
Total.	190	5,624	5,814

EXHIBIT No. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

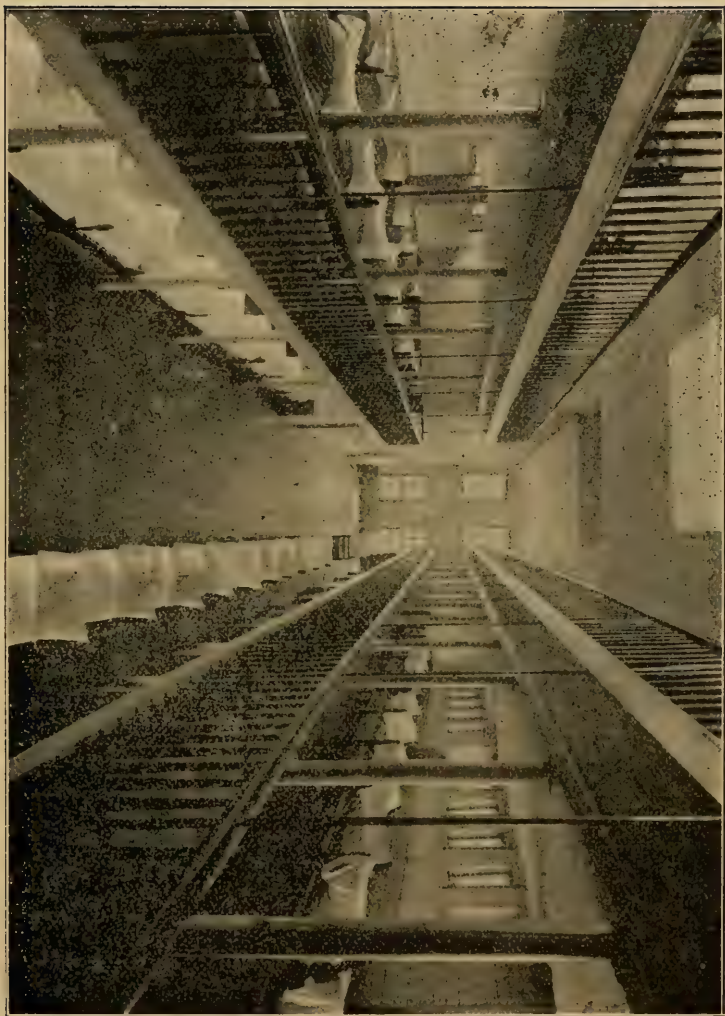
	PAST YEAR.	PRE- VIOUSLY	TO- TAL
Hartford Superior Court.,		39	39
New Haven, " . . .		74	74
Fairfield " . . .	2	74	76
Litchfield " . . .		29	29
Middlesex " . . .		11	11
Tolland " . . .		16	16
New London " . . .		19	19
Windham " . . .		9	9
New Haven Common Pleas Court		1	1
Hartford Police Court,	20	680	700
New Haven " . . .	38	954	992
New London " . . .		95	95
Norwich " . . .	4	141	145
Waterbury " . . .	11	258	269
New Britain " . . .	8	171	179
Bridgeport " . . .	10	340	350
Meriden " . . .	5	198	203
Stamford " . . .	6	35	41
Norwalk " . . .	8	7	15
Middletown " . . .	2	45	47
Danbury " . . .	5	40	45
Derby " . . .	2	21	23
Wallingford " . . .		7	7
Stafford " . . .		3	3
Greenwich " . . .		5	5
Ansonia " . . .	3	5	8
Putnam " . . .	4	3	7
Stonington " . . .	3	1	4
Haddam " . . .		3	3
Huntington " . . .	1	2	3
New Canaan " . . .		1	1
Willimantic Police Court, .	2	1	3
Bethany Probate Court, .		1	1
Justice Court various towns,	53	2,154	2,207
Boarders " " . . .	3	181	184
Total,	190	5,624	5,804

EXHIBIT No. 6.

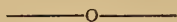
SHOWING THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH THE BOYS
HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR	PRE- VIOUSLY	TO- TAL
Placed with Farmers,	22	559	581
Placed at various trades,	3	76	79
Sentence expired,	1	941	942
Returned to Parents and Friends,	200	4,008	4,208
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, . .		1	1
Sent to Hospital,		7	7
Return'd to Providence Reform School,		5	5
Discharged to go to sea,		7	7
" selectmen,		2	2
" for defective mittimus		23	23
" by order of court,		17	17
" by Legislature,		3	3
Remanded to Alternate Sentence, . .		33	33
Released to be tried for Incendiarism		2	2
Died,	3	86	86
Boarders Dismissed,	2	169	171
Released to be tried for Assault,		2	2
Released to be tried for burglary,		2	2
Sent to Children's Home			62
To Enlist in the Army,		26	33
Total,	231	5,969	6,200

NORTH DIVISION SLEEPING HALL.



FARMER'S REPORT.



To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

The following tables show the amount of products grown during the year ending September 30, 1896, and the estimated value of the same. Also, an inventory of stock and tools used on the farm.

GROWN BY THE FARMER.

25 Tons of English Hay,	\$500.00
6 Tons of Meadow Hay,	75.00
18 Tons of Corn Fodder,	180.00
2 Tons of Hungarian Grass	40.00
6 Calves three days old,	6.00
8 Pigs six weeks old,	20.00
Service of stock,	8.00
1,600 Bushels of Potatoes,	960.00
3,600 Dozen Sweet Corn,	360.00
25,760 Quarts of Milk,	1,288.00
Stock sold W. J. Corrigan,	5.00
“ “ German,	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,457.00

GROWN BY MR. JOHN GALLAGHER, COTTAGE A.

2,700	Heads Late Cabbage,				\$137.00
145	Bushels Ripe Tomatoes,				108.75
30	" Green "				15.00
12	" Peppers, White Mountain,				9.00
2	" " Cayenne,				2.00
2	" " Chillian,				2.00
					<hr/>
					\$273.75

GROWN BY MR. J. A. SMITH, COTTAGE B.

1,056	Bunches Asparagus,				\$105.60
750	" Rheubarb,				37.50
1,865	Quarts Strawberries,				279.75
780	" Red Raspberries,				80.10
39	" Black "				5.85
81	" Blackberries .				8.10
1,161	" Currants,				116.10
1,498	Heads Cabbage,				74.90
240	Bush. Beets,				156.00
					<hr/>
					\$863.90

GROWN BY MR. JOHN H. PARISH, COTTAGE C.

261	Bushels Onions,				\$156.60
2,500	Bunches "				125.00
53	Bushels Beets,				26.50
400	Bunches "				20.00
20	Bushels Salsify,				10.00
5	" Parsnips,				2.50
					<hr/>
					\$340.60

GROWN BY MR. F. P. OWEN, COTTAGE D.

55	Bushels Turnips,				\$13.75
169	" Peas,				152.10
					<hr/>
					\$165.85

GROWN BY MR. J. S. CRABB, COTTAGE E.

217	Bushels String Beans,				\$161.95
46	" Bush Limas,				23.00
38	" Pole "				19.00
					<hr/>
					\$203.65

GROWN BY MR. T. H. MAGUIRE, SOUTH DIVISION.

1800 Pounds Squash,	\$36.00
130 Bushels Cucumbers,	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$111.00

GROWN BY MR. J. R. BRANDENBERGER, GARDENER.

234 Bunches Parsley,	\$11.70
3,200 " Radishes,	64.00
5 Bushels Spanish Radishes,	5.00
22 " Cucumbers,	13.20
20 " Tomatoes,	15.00
25 " Early Onions,	20.00
1,600 Heads Lettuce,	32.00
800 Bunches Celery	48.00
2 Bushels Beets,	1.20
8 " Peppers,	8.00
8 Barrels Apples,	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$230.10

	<hr/>	\$2,189.15
Farmers,		3,457.00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$5,646.15

Respectfully,

W. D. DUNHAM, *Farmer.*

INVENTORY OF-CARRIAGES, TOOLS, ETC.

1 Hay Cart,	\$30.00
1 Milburn Wagon,	70.00
2 Two Horse Dump Carts,	200.00
1 Deering Mower,	50.00
1 Horse Lawn Mower,	10.00
1 Hay Rake,	25.00
1 Advance Tedder,	30.00
1 Cutaway Harrow,	25.00
1 Smoothing Harrow,	15.00

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

37

1	Large Two Horse Sleigh,	.	.	.	\$50.00
1	Business Sleigh,	.	.	.	10.00
3	Sets Single Harness,	.	.	.	38.00
2	" Heavy Double Harness,	.	.	.	50.00
1	Set Light Double Harness,	.	.	.	20.00

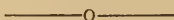
Total,	\$1,539.00
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INVENTORY LIVE STOCK.

1	Pair Working Oxen,	.	.	.	\$175.00
19	Cows,	.	.	.	770.00
6	Horses,	.	.	.	600.00
1	Bull,	.	.	.	30.00

\$1,575.00

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS



The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes' walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The balance of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near its center.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, wood house, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either

side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room, six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpareil washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains a boiler of twenty-five horse power (not in use) and engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing presses.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and pleasant conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, three large school rooms with a seating capacity of one hundred boys each, two

large wardrobe rooms for boys Sunday clothing, one officer's sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 375 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

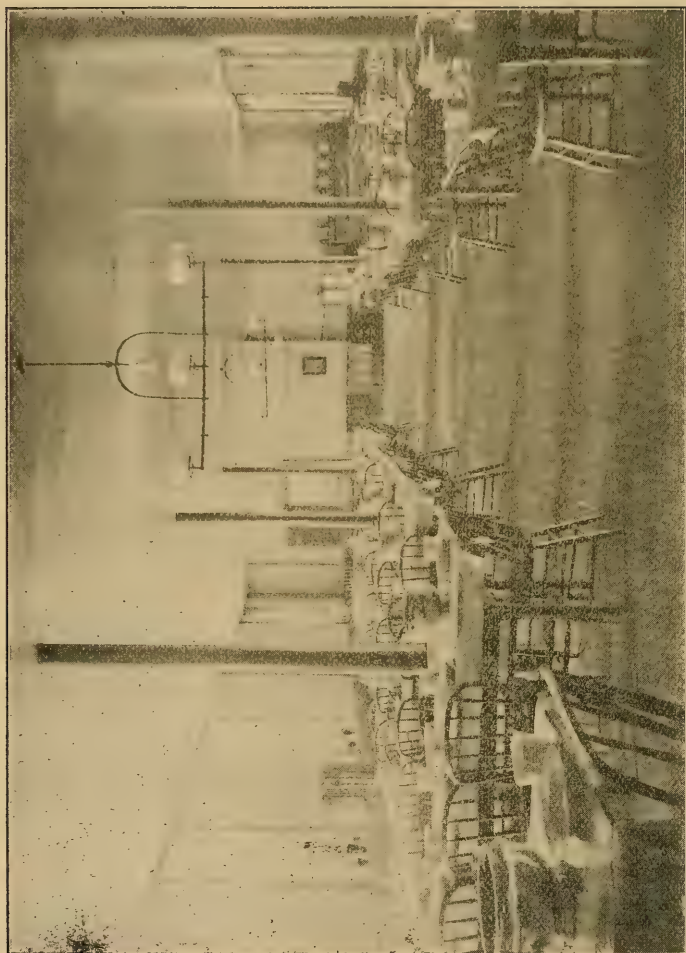
The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging three-hundred and seventy-five boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story, there is a large shop, where seventy-five boys labor at cane seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main build-



NORTH DIVISION DINING HALL.

ing, or Congregate Department of the School number about two hundred.

Five Cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room, handsomely seated and furnished, officers private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry, and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, a hospital room, a teacher's room, a bath room, a room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping room for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, and bars and high fences.

The chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work, thirty-five by fifty seven feet, and is two stories high. The lower story is eighteen feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of sixty-horse power each, and a coal room

that furnishes storage for three hundred tons of coal. The boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and apparatus necessary to supply the main buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved manner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing departments. The chimney stack is eighty feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a machine shop and living rooms for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and for the use of the Institution. The main barn is eighty-three feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor, is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 2,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains the stabling, running the entire length, arranged for the comfort and cleanliness of the stock, two rooms for such stock as need seclusion, a bedding room and bays for hay, which extend through the upper story to a height of twenty-five feet. The third story contains the driving floor, where the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are well drawn and stored; a feed room and rooms for the smaller farm tools. Above the floor is a large space for grain or hay. The building is capable of storing seventy tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Connected with this building by a carriage shed, is a horse barn thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed. There is also attached to the main barn a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnish additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied, and for the more bulky farm implements. Another building near these thirty-three feet by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never-failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three-inch pipe to the buildings, and furnished sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

There are ten shops in the Institution that give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. There are about two hundred boys who work at cane-seating chairs in one shop. A shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of some thirty to, forty boys; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. From eight to ten boys at the greenhouse and on the lawns. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc, all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people still, the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found

in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, from which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and on Sunday, pies are given for dinner and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays, the tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The deprivation, or a change of food, is never allowed as a punishment. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue, army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods according to the season.

RECREATION.

All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoon when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera house, in the city and frequent rehearsals, concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sabbath; Sabbath School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan, in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.

The ministers from the several churches of the city preach in their turn at the Sunday afternoon service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sabbath, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day, of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during that day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace eleven grades, or divisions, which give every boy the opportunity to attend a class exactly adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind, can, while at the school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the school during minority by any court of record in

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE

the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week quarterly in advance for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

All boys that go out on leave of absence are required to communicate with the Institution once in six months, and by failing to do so, are at once looked after by the authorities of the School. A record is kept, as far as is possible, of every boy's conduct after he leaves the Institution.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION AND RETIREMENTS OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

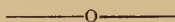
Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1851	GIDEON WELLES, Hartford,	1853
1851	PHILEMON HOADLEY, New Haven,	1857
1851	E. S. ABERNETHY, Bridgeport,	1853
1851	A. N. BALDWIN, West Milford,	1855
1851	PHILO M. JUDSON, Norwich,	declined.
1851	ERASTUS LESTER, Plainfield,	1854
1851	HENRY D. SMITH, Middletown,	1853
1851	JOHN H. BROCKWAY, Ellington,	1852
1853	PHILIP RIPLEY, Hartford, died in office,	1863
1853	DAVID PATCHEN, Weston,	1854
1853	JOHN P. GULLIVER, Norwich,	1854
1853	JOHN S. YOEMANS, Columbia,	1856
1853	JAMES PHELPS, Essex,	1855
1854	FRED S. WILDMAN, Danbury,	1858
1854	MOSÈS PIERCE, Norwich,	1856
1854	JOHN GALLUP, (2d) Brooklyn,	1858
1855	SYLVESTER SPENCER, Litchfield, resigned,	1858
1855	ELIHU SPENCER, Middletown,	declined.
1856	MOSES CULVER, Middletown,	1858
1856	THOMAS CLARK, Coventry,	1860
1856	W. P. BENJAMIN, New London,	1876
1857	W. S. CHARNLEY, New Haven,	declined.
1858	E. W. HATCH, Meriden, resigned,	1859
1858	HORACE GAYLORD, Ashford,	1862
1858	DAVID P. NICHOLAS, Danbury,	1875
1858	THOMAS A. MILLER, Torrington,	1859
1858	BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Middletown,	1876
1859	HIRAM FOSTER, Meriden,	1873
1859	DANIEL G. PLATT, Washington, d. in office,	1871
1859	HENRY MCCRAY, Ellington,	1876

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement
1862	ROSWELL BROWN,	Hartford, d. in office, 1877
1862	WILLIAM SWIFT,	Windham, 1866
1863	HENRY B. HUBBARD,	Middletown, declined
1866	JAMES B. WHITCOMB,	Brooklyn, 1874
1871	GEORGE LANGDON,	Plymouth, 1875
1873	HIRAM A. YALE,	Meriden, 1877
1874	S. B. COCKS,	Huntington, resigned, 1876
1874	F. O. BENNETT,	Willimantic, retired, 1882
1875	DELOS H. STEVENS,	Barkhamsted, retired, 1889
1875	CHAS. FITZGERALD,	Middletown, retired, 1891
1875	EDW'D W. SEYMOUR,	Litchfield, retired, 1876
1875	GOODWIN COLLIER,	Hartford, retired, 1876
1875	CHAS. L. ENGLISH,	New Haven, resigned
1876	JOHN M. BREWER,	Norwich, died in office, 1878
1876	G. H. PRESTON, M. D.,	Tolland, " " 1883
1877	VINCENT COYLER,	Darien, retired, 1886
1877	JOHN L. HOUSTON,	Thompsonville, still in office.
1878	A. P. WILLOUGHBY,	Norwich, retired, 1879
1879	CHARLES FABRIQUE,	N. Haven, d. in office, 1889
1879	J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich, retired, 1891
1879	THEODORE BIRD,	Bethlehem, retired, 1891
1882	ALBERTUS S. BRUCE,	Pomfret, retired, 1893
1883	CHARLES F. SUMNER,	Bolton, retired, 1895
1886	JAMES K. BUTLER,	Darien, retired, 1893
1889	JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven, retired, 1895
1891	HERMAN HOFFMAN,	New Preston, retired, 1895
1891	NATHAN D. BATES,	Preston, retired, 1895
1891	JAMES DONOVAN,	Middletown, retired, 1895
1893	SAMUEL THATCHER,	Warrenville, resigned, 1894
1893	JOHN MCCARTHY,	Danbury, still in office
1894	DAVIS A. BAKER,	Warrenville, retired 1895
1895	J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich, still in office.
1895	W. S. BEECHER,	New Haven, "
1895	JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	Columbia, "
1895	FRED DEPEYSTER,	Portland, "
1895	GEO. O. BALCH	Ashford, "
1895	GEO. P. CRANE,	Woodbury, "

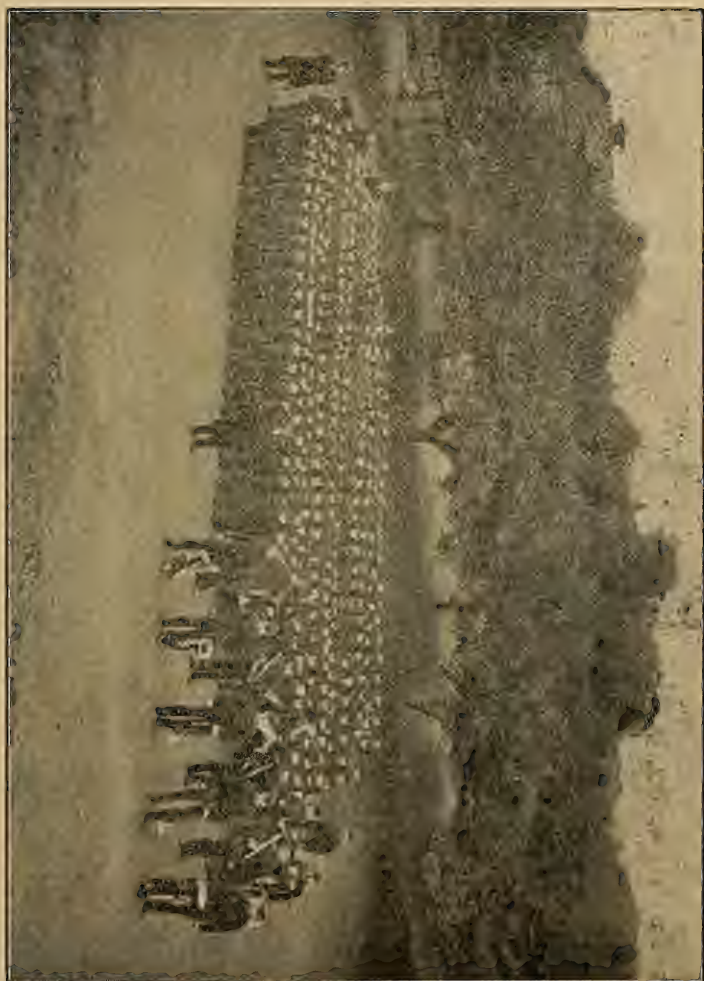
RESIDENT TRUSTEES

1877	ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden, died in office,	1894
1877	CHARLES L. UPHAM,	" retired,	1891
1877	OWEN B. ARNOLD,	" "	1891
1887	D. S. WILLIAMS,	" "	1893
1891	SETH J. HALL,	" still in office.	
1891	C. H. S. DAVIS,	" "	
1893	JOHN C. BYXBEE,	" "	
1894	N. L. BRADLEY,	" "	

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1853	PHILEMON HOADLEY,	1855
1854	SAXTON B. LITTLE, Ass't Supt.	1875
1855	ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D.,	1859
1858	EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D., Died, Feb. 7,	1874
1874	SAXTON B. LITTLE, Acting Supt., July 1,	1874
1874	EDWARD INGHAM, July 1,	1846
1876	S. B. COCKS, Dec. 1,	1877
1877	J. W. BROWN, Acting Supt., Apr. 23,	1878
1878	GEO. E. HOWE, Died in office, Nov. 23,	1893
1893	MRS. F. M. HOWE, Apr. 11,	1894
1894	REV. SAMUEL THATCHER, Mar. 3,	1896
1896	GEO. L. COBURN, still in office.	



DRESS PARADE.

FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

—O—

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys:

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the Connecticut School for Boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

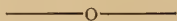
The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

(Signed)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

To Parents and Guardians.



We take the pleasure of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of the School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the School. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the School is not good, the time of his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a School for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools in the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath School and regular Chapel service, over which some minister of the Gospel from one of the city churches presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of Instruction each Sabbath from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

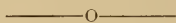
Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge," before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In cases of serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

AMENDMENTS TO LAW

RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.



*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened.*

Section 1. Whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, the Court, or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut School for Boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the Board of Trustees. And the Judges of the Criminal and Police Courts of the State, and Judges of the Peace, shall have power to commit to the Connecticut School for Boys: First, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; Second, any boy under sixteen years of age with the consent of his parents or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; Third, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; Fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or his mother or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

Sec. 2. That every boy sent to the Connecticut School for Boys shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the Superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Sec. 3. That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the School as can be properly accommodated it shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees to give notice to the Criminal and Police Courts of the fact, whereupon no boy shall be sent to the School by said Courts until notice shall be given them by the President of the Board that more can be received.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice or attempt to entice away from said School, any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said School, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or officer of the local police, or any officer or employee of said School, shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to arrest any boy, when in his power to do so, who shall have escaped from said School, and return him thereto.

Sec. 5. That the Trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed as herein described, during minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity as they may see fit; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parents or guardian, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the President of the board shall, for such a purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said Board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy, and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indentures of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of the Connecticut School for Boys.

Sec. 6. In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the Trustees may, at their discretion receive such boys into the Connecticut School for Boys, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the Trustees, any boy apprenticed out by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the Trustees may, at their discretion, return such boy to the School.

Sec. 7. Whenever a boy is dismissed from the School to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indentures, as in the foregoing section), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the Board of Trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the School, when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said Board, the interest of the boy will be promoted by such return.

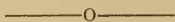
Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act Concerning Education."

Resolved by this Assembly: That in the several Reform Schools in this State, equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates thereof, and that every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said Institution, when and where such instruction may be given, any such instruction shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Approved July, 25, 1874.

BY-LAWS.



MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

Sec. 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the School in MERIDEN, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Board at the written request of two members, provided that ample notice of such meetings shall be given.

Sec. 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

Sec. 4. The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually at the regular meeting held in July, by the election, by ballot, of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee, to consist of five, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Board, but in his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem*.

SECRETARY.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board in a book provided for that purpose, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any members; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the Board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instruction as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee.



THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

TREASURER.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the moneys of the Institution, and keep a true and just account of the same. He shall pay no bills except on an order drawn by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Executive Committee, and for the faithful performace of his duties he shall give a satisfactory bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditures for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall, once in each month, or oftener, if they choose, without notice to the Superintendent or other officers, inspect the School buildings and all the departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall inquire into the behavior of all officers and employees and in a book, kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. They shall also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the Superintendent and, if found correct, approve the same.

Sec. 9. There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 10. The following named officers of the School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Bookkeeper, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the workshops, a Farmer and Supervisors.

Sec. 11. The several officers shall hold their opppointment during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 12 The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that their regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

The Superintendent shall have power to suspend any employee of the School, for cause, until the next meeting of the Executive Committee or Board of Trustees.

He shall keep a journal and make a record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, as far as important for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Treasurer of the Institution the bill for weekly board of inmates, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the Assistant Superintendent, shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health for

want for sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet or cold, or from other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At the October meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts up to the 30th day of September; also a full schedule of all property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

The Superintendent shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional service, morning and evening; have charge of the Sabbath School, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys, in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his duties and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in July, he shall make a report, stating all facts respecting the reformatory influence effectively made use of in this Institution.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 13. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent during his absence or inability.

THE MATRON.

Sec. 14. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in her department.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

TEACHERS.

Sec. 15. The Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same; and by strict personal examination, see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sabbath School, in the care of the boys on the Sabbath, in vocal music, and the principle teacher shall act as librarian for the boys.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

Sec. 16. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are carefully preserved and accounted for; shall see

that all stock and material are worked with prudence and economy and are properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate account of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done and all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops.

They shall have charge of the boys during the work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place, and at such time as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall also assist the teacher if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMAN.

Sec. 17. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the building. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damages by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

FARMER.

Sec. 18. The Farmer, under general or specific directions of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of work with, and be responsible for such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct them in the various kinds of farm work; require of them

prompt obedience, and must by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, properly cleaned and kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased, for the labor performed, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith.

THE LIBRARY.

Sec. 19. A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, shall be kept at the School for the use and improvement of the inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be a standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means, to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and conditions of the Library, with a full list of all the donations received for this object.

VISITORS.

Sec. 20 Visitors will always be welcome to visit the School between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on week days and, on Sunday for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to see their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

Visitors passing through the house or shops must not go among the boys, or address any conversation to them, except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitors who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco or other articles secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors shall not be permitted in or on the premises except attended by an officer of the Institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 21. The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, four hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties and recreation.

The time of rising shall be half past five o'clock A. M. from the first day of March to the first day of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No persons regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his or her duties without permission from the Superintendent, or his assistant, and the person getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed and they shall promptly report any failure therein. As the great object is *reform* the intercourse of all with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the School.

Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent: and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of School without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence,

or injure each other's clothing, mar or deface the buildings, fixtures or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a School for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of the rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes and maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline shall be that of the family, the School, the workshop and the farm, and not that of the prison. The inmates are to be watched over as pupils, and not guarded as prisoners or criminals; and there shall be no more restraint than shall be necessary to develop good, and repress bad qualities. Self-instruction, self-desire to labor and self-government shall be inculcated and encouraged as the best culture, as well as the most effective discipline.

Punishment shall be imposed as a public judgment, in manner and form to be prescribed by the Superintendent and never under the excitement of the moment. Its severity shall always be proportionate to the magnitude of the offence. It shall consist of deprivation of play or marks of disapprobation or demerit, solitary confinement and the use of the rod, as resorted to in well regulated families. Personal chastise-



BOILER HOUSE.

ment shall only be inflicted for some high misdemeanor or repeated offense, and only on the order of the Superintendent, and in case of severe punishment, only in his presence or that of his assistant.

These By-Laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Amended July 14, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT

... OF ...

CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES,

LAKEVILLE, CONN.



1897.



BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PRESS OF THE MARIGOLD PRINTING COMPANY.

1897.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. BURRALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HENRY GAY. G. W. RUSSELL. J. C. GODDARD.

DIRECTORS.

Gov. O. VINCENT COFFIN, <i>ex officio</i> ,	
GEORGE B. BURRALL,	E. W. SPURR,
HENRY GAY,	M. B. RICHARDSON,
G. W. RUSSELL,	GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
W. W. KNIGHT,	GEORGE P. McLEAN,
J. C. GODDARD,	T. L. NORTON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. BURRALL, J. C. GODDARD,
M. B. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER.

T. L. NORTON.

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M. D.

AUDITOR.

E. W. SPURR.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency,

GOVERNOR O. VINCENT COFFIN,

SIR :—In accordance with the law passed by the last General Assembly, the Directors of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles respectfully transmit to you the thirty-ninth annual report.

The number of children connected with the Institution during the year ending September 30, 1896, was one hundred and eighty.

The number of State beneficiaries was one hundred and forty-three. The number now present is one hundred and thirty-three. The amount received from the State for their support, including one hundred and four dollars for the care of a harmless lunatic, was sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and five cents as follows :

For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895,	.	.	\$ 4,030.90
For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1895,	.	.	4,138.63
For quarter ending March 31, 1896,	.	.	4,176.34
For quarter ending June 30, 1896,	.	.	4,344.18
<hr/>			
The total income for the year was,	.	.	\$35,907.92

The balance of our income is derived wholly from tuitions from towns and individuals.

The appropriation made to the institution by the last Legislature has been used to enlarge our kitchen

and to protect our building as thoroughly as possible from fire. An addition of two stories twenty-eight feet long by twenty-two feet wide, has been built on the west side of our main building, the basement of which connects with our old kitchen. This new addition greatly facilitates the work in our institution giving us what we have so long needed namely, a large kitchen with all the modern conveniences. The upper story is used for a sewing room.

Your attention is respectfully called to that part of the Superintendent's report, which refers to the need of a separate school building.

For the Board,

GEORGE B. BURRALL, *President*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

T. L. NORTON, *Treasurer,*

In account with CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

Dr.

Balance from last report,	.	.	.	.	\$ 63.29
State appropriation Special Act 387,	.	.	.	.	3,500.00

Cr.

Town clerk's fee,	.	.	.	.	\$ .60
Beers & Trafford,	.	.	.	.	1,625.00
Alec Crombie,	.	.	.	.	700.00
B. F. Hoyt,	.	.	.	.	422.50
J. L. Mott Iron Works,	.	.	.	.	79.00
Dame Townsend & Co.,	.	.	.	.	41.20
P. R. & N. E. R. R.,	.	.	.	.	7.28
Alec Crombie,	.	.	.	.	2.50
W. E. Cornell,	.	.	.	.	48.51
J. L. Mott Iron Works,	.	.	.	.	44.90
Robbins Gamwell & Co.,	.	.	.	.	461.20
Balance on hand,	.	.	.	.	130.60
				<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>
				\$3,563.29	\$3,563.29

The table of expenditures is as follows :

Salaries and wages,	.	.	.	.	.	\$14,242.57
Provisions and supplies,	.	.	.	.	.	17,079.08
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	.	3,305.58
Improvements and repairs,	.	.	.	.	.	1,236.81
Insurance	.	.	.	.	.	43.88
					<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>
					\$35,907.92	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors:

I hereby submit the report of the operation of the Institution under my charge for the year ending October 1, 1896.

There have been connected with the Institution one hundred and eighty children. Our present number is one hundred and sixty-one.

During the year we have had seven deaths, two from status epilepticus, one from tuberculas gastro-enterriris, one from bulbar-paralysis, one from consumption, one from lateral sclerosis with valvular disease of the heart, one from inflammation of the bowels complicated with croupous pneumonia.

The report of the school work is as follows:

Number attending school,	74
Reading,	50
Chart,	6
Primer,	10
Second Reader,	2
Third Reader,	10
Fourth Reader,	7
Fifth Reader,	11
Arithmetic,	48
Addition,	15
Subtraction,	12
Multiplication,	9

Division,	8
Fractions,	6
Compound Numbers,	6
Geography,	18
Singing,	52
Writing,	46
History,	4
Language,	17
Number in Kindergarten Department,	54
Using Gifts, Nos. 1, 2, 3,	39
Paper folding,	26
Stick laying,	26
Weaving,	41
Card sewing,	40
Drawing,	42
Plain Sewing,	18
Fancy work,	4

Comparing the reports of this institution one year with another there can be but little change noted. Theories for the better care and training of the feeble minded are easily formed, especially by lookers on, but the most energetic and enthusiastic of workers among this class is forced to admit that day after day, month after month and year after year of hard, untiring effort must be made before any definite degree of improvement can be seen.

Results cannot be hurried with the feeble minded. No cramming system is possible within institution walls. Here a little and there a little is the most we can hope for.

Physical improvement is usually immediate. A simple suitable diet, regular hours and exercise, observed in most instances for the first time, have the usual re-

sult and our children at once seem more hopeful cases, but mental gain, the formation of better habits, the creation of new interests, in fact of any interest whatsoever in many cases, is so slow, that it is only by comparing one year with another or even a series of years that progress can be noted. We cannot cure imbeciles in our institutions as we are often asked to do. We take good care of them, teach them, if possible, watch them constantly, cure evil habits if we can, and to the extent of at least the number in our charge we relieve families and communities of members who are always a care and often a menace to those associated with them.

The health of our institution family for the past two years has been good, a result I consider largely due to our fortunate location and surroundings. The overcrowded condition of our household could hardly exist with safety if we were less fortunately placed.

The record of our school work you will find is very much that of former years. There is the same patient work and unflagging interest on the part of the teachers—the same effort among the attendants of the various groups to give to each one of our charges that home care which has from its beginning until the present time been the especial characteristic of our institution methods.

When the institution was started, heat, light and ventilation were much less well understood than they are at present. The point then considered vital seemed to be that children of feeble mind should have a comfortable home, at least as comfortable as the average farmer furnished his family, and that, with individual teaching and training and constant medical oversight, was thirty-five years ago providing exceptional advantages for these or in fact any defective children.

This home then, for that was the main purpose of its founder, has been compelled by circumstances, to follow upon these simple lines from its beginning until the present time. Our children are comfortable, well cared for and well taught; but we have had to continue the crowded condition of the every day large family with this exception, that instead of sending our children off to school for a part of each day, we have practically had them taught at home.

What we need most urgently is a separate school building which will enable us to spread out in the dormitories, sitting and dining rooms, giving each child a little more breathing space, and better air to fill it, and also making it possible to accomodate comfortably a number of children from the waiting list, who must otherwise be denied admission until vacancies are created by death or dismissal.

But while there have been no radical changes in actual institution work to chronicle, great advancement has been made in creating intelligent public sentiment in favor of active measures working toward the prevention of idiocy and imbecility. The question is no longer what shall we do with the feeble minded among us? We have demonstrated that with intelligent state aid he can be cared for comfortably and economically, a market found for his labor, and the disgrace of reproduction prevented while he is a state charge. But the vital question now is what shall we do to prevent the appalling increase of idiocy and imbecility in the community at large? An increase which the census of 1890 shows to have been at least two thousand a year for the past ten years.

Institutions remedy in part the existing evil, but as a preventive force they can only operate through the

small per cent which they keep in custody for life. Legislation, public sentiment and institutions together can do much, and it should be a matter of state pride with every public spirited citizen that Connecticut leads, in being the first state to enact a public law which makes the marriage of the defective classes a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and which punishes equally whomsoever shall aid and abet such marriage.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, *Supt.*

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Feeble-minded children, who are so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at an ordinary school, may be admitted by the Superintendent.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, are expected to make answer, in writing, to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

All pupils will be expected to come provided with a good supply of neat and substantial clothing, of dark color, and plainly marked with the child's full name.

There will be a vacation during the months of July and August, at which period all pupils must be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

In case of indigence, applications may be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, for aid from the State appropriation.

Where aid from the towns should also be afforded, application is made to the judge of probate of the district where the child resides. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Application for the admission of pupils, and all general correspondence, should be directed to Geo. H. Knight, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON
TO
THE GOVERNOR,

For the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1896.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.



DIRECTORS,

JAMES W. CHENEY, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	South Manchester.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	Waterbury.
FRANK C. SUMNER,	-	-	Hartford.
EDMUND E. CROWE,	-	-	Norwalk.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	East Haddam.
EDWARD C. FRISBIE,	-	-	Hartford.
NORRIS G. OSBORN,	-	-	New Haven.

WARDEN,

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.

DEPUTY WARDEN,

ASSISTANT DEPUTY WARDEN,

GEORGE E. BAISDEN, Rocky Hill. ALBERT PERKINS, Westville.

CLERK,

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE, Hartford.

CHAPLAIN,

PHYSICIAN,

LINVILLE J. HALL, Wethersfield. EDWARD G. FOX, Wethersfield.

STEWARD,

LUCIEN M. HORTON, Hartford.

HALL-KEEPER,

GATE-KEEPER,

T. CHARLES TREDEAU, Hartford. HENRY G. RISLEY, Windsor.

DAY GUARD ROOM OFFICER,

DAVID R. BOGUE, Columbia.

OVERSEERS OF CONTRACT SHOPS,

JOHN S. DOOLITTLE, Hartford. WILLIAM E. OFFICER, Hartford.
 JAMES E. OFFICER, Hartford. GEORGE T. SMITH, Hartford.
 HENRY HOLMES, Wethersfield. JOHN F. LEHR, Hartford.

OVERSEER OF MEN'S LAUNDRY AND STATE SHOP,

DANIEL F. MURPHY, Rockville.

CHIEF ENGINEER,

ELI W. GIDDINGS, Canaan.

ELECTRICIAN,

JOHN F. REILLY, Hartford.

FRONT GUARD OFFICER,

WILLIAM B. DE BLOIS, Wethersfield.

HALL WATCHMEN,

ALBERT ADAMS, Wethersfield. ALVIN S. HULL, New Haven.
 ELBERT A. FULLER, Andover. CHARLES L. WHITMORE, Hartford.
 JAMES H. BULKLEY, Rocky Hill. CHARLES E. UPTON, Hartford.
 JAMES H. CLARKIN, Hartford. JOHN R. ROBBINS, Rocky Hill.
 FRED. J. COUDRAY, Wethersfield. THOS. L. CHATFIELD, Wethersfield.

FARMER,

ROBERT L. FULTON, Wethersfield.

STORE-KEEPER,

PATRICK J. AHERN, Hartford.

WALL WATCHMEN,

WILLIAM H. MILDRED, Wethersfield.
 CLARENCE A. MONROE, Wethersfield.
 JOHN P. DOUGHERTY, Manchester.

NIGHT GUARD-ROOM OFFICER,

MARCUS G. WHITHAM, Middletown.

NIGHT HALL WATCHMEN,

EMERSON D. BABCOCK, Wethersfield. JOHN MINOR, Westville.

HOSPITAL NIGHT WATCHMAN,

RALPH F. HILLS, Wethersfield.

NIGHT WALL WATCHMAN,

SCOTT MANCHESTER, Wethersfield.

MATRON,

ELLA H. WHITMORE, Hartford.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, O. VINCENT COFFIN, Governor :

SIR:—

The directors of the Connecticut State Prison herewith submit their annaul report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896. Several changes have taken place in the directorate during the year. The vacancy which existed at the date of the last annual report, caused by the death of Mr. James McLaughlin of Stafford Springs on August 2, 1895, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Edmund E. Crowe of Norwalk. Mr. John W. Marvin of Deep River died on January 2, 1896, and was succeeded by Mr. Wilson C. Reynolds of East Haddam. Vacancies created by the resignations of Mr. Marvin H. Sanford of Simsbury and Mr. Charles F. Bollmann of New Haven were filled by the appointment of Mr. Edward C. Frisbie of Hartford and Colonel Norris G. Osborn of New Haven, respectively.

During the year, sixteen meetings—twelve regular and four special meetings—have been held by the directors, and the standing and special committees have had frequent meetings. Not a week has elapsed in the course of the year in which the prison has not been visited by one or more members of the board. A systematic effort has been made to improve the physical condition of the institution, and to promote the personal welfare of the convicts; and the directors venture to believe that the prison will not suffer in comparison with other penal institutions in America. Certain difficulties with which the management is forced to contend and which impair the efficiency of various plans for the general betterment of the institution, are obvious and serious. For instance, the fact that the plant is located on low ground, where it is not easy to provide the best sewerage facilities, and where an adequate and constant supply of water cannot be procured without the expenditure of considerable money, renders it impossible to obtain ideal sanitary

conditions. Moreover, the prison plant, as originally designed, was not adapted to systematic expansion and extension to meet the growing penal necessities of the state, and, consequently, the greatly enlarged institution of today lacks many advantages of arrangement which would have been feasible if the original plant of three score years ago had been planned with a view to future development along systematic and scientific lines.

The reports of the warden, the physician and the chaplains, which, together with various statistical information, are appended, cover in detail the work and progress of the institution during the period under review. Early in the year five additional rooms, located over the old dormitory, were constructed in order that a larger number of officers could be housed in the institution and thus be more readily available in case of emergency calls. The new storehouse and the new kitchen, which were in process of erection at the close of the last fiscal year, have been finished and occupied, and they constitute a substantial addition to the equipment of the prison. The office of storekeeper has been created and supplies are issued only upon competent requisition. The bath room has been transferred from the west wing to the bake-room of the former kitchen, and it has been furnished with individual booths. The improvements in the west wing, as contemplated by the special appropriation of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars granted by the General Assembly in 1895, have been made, and the directors are confident that the expenditure will prove to be a most judicious investment of public funds. The improvements have involved a complete renovation of the west wing, the erection of two tiers of steel cells (thirty-two in all), patterned after the latest designs and provided with the most approved plumbing and ventilation, and the construction of a special kitchen. Only prisoners of the first grade will occupy the west wing. Various minor changes and repairs, looking toward the improvement of the physical condition of the institution, have been made, largely by means of convict labor. The Bertillon system of measurements for the identification of criminals has been adopted and it is applied to each convict upon his admission to the prison. The rules and regulations governing the institution have been revised and printed. Their most important new feature is the adoption of a system of classifying prisoners according to their character and conduct, and the adjustment of privileges in accordance with the grades.

The receipts from convict labor during the year aggregated

\$40,157, which is an excess of \$3,636 over the revenues from the same source during the preceding twelvemonth. All of the physically competent prisoners have been regularly employed. Of the six workshops at the institution, five have been used for the manufacture of shoes upon the contract system, under which the state receives the arbitrary daily sum of fifty (50) cents for the labor of each convict, while the sixth workshop is used for the manufacture of shirts upon the piece-price plan, under which the earnings of the prisoners depend directly upon the amount of the completed product. Under each system the state retains full supervision over the men while they are at work, and no authority over their discipline is vested in the contractors. The shirt business, which was established near the close of the last fiscal year, has proved to be, in many of its aspects, a desirable and attractive industry, but the earnings of the convicts employed in the shirt shop have not thus far justified the expectations of the directors and the assurances of the contractors. At the recent session of congress a bill was introduced forbidding the interstate transportation of articles manufactured in penal institutions. Believing that the measure would be detrimental to the best interests of the state, the directors formally requested the Connecticut delegation in congress to exercise their influence to prevent the enactment of the proposed legislation.

The problem of securing an abundant supply of pure water, which for several years has begot a serious administrative difficulty has been unusually vexatious during the past year, and no satisfactory solution has yet been reached. During the summer months the supply was inadequate, the pressure defective and the quality inferior. The water is supplied by the city of Hartford, and the president of the board of water commissioners assured the directors that after certain connections and improvements had been made in the system in Hartford, the service at the prison would be substantially amended. A special committee from the board of directors is now thoroughly canvassing the feasibility of obtaining an auxiliary water supply.

The general health of the prison has been fairly good, and efforts have constantly been made to minister to the physical welfare of the convicts. Twelve deaths have occurred, the same as during the previous year. Although the mortality rate has been slightly reduced (the daily average population of the prison being 405 during 1896, as against 403 during 1895,) the directors venture to expect a considerable decrease in the per-

centage of deaths in the immediate future. At the time of the preparation of this report, the board has ordered to be placed in a row of contiguous cells all those convicts in the main block who may be suffering from pulmonary consumption, in order that they may, so far as feasible, be isolated from other prisoners, and may be accorded special treatment. Arrangements have been made to have a special hospital ward fitted up for the isolation and confinement of those prisoners who are now in the general hospital undergoing treatment for consumption. The introduction of a new and better system of hospital ventilation has been ordered.

The general spirit which has obtained among the convicts has, on the whole, been commendable, and the percentage of prisoners who have been under punishment for infractions of the rules has been gratifyingly smaller than during previous years. The officers have displayed loyalty, industry, courtesy, and an intelligent conception of their duties.

The directors submit for the earnest consideration of your excellency and of the General Assembly the following specific recommendations :

I. *Repeal of the legal limitation of the number of convicts that may be employed outside the prison.*—Section 3343 of the general statutes provides that “the warden may, with the consent of the directors, employ the prisoners, not exceeding ten at a time, outside the prison walls.” This limitation, adopted many years ago when the institution was comparatively small, is ill adapted to existing conditions ; and at certain seasons of the year, particularly when farming operations are being conducted, ten men are insufficient to perform the necessary outside work of the prison.

II. *An appropriation for the erection of an insane ward at the prison.*—The absence of any facilities for the proper care and confinement of insane convicts is a serious defect in the administrative equipment of the institution. In his annual message to the General Assembly in 1878 Governor Richard D. Hubbard urged that adequate provision for the detention and treatment of the criminal insane at Wethersfield be made, and the recommendation has from time to time been repeated and emphasized by governors and boards of prison directors. The present practice of transferring to the Connecticut hospital for the insane at Middletown all convicts who are officially pronounced insane, is pregnant with objectionable features and it naturally tends to induce a certain class of designing prisoners to feign insanity with

the hope of getting sent to Middletown, where they think the rigors of penal discipline may be relaxed, and where they perchance suspect that opportunities for escape may be less rare and barren. An insane ward would afford opportunity for the treatment of cases of incipient insanity, and would be an efficient aid to prison management.

III. *An appropriation for the construction of thirty-two additional cells in the west wing.*—More accommodations are absolutely essential in order to give proper scope to the system of grading which has been introduced into the prison. The tiers of cells which were erected at the west wing the past year were constructed with a view to having two supplementary tiers superimposed upon them, and a moderate appropriation will render it possible to double the cell room in this part of the prison. At the time of writing this report, the grading system has been in operation long enough to justify the directors in giving it unqualified endorsement. It supplies the convicts with stimulating motives to good conduct, and equips them with inducements to reputable habits of thought and of action. The attractive privileges to which first-grade convicts are entitled are worth striving to get and to retain, and they furnish an environment which tends permanently to strengthen their character and to improve their moral tone. The directors believe that the adoption of the grading system will prove to be a forward step in prison administration.

IV. *The introduction of the parole principle into Connecticut penal legislation.*—The principle of parole is the logical handmaid of the grading system, and the directors express the confident belief that its adoption would benefit the state, promote the highest interests of the convicts and operate as an effective aid to prison government. The parole policy implies that a prisoner whose conduct has been meritorious and who gives reasonable hope of becoming a useful and self-respecting citizen may, prior to the expiration of his term of imprisonment, be released under prescribed conditions. It signifies that while at liberty he is still under the legal guardianship of the authorities and that if he violates any of the conditions under which he is released he may, without trial, be returned to prison and required to serve out the remainder of his unexpired term. It involves the official recognition of manly effort and honest endeavor on the part of the convict, and it teaches him that his own interest can best be advanced by loyalty to the prison administration, by a cheerful

obedience to the rules, by industry, by the repression of anti-social tendencies, and by the cultivation of those habits and qualities which in the outside world are deemed essential elements of good citizenship. While in prison he is supplied with incentives to exemplary conduct in order to get released, and while out he is equipped with motives to good behavior in order not to get back to prison for violating the restrictions under which his liberty was granted. Under the parole system the transfer of the convict from confinement to conditional freedom is preceded by proper preparation.

The directors, therefore, urge that they be authorized, under such conditions and restrictions as they may prescribe and the governor approve, to issue a parole to any prisoner, except such as are serving sentences for life, or are known to have suffered a previous conviction for a felony ; that no convict shall be eligible to parole who has not served at least one-half of the full term for which he was sentenced ; that while upon parole any convict shall remain in the legal custody and control of the directors, and that if he violates any of the conditions governing his release, the directors shall be empowered to have him returned to prison to complete his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY,
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS,
FRANK C. SUMNER,
EDMUND E. CROWE,
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,
EDWARD C. FRISBIE,
NORRIS G. OSBORN,

} *Directors of
State Prison.*

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., September 30, 1896.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, JAMES W. CHENEY, President.

GENTLEMEN:—

The following financial and statistical tables for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, I have the honor to herewith submit in accordance with Section 3,343 Chapter CCVII of the General Statutes, State of Connecticut; this being my third annual report as warden of the Connecticut State prison.

There were confined in this institution on October 1, 1895, the following number of convicts, divided to wit:

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	363
White females,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	26
Colored females,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Making a total of	-	-	-	-	-	395
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During the fiscal year there have been received:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	186
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
						188

Making the total number under confinement during						—
the year,	-	-	-	-	-	583

Of the above number there have been discharged:

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	196
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	2
						198

Leaving in confinement September 30, 1896,	-	-	385
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This number was divided as to color and sex, as follows:

White males,	-	-	-	-	-	347
White females,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Colored males,	-	-	-	-	-	32
Colored females,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total,	-	-	-	-	-	385
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The number in confinement at the end of the fiscal year was 10 less than on the same date of the preceding year.

On the 14th day of December, 1895, the largest number in confinement was 410, and on the 1st day of September, 1896, 373, this being the smallest number, making the daily average for the year 405, as against 403 for the preceding year, a daily average gain of 2 for the year.

On assuming charge August 1st, 1893, I found 316 convicts in confinement. On September 30, 1896, there were 385 convicts confined within the institution, making an actual increase of 69 for the 38 months.

The daily average of convicts confined for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, was $351\frac{1}{4}$, and for the year ending September 30, 1896, 405. This shows a daily average increase for the present year of $53\frac{3}{4}$.

I would respectfully refer you to the prison physician's report, for details regarding the sickness and deaths which have occurred within the institution during the present fiscal year.

The efforts commenced in 1893 for the improvement of the health of the inmates of the institution, and persistently continued since that time, have been encouraging. Although the record for the present fiscal year, with a slight daily average increase of prisoners in confinement, shows the same number of deaths as on the preceding year, to wit: 12, there is a slight decrease in the percentage of deaths as to both the daily average and total population.

By reference to the physician's report for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1894, it will be found that during the two years covered by said report, there were 12 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis alone; whereas for the present fiscal year 3 died from this malignant disease.

This certainly is a material gain in the death rate from this disease and is conclusive proof that the persistent efforts made to improve the surroundings, destroy the disease germs, and improve the physical condition of the inmates have had a very beneficial effect.

The efforts made by your representatives, James W. Cheney, president of your honorable board of directors, and the warden, at the National Prison congress held at Milwaukee, commencing September 26, 1896, for better information as to the treatment adopted in other prisons, has been submitted to you.

From time to time, additional precautions have been taken by

the introduction of various books of record, and daily and monthly reports of departmental officers, in addition to those introduced in previous years, to acquire a better knowledge of the transactions occurring within the institution, and to secure a more economical administration of its affairs.

From the financial tables, which have been prepared, a full and complete knowledge of the financial condition of the institution can be gained, and in the statistical tables there will be found a complete roster of the inmates confined on September 30, 1896, together with the commitments, discharges, transfers to and from the Insane Asylum, and other tables and items of interest pertaining to the institution.

DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

The profit and loss account, or financial table marked A, shows the amounts actually expended and charged to the various classified accounts for the care of all State property, and for the detention and maintenance of the convicts confined within the institution, the same having been authorized and approved by your honorable board.

The more important disbursements were for the following items :

HOSPITAL AND PRISON PROVISIONS.

By financial table marked A it will be seen the net expenditure for food furnished to the prisoners, both in the main cell block and hospital, has been eleven thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$11,646.75) for the year, which, at the daily average of 405 prisoners, will show that the cost per diem to have been at the rate of $7\frac{87}{100}$ cents per capita.

By reference to the ration table marked No. 25 a complete statement of the food issued daily will be found. The same care and attention have been given as in previous years, to see that a sufficient quantity has been supplied, and that the quality and variety of the food furnished to the prisoners have been maintained.

The daily inspection of all food articles furnished by contractors has been continued, and at infrequent intervals the prison physician has also inspected the quality and quantity issued.

As far as has been practicable, with a proper regard to the cost of the food furnished, additions have been made from time to time to the regular bill of fare. By utilizing the short-term prisoners and some whose terms of confinement have nearly expired, a garden and farm covering about 20 acres has been cultivated, from which a great variety of vegetables in their season has been furnished at a very small cost to the institution. The cove has continued to furnish a fish diet during the season of alewives, which change from the regular prison fare has been greatly appreciated by its inmates, this change being made without additional cost.

It has been the custom to furnish three extra dinners on the following days, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and the Fourth of July, on which days a meat breakfast has been issued; and for dinners roast fresh meats, fresh vegetables, butter, pies, cake, cheese, fruits and coffee have been furnished. All of this is included in the cost per diem of $7\frac{87}{100}$ cents per capita.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROVISIONS USED IN PRISON KITCHEN, CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,

From October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

SALT AND FRESH MEATS.

<i>Corned Beef.</i>	<i>Fresh Beef.</i>	<i>Fresh Mutton.</i>	
29 $\frac{11}{16}$ tons.	7 $\frac{53}{80}$ tons.	1,990 lbs.	
<i>Fresh Pork.</i>	<i>Salt Pork.</i>	<i>Sausage.</i>	<i>Turkeys.</i>
745 lbs.	3 $\frac{413}{100}$ tons.	440 lbs.	407 lbs.

FRESH AND SALT FISH.

<i>Fresh Fish, Alewives.</i>	<i>Salt Haddock, Dry.</i>	<i>Salt Haddock, Pickled.</i>
1,032 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	1 $\frac{387}{400}$ tons.	2 $\frac{351}{2000}$ tons.
<i>Salt Salmon.</i>	<i>Salt Mackerel.</i>	
1 $\frac{4}{25}$ tons.	1,358 lbs.	

VEGETABLES.

<i>Potatoes.</i>	<i>Turnips.</i>	<i>Onions.</i>	<i>Rareriye Onions.</i>
2,794 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	62 bushels.
<i>Carrots.</i>	<i>Parsnips.</i>	<i>Beets.</i>	<i>Tomatoes.</i>
22 bushels.	265 bushels.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.	5 bushels.
<i>Cabbage.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Peas.</i>	
4,503 heads.	301 $\frac{10}{32}$ bushels.	12 bushels.	

CEREALS.

<i>Green Corn.</i>	<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Rolled Oats.</i>	<i>Corn Meal.</i>
12,007 ears.	2 $\frac{49}{1000}$ tons.	1 $\frac{97}{250}$ tons.	421 lbs.

CEREAL PRODUCTS.

<i>Flour.</i>	<i>Bread.</i>	<i>Crackers.</i>
674 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbls.	67,987 loaves.	1,265 lbs.

FRUITS.

<i>Apples.</i>	<i>Dried Currants.</i>
18 bushels.	196 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Yeast.</i>	<i>Lard.</i>	<i>Butter.</i>	<i>Cheese.</i>
434 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	105 lbs.	1 $\frac{319}{1000}$ tons.	208 lbs.
<i>Sugar.</i>	<i>Pies.</i>	<i>Salt.</i>	
5 $\frac{1143}{2000}$ tons.	602.	1 $\frac{21}{400}$ tons.	
<i>Coffee.</i>	<i>Tea.</i>	<i>Chicory.</i>	<i>Milk.</i>
1 $\frac{57}{100}$ tons.	1,064 lbs.	742 lbs.	6,288 quarts.

Cocoa Shells.

105 lbs.

CHAPEL.

The Rev. Dighton Moses officiated as the Protestant Chaplain of the institution up to April 14th of the present fiscal year, at which time your Honorable Board accepted his resignation, to take effect on June 30th.

From April 14th to July 22d Chaplain E. B. Dillingham, of the Hartford County Jail, kindly assumed the duties of Chaplain of the institution.

On June 30th your Honorable Board appointed Linville J. Hall, who had for a number of years been Chaplain of the Colorado Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado, as Chaplain of the Connecticut State prison, and upon July 22d he assumed his duties. In his report, he gives the results of the chaplaincy during the limited time in which he has been in charge of the spiritual welfare of the institution.

The Rev. Father J. T. Lynch of St. Peter's parish, Hartford, has had charge of the Roman Catholic services during the year, and I would respectfully refer you to his report for further information. He has continued to respond promptly to the calls

made upon him by the inmates of the institution who are under his spiritual guidance.

There has been expended the sum of six hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-seven cents (\$632.47) which outlay covers all expenses incurred for Sunday school teachers, organist, books, and the various requirements necessary for the proper conduct of the Sunday services, Sunday schools, and for the services on Catholic Sundays.

TOBACCO.

There has been expended for tobacco issued to the prisoners for the year, the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy cents (\$423.70), or at the rate of $\frac{28}{100}$ cents per capita per diem.

Tobacco is issued on the 1st and 16th of each month, the regular monthly issue being one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound per man. In special cases additional issues are made.

AMUSEMENTS AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

The continued and cheerful services rendered to the prisoners confined here by those kindly disposed people, who, without hope of fee or reward, do so much for the alleviation of the monotony of prison life, are deserving of more than mere thanks in recognition of their kindness. The benefits derived by the prisoners from the entertainments voluntarily given, go far towards the successful management of the institution.

There has been expended during the year, for the transportation of articles used in the entertainments, and for the carfare of the parties giving the entertainments, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50). As in the year past, commencing with November 1st, 1895, there was an average of two entertainments given a month up to April 1st, 1896.

The night schools have been continued during the past year, and have been of much benefit to the prisoners. The same reasons advanced in my last year's report continue to have full weight, and when the new school room, now in process of alteration, is completed, I would again respectfully request that additional desks be procured in order that a greater number can receive the benefits from the school. The sum of sixty-three dollars and fifty-five cents (\$63.55) has been expended for books, writing material and the supervision of the men while in the school.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

All prisoners, who are declared to be insane by the lunacy commission appointed by the Governor of the State, have to be transported to the Connecticut Hospital for the insane at Middletown, at the expense of this institution, and also when declared sane and returned to this institution. There has been expended for this purpose the sum of twenty-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$28.69).

ADVERTISING.

The sum of forty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents (\$48.35) has been expended during the fiscal year in advertising. This amount covers all advertising done by the institution for bids for contracts, prison provisions and buildings, and for the first application of prisoners to the board of pardons, etc.

FURNISHING DIRECTORS' ROOM AND UNIFORMS.

There has been expended the sums of one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-one cents (\$141.21), and thirty-four dollars and seventy-six cents (\$34.76), respectively, for additional furniture and furnishings for the directors' room, and for uniforms, during the year.

PRISON BEDDING AND FURNITURE.

From time to time, as required, additional bedding and furniture for the prison has been supplied, and the sums of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$235.87), and two hundred dollars and forty-seven cents (\$200.47), respectively, have been expended to renew articles in this line.

BLACKSMITHS' AND TINNERS' TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

During the year there has been expended the sum of two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$296.97) for supplies necessary and used in these departments.

When it is taken into consideration that all the supplies necessary for the making and repairing of the tinware, stove pipes and other articles required in this line, and for the repairing of all steam, gas, water and sewer pipes, which has been done by skilled convicts without expense to the institution,

except for the tools and supplies, the amount expended is not exorbitant. Had the articles made and repaired been credited to these accounts at even a minimum price, this account would have shown a large profit over the outlay.

HOUSE FURNISHING, OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND FIRE-ARMS.

By reference to my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, it will be found that owing to the increased number of officers there was required additional quarters for same, but that they were not fully completed at that time. There has been expended in the completion and furnishing of same, the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-two cents (\$256.82), and the sum of seventy-eight dollars and twenty-five cents (\$78.25) has been expended for repairs and additional fire-arms, and the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$332.78) for furnishing warden's house.

FUEL.

By taking advantage of the market and purchasing the supply for the year when prices were at their lowest, several hundred dollars have been saved in the actual cost of fuel consumed. There has been expended for fuel, the sum of five thousand, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$5,421.37).

In addition to the power and heating boilers now in use there are two 10 horse-power boilers used in the laundries.

With slight alterations of our present main boiler room (which alterations could be made by the inmates of the institution with only the cost of the material required) additional room could be provided to add another boiler, from which sufficient power could be derived to run the engines required in the laundries, and do away with the boilers now used in same. This would concentrate the fuel consumed under these boilers, and still further do away with the services of the men required to run the boilers in the laundries, and this without requiring additional help in the main boiler room.

This extra boiler would supply, at a very slight additional cost for fuel, extra power to be utilized for purposes that will be explained further on in my report. The sum above mentioned, as being expended for fuel for heating and power purposes, does not correctly represent the net cost of same, from the fact that

the sum received for motive power amounts to one thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents (\$1,427.54), which properly should be deducted from the first amount to find the actual expenditure for heating purposes, leaving the net cost to the institution for fuel of three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-three cents (\$3,993.83).

By reference to table marked F it will be seen that the actual daily cost for heating purposes has been $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents per capita.

PRISON SUPPLIES AND MEDICINES.

The moneys expended and charged to these accounts are for the necessary supplies used in the prison, and for the medical treatment of its inmates.

CITIZENS' CLOTHING.

There has been expended for citizens' clothing issued to prisoners upon their discharge from the institution, the sum of three hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty cents (\$331.20).

WATER.

There has been expended for water used in the institution during the fiscal year, the sum of one thousand and forty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents (\$1,047.22), which water has been used for cooking, drinking, bathing, laundry and boiler purposes and closets. For the two preceding years the moneys expended have been somewhat in excess of the above amount each year, and although the actual consumption of water represents an outlay for same of this large amount, still at no time during the past three years has there been an adequate supply furnished. During the present year the trouble with lack of water has been far in excess of the preceding years, and many times the supply has been entirely shut off. By reference to my report for the year ending September 30, 1895, it will be seen that I commented at length upon the subject and referred to the serious consequences that would arise should an accident to the main pipe occur at any time, and to the large loss that would accrue to the institution from the shutting down of our work-shops from lack of power, and the absolute impossibility of extinguishing any fires should they occur.

I am firmly of the belief that the health of the inmates of the institution is seriously jeopardized by the lack of sufficient water

furnished, as now supplied, and that the cause of a large percentage of the sickness which we have had within the past year is due, to a great extent, to this source.

At no time during the past year has it been possible to properly flush the closets above the second tier in the cell block, during the day-time, and frequently bathing of the inmates has had to be dispensed with, as a proper supply of water could not be furnished to the bath-room.

In an institution where such a great number of men are wholly dependent upon the water supply for drinking, cooking and sanitary purposes, a supplementary supply should certainly be provided, so that in case of an accident to the water main they would not entirely be deprived of the necessities of life.

I am aware that your Honorable Board has had this matter under consideration, but I am desirous of not only impressing you with the dangers of the situation, but also of showing the saving that could be made in this outlay by providing the institution with an auxiliary water supply. When it is taken into consideration that the sum of one thousand and forty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents (\$1,047.22), which has been paid this year for an inadequate supply, would pay the interest at 6 per cent. in round numbers on seventeen thousand, five hundred dollars (\$17,500.00) yearly, it would seem that from an economical point of view, it certainly would be desirable to furnish a supplementary supply within the prison walls. The extra power furnished by the additional boiler heretofore referred to, would be sufficient to pump water procured from driven wells, and the actual cost of wells, pump and tanks could by no possibility amount to the sum that the institution is yearly paying the interest on at 6 per cent. ; and when once erected the yearly outlay now paid for water would be saved, with the exception of the expense necessary to keep same in repair. By reference to table marked F, it will be seen that the cost per diem. for the water furnished has been at the rate of $\frac{7}{100}$ cents per capita.

PRISONERS' CLOTHING AND BED CLOTHING.

To this account has been charged all articles necessary for properly clothing the prisoners, and for such bed clothing as has been necessary to suitably furnish the sleeping arrangements in their cells. In order to meet the anticipated requirements in furnishing the new additional cells (under process of erection) in the West End, additional blankets and other bed furnishings had to

be supplied. There has been expended the sum of three thousand and ninety-four dollars and fifty-six cents (\$3,094.56), or at the rate per diem of $2\frac{9}{100}$ cents per capita.

LIGHT.

Owing to the additions made from time to time of new buildings and cell blocks, during the past three years, it has been found that our naphtha or gasoline gas machine is inadequate to meet the requirements of the increased demand for light. The gas machine is dependent for pressure upon an automatic water wheel, the water being supplied from the water main, and as the pressure of the water supply during the last year has been so low, it has frequently occurred during that time that the lights have gone out entirely, and at other times nearly so.

Certain members of your Honorable Board were present one evening at an entertainment in the chapel when, owing to the above stated reasons, you were nearly left in the dark with about 400 convicts congregated in the room. This situation you will doubtless agree as being, to say the least, unpleasant.

Even with an increased water pressure the necessity for still greater lighting power remains, as we have already overloaded the capacity of the gas machine, and with the contemplated additional cell room provided, it will be impossible to supply the quantity of light required. But this again is not the most serious objection to the present system. Should any breakage occur, or accident of any kind happen to the gas machine, the institution would be left in total darkness, except for such inadequate light as could be supplied from the few kerosene lamps and lanterns about the institution.

The arrangements for light, as well as water, in an institution of this kind should properly be such that under no ordinary circumstances could it be deprived of them. With the addition of the boiler, commented upon under the head of "Fuel," sufficient steam power could be generated to not only run the machinery in two laundries and the pump necessary to supply water from driven wells, but also to run an electrical dynamo of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the institution for light, with but slight additional cost for fuel and no additional cost for firemen. The institution has already in service an engine of sufficient capacity, with the proper steam pressure furnished, to not only give us what power is necessary to run the machinery in the contractors' shops, but also to run the dynamo. Sufficient room for

the placing of all necessary electrical apparatus in connection with the lighting can be made by a slight extension of the partition of the present engine room, without any interference with Shop No. 1, where the engine room is located, and with only the cost of lumber sufficient to extend the same about 15 feet. This also would give ample room for the water pump heretofore referred to. It will be seen by reference to table marked A that there has been expended during the year for lighting purposes the sum of one thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents (\$1,129.25). The same economical reasons can be given, as in the case of water, why an electrical plant should be erected, as the expenditure of one thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents (\$1,129.25) this year for lighting purposes, is equal to the interest in round numbers on eighteen thousand eight hundred (\$18,800) for a year at 6 per cent.

The cost of dynamo and material would hardly exceed one-half the amount of principal above mentioned, and the erection of the dynamo and the wiring for electricity could be wholly done by inmates under the supervision of our electrician.

A considerable amount of money has been spent in the last few years for the proper ventilation of the main cell block, but as you are aware still further improvements should be made to thoroughly ventilate it. In the main cell block there are nightly confined 390 men who physically require a large amount of pure air.

When it is taken into consideration that in addition to the vitiating of the air by the exhalations from 390 pairs of lungs, there are 390 kerosene lamps doing their utmost to burn the oxygen out of what little pure air is left, it will be seen that the introduction of electricity will not only be economical but will also prove wonderfully beneficial to the health of those confined there, and would assist materially in the reduction of our sick-list. The cost per diem. for furnishing light for the institution has been at the rate of $\frac{76}{100}$ cents per capita.

WEST END APPROPRIATION.

The West End appropriation account shows that on September 30, 1896; at the close of the present fiscal year, there had been expended from the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), made by the Legislature of 1895 for the erection of additional cell room, etc., the sum of nineteen thousand, nine

hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-six cents (\$19,950.66), leaving a balance at this date of forty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents (\$49.34). The few small outstanding bills will nearly consume this balance.

As far as has been possible, convict labor has been utilized in the changes made in the west end, at a great saving in cost to the institution. The additional 32 cells erected are quite ready at this date for occupancy, and your Honorable Board have adopted a system of dividing the inmates of the institution into three classes, to be known as first, second and third grade prisoners, and also rules to govern the selection of the inmates of these cells, who are to be known as first grade men.

These rules are as follows :

RULES GOVERNING GRADING OF PRISONERS.

1. The male convicts shall be divided into first, second and third grades. The convicts in each grade will wear a uniform different from that worn by the prisoners in the other grades.

2. All prisoners shall, upon arrival, be entered in the second grade, with liability to be reduced to the third grade for serious misconduct, or to be advanced to the first grade for good conduct.

3. Promotions from the second to the first grade may be made by the board of directors upon the written recommendation of the warden. The qualifications which shall render a prisoner eligible for promotion from the second to the first grade shall be, general cheerfulness and obedience to rules; steady effort in labor; healthy condition of mind; exemption from punishment for a period of at least six months prior to the recommended promotion.

4. A serious violation of the rules and a violation of the qualifications for promotion shall subject a prisoner to forfeiture of membership in the first grade. Reduction in rank from the first grade shall be made by the warden. No prisoner so reduced shall be eligible for re-entrance to the first grade within a year after his reduction.

5. Prisoners in the first grade, in addition to the privileges enjoyed by convicts in the second grade, shall be entitled to write one letter each week; to spend one hour a fortnight (to be designated by the warden) in conversation, debate or literary exercises; to burn their cell lights until 8:45 P. M.; to a better quality of tobacco than is issued to second-grade convicts; to one meat ration a day; to crockery dishes in their cells; and to certain secular weekly newspapers.

6. Any prisoner who seriously or persistently violates the rules, shall be reduced to the third grade by the warden for a period of thirty days. At the expiration of that time, if the prisoner has been obedient to the rules, he shall be restored to the second grade; but a continued violation of the rules shall subject him to detention in

the third grade for another period of thirty days. Any further extension of time in the third grade may be made at the discretion of the board of directors.

7. Third-grade convicts shall receive the same fare as second-grade convicts, with the exception of what are called "extras." They shall not be allowed to receive visits from friends, or to write letters (except as provided by law) or to receive letters, except on the matters of greatest importance, and then only on special permission of the warden; they shall be deprived of tobacco; they shall not be permitted to use a cell lamp; they shall not be allowed any current periodicals, but may draw one book a week from the library; they shall not be permitted to receive from friends (or to purchase) any tobacco, fruits or other articles such as are allowed convicts in the first and second grades; and they may from time to time be deprived of such other privileges as the administration may deem for the best interests of the grading system and the institution.

Selections of 19 men have already been made and approved by your Honorable Board, and at the earliest possible moment they will be transferred to their new quarters.

This new block is a model cell block in construction, consisting of steel cells 5x7x8 feet in dimensions, with burglar proof gratings, furnished with running water and basin, swinging beds, and the latest improved flushing closets. The furnishings of the cells are of a quantity and quality consistent with prison life.

Each cell is furnished with its own supply of hot air in winter, and cool fresh air in summer. The tiers are incased with light steel bars, thus preventing any prisoner from throwing himself off the balcony for the purpose of committing suicide, or in case of trouble, preventing the accidental or wilful throwing of any person over the balustrade.

Sliding doors, with automatic locking device, are used. The heating and ventilating system adopted is as nearly perfect as is possible to be made. The finishing of the corridors is in imitation of stone and brick, and is light and airy. Owing to the smooth surface of the interior of the cells they are easily kept clean and free from vermin. The finishings of both cells and corridors give a bright and cheerful aspect to the cell block. In connection with the block there has been erected a kitchen for the cooking of such food as may be furnished to its inmates. This has been fully supplied with all the necessary cooking apparatus and is convenient in construction.

It is only by conjecture that an estimate of the beneficial results of the grading of the prisoners confined within the institu-

tion can be judged. It is evidenced, however, that the moral effect upon the inmates will be beneficial to the discipline of the institution, as a decided improvement has already been perceived in the conduct of the men by the mere information given of what is contemplated in their behalf, and the rules which will govern their selection for promotion to this grade.

At this writing, there are confined within the institution 421 prisoners, the largest number ever confined within its walls.

The main cell block has accommodations for only 390. The woman's department has accommodations for but 10, making a total, outside of the 32 additional cells in the West End, of accommodations for only 400 prisoners. Excepting that the cell blocks are relieved from occupancy by those sick in the hospital there are but 11 spare cells, in addition to the present requirements of the institution, making the whole number of cells, 432.

From the above facts, it will be seen that to meet the requirements for the coming year it will be necessary to erect additional cell room in the West End, to which can be transferred the prisoners promoted to the first grade, thereby relieving the main cell block and making accommodations for any additional prisoners that may be received. These additional cells referred to can be erected in tiers over those just completed without materially interfering with their occupancy, and at a much less cost than the 32 already erected, from the fact that the expense for building the foundation and the walls of the building proper has already been nearly expended.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that your Honorable Board take such measures as may be deemed necessary to procure a suitable appropriation from the incoming Legislature sufficient to erect at least 32 additional cells in the West End.

STOREHOUSE AND KITCHEN.

At the writing of my report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1895, the storehouse and kitchen then in process of erection had not been completed; and there has been expended during this fiscal year, in their full completion, the sum of seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents (\$7,649.72).

The large and commodious storehouse fully meets the requirements and purposes for which it was erected.

By the erection of the new kitchen on the east side of the

block sufficient room has been given for the erection of light punishment cells, bath-room, and seclusion cells in the space vacated. The seclusion cells are models in their line, in their system of construction and ventilation, and are perfectly dry, warm, and humanitarian in every respect.

The bath-room is so constructed that each prisoner, while bathing, has an individual booth, completely separating him from his fellow convicts, but in sight of the officer in charge. Each booth is furnished with a shower which is supplied, while bathing, with water heated to the proper temperature.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

The cost of all books, vouchers, stationery, postage stamps and other expenses of the office, feed account for over 170 head of live stock, barn and stable supplies, of paid help in the warden's house and all other necessary expenditures, amounts to four thousand, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eleven cents (\$4,179.11) for the year.

WEST END CLOTHING.

Owing to the adoption of the grading system, there has been expended the sum of one hundred and forty-three dollars and five cents (\$143.05), for cloth for uniforms for the first grade men.

WARDEN'S PROVISION.

There has been expended for provision for the warden's family, officers, and paid help, for the year, the sum of five thousand, five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-three cents (\$5,512.83).

The daily average number catered for has been 30 persons, at a cost of $50\frac{34}{100}$ cents per capita, for each paid employe.

This amount covers the expense incurred for the entertainment of State officials, collations to parties giving entertainments to the prisoners in the chapel, and others. The good showing made, demonstrates the fact that due economy has been exercised in the purchase and consumption of food required.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The amount charged to this account covers the outlay for material used in making such changes as have been required, and for the repairs found necessary to keep the buildings and grounds

of the institution in proper condition. This has been wholly done by convict labor, the only outlay being for material used. There has been expended for the year for this purpose, the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy cents (\$3,422.70), this amount being nearly two thousand (\$2,000) less than the estimates for the year.

RECEIPTS.

By reference to the credit side of the profit and loss sheet, (of table marked A,) there will be found the amounts received from various sources.

RENT, FINES ACCOUNT AND COURT FINES.

The total amount received from these various sources amounted to, for the fiscal year, the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars and four cents (\$261.04), (for rent of State property known as the Welles house to officers of the institution, two hundred and nine dollars and four cents (\$209.04), for fines for minor offenses against the rules of the institution by its officers, fifty dollars (\$50.00), and for the payment of fines imposed upon prisoners at their conviction and paid by their friends or themselves at the expiration of their sentences, two dollars (\$2.00).

LIVE STOCK.

The credit side of the profit and loss sheet shows a profit to the institution of twenty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents (\$28.24) for the year, from this source. This small showing of profit is wholly due to the depreciation in the valuation of the live stock, as appraised this year. A large proportion of the butter and milk consumed by officers and inmates of the institution has been derived from this source, and almost wholly the salt pork supply consumed by the prisoners.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The institution has received for the Government prisoners confined here from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, the sum of one thousand and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1,041.37). By an arrangement with the United States Government the institution receives two dollars and twenty-four cents (\$2.24) per week for the care and maintenance of each prisoner.

At the date of my last report there was a balance due from the Government, which has been paid during the present year.

FARM ACCOUNT.

This account shows by the credit side of the profit and loss sheet, an income of six hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents (\$615.25) from this source. All farm articles and fertilizers purchased, and the rental of additional land, have been charged to the account, and all articles raised credited at the appraisers' valuation. Although the income from this source is somewhat less than on the preceding year, it clearly demonstrates the wisdom of having a farm attached to an institution of this kind. It is a source of income and gives employment to those short-term prisoners who can not be otherwise employed to advantage. During the past year our farm gang has consisted very largely of the tramp element, and they have proved themselves to be almost wholly worthless here; but it is the only way in which they can be made to even earn their own living, much less pay for the suit of clothes furnished them upon their discharge.

The practice of committing any person here for a term of less than one year is detrimental to the best interests of the institution. During the fall months the tramp class evidently make an effort to be committed during the severe months of the winter, for the purpose of being warmly clothed, housed and fed, and be turned out in the spring with a complete new outfit, which, in a large majority of cases, is disposed of at the first liquor saloon reached. Their work during their confinement does not even pay for the food they consume.

SALE ACCOUNT.

There has been received from the sale of various articles that have from time to time accumulated, the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-two cents (\$141.32.) (See table marked C for items.)

ENGINES, BOILERS, BUILDINGS AND LAND.

The credit side of table A shows that from the above-named sources there has been received the sum of thirty-three thousand, two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-one cents (\$33,275.21) during the year. This is not a cash receipt, it simply represents their increased valuation as appraised by the State appraisers. This increased valuation arises from additions

of engines, building and buildings erected during the year, for which money has been received by special appropriation from the Legislature and the comptroller.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL PLANTS, AND LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

For the same reasons as apply to engines, boilers, buildings and land, the gas and electrical plants and library account show an increase for the year over the preceding year of fifteen hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-four cents (\$1,576.74).

MOTIVE POWER.

There is no way by which, as at present arranged, the exact cost of power furnished to the contractors can be ascertained, except by estimate, owing to the fact that the power generated in the power boiler, in addition to the motive power, is used for other purposes. As stated in my two previous reports, I am firmly of the opinion that the small amount received for motive power falls below the cost of same. But an agreement has been reached whereby the contractors have consented to pay a stated amount for each horse-power required to run their machinery; this arrangement to go into effect upon the date of the average expiration of their contracts.

There has been received during the year for motive power the sum of one thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty four cents (\$1,427.54).

CONVICT LABOR.

The receipts for the year from this source have amounted to forty thousand, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifteen cents (\$40,157.15).

This amount exceeds that received the previous year by three thousand, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$3,636.37).

The increase in receipts from convict labor for the present year is largely accounted for by the fact, that the contract piece-price plan with the New York Shirt company, referred to in my last annual report, has furnished employment for all prisoners received in excess of the number required to fill the shoe contracts.

On April 20th, 1896, the contract with Holbrook, Glazier & Company was terminated, they having given the required three-months' notice. On April 29th, 1896, a contract was concluded with Marcy Brothers & Company, in the manufacture of shoes, for the 49 men previously employed by Holbrook, Glazier & Co.

I am pleased to state that during the year there has not been an idle able-bodied man in the institution.

General Remarks.

EXERCISE.

During the year, the practice of exercising the inmates for an hour each day in the open air has been continued, when the prison physician deemed the weather suitable. Occasional interruptions have been incurred owing to the erection of buildings within the prison walls.

The benefits derived by the inmates are clearly perceptible by the continued good appetites and general improved health of the institution.

PUNISHMENTS.

It is a source of pleasure to be able to report to your Honorable Board, that during the present year the punishments for infraction of rules have been materially reduced.

The grading of the prisoners, which at this writing is an established fact, will undoubtedly still further reduce the percentage of punishments during the coming year.

The tables following will show the number of men punished, the number of punishments inflicted, and the percentage as to total and average population for the last two years.

From October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

Number of prisoners punished,	-	-	69
Number of punishments inflicted,	-	-	114
Percentage of individual punishments to total population,			11 $\frac{97}{100}$
Percentage of whole number of punishments to average population, -	-	-	19 $\frac{79}{100}$

From October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

Number of prisoners punished,	-	-	47
Number of punishments inflicted,	-	-	93
Percentage of individual punishments to total population,			8 $\frac{6}{100}$
Percentage of whole number of punishments to average population, -	-	-	15 $\frac{95}{100}$

The tables show that the punishment list is gradually decreasing.

During the year there has been no concerted attempt at a general outbreak, and only at rare intervals have there been individual attacks upon the officers and keepers of the institution.

SICKNESS.

A perusal of the physician's report shows that the general health of the inmates has been good, when the fact is borne in mind that over 60 per cent. of the men committed here are physically unsound.

The practice of sterilizing all clothing worn or used by the prisoners, weekly, the daily inspection of cells for sanitary conditions, and the daily out-door exercise, have to a great extent produced this good showing, together with the increased quantity, quality, and variety of food furnished.

INSANITY.

Tables will be found giving the number of insane convicts transferred to the Connecticut Hospital for Insane at Middletown and the Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C., and the number returned from same, together with the number still remaining at those institutions.

The tables show that during the present fiscal year 18 convicts have been declared insane by a Lunacy Commission appointed by the Governor and transferred to the asylums, and that 9, having been declared sane, were returned to this institution; and for the preceding fiscal year ending September 30th, 1895, that there were 25 sent to the asylum and 10 returned. This shows that there were 7 less declared insane this year than last. These tables show the yearly transfer, for the past two years, to and from the asylum of insane convicts, and further show the disposition of those heretofore sent and the number remaining under treatment on September 30, 1896.

Table showing the transfer and disposition of insane convicts from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

Transferred to Asylum, -	-	-	-	-	-	25
Returned to prison, -	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pardoned, -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Time expired but still insane, -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Escaped from Asylum, -	-	-	-	-	-	2

Leaving in the Asylum out of the number sent there,	11
On September 30, 1894, those under treatment in Asylum previously committed, - - -	22
Making a total in Asylum September 30, 1895, of	33

Table showing the transfer and disposition of insane convicts from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

Transferred to Asylum, - - - - -	18
Returned to prison, - - - - -	9
Sent to Washington Asylum, - - - - -	1
Time expired and discharged from Asylum, - - - - -	4
Time expired but still insane, - - - - -	3
Escaped from Asylum, - - - - -	1
	18

RECAPITULATION.

Number confined in Asylum September 30, 1895, -	33
Number transferred to Asylum from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, - - - - -	18
	51
Returned to prison, - - - - -	9
At Washington Asylum, - - - - -	1
Time expired and discharged from Asylum, -	4
Time expired but still insane, - - - - -	3
Escaped from Asylum, - - - - -	1
	18
Leaving in Asylum at Middletown, on September 30, 1896, insane convicts whose time has not expired, - - - - -	33
Leaving in Asylum at Washington, D. C., insane convicts,	1
	34
To which add the number of persons in convict class whose sentences have expired, but who are still insane,	10
Making a total still under treatment, of - - -	44

The above tables show that on September 30, 1896, there were 33 insane convicts under treatment at the Asylum at Middletown and 1 at Washington, D. C. From the authorities of the Insane Asylum at Middletown, it has been learned that there are 10 ex-convicts or convicts whose time has expired but

who are still insane, and remain there under treatment at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown and at Washington, D. C.

In my two previous reports I have commented at length upon the practice of transferring insane convicts from this institution to Middletown, and their return. The same good and sufficient reasons still exist why this practice should be discontinued and suitable arrangements made for their detention and treatment here.

Of the more important reasons heretofore cited are the following: first, the practice materially interferes with the discipline of this institution; second, the release from responsibility for all their acts, both morally and legally, of all convicts so transferred; thirdly, the greater opportunity for escapes.

In the matter of insane convicts confined in the Connecticut State Prison, the law permits of no option in the course to be pursued by the warden in case of a convict becoming insane, or of one who shall appear to be insane.

By reference to Chapter CCXXIV, Section 3617, of the General Statutes, State of Connecticut, it will be seen the law explicitly states that "when in the opinion of the warden of the State prison any person confined in said prison has from any cause become insane, or shall appear to be insane, it shall be the duty of the said warden to report the fact to the Governor," and the law further cites the duties of the Governor in the case.

From the above it will therefore be seen, that the warden's duty is plain and imperative, and I am free to assert that in no case has the present warden declared to the Governor that in his opinion any prisoner was insane, but that to all outward appearances the prisoner so referred to had shown undeniable evidence of insanity.

As asserted in my previous report, efforts to assume the appearance of insanity have undoubtedly been attempted by convicts, for the reasons there stated. But in no case has a convict who, in the judgment of the warden and the prison physician, was attempting to assume insanity, ever been declared to the Governor to be insane, in the opinion of the above named authorities, until after subjecting the convict to every possible test to prove his real condition.

That men, by continually dwelling upon any given subject and by continually imitating insane actions both in manner and

speech, may in time become really insane, I have no reason to doubt.

That this course may have been pursued in the past, at rare intervals, I fully believe. Such men, and numbers of those who are actually suffering from mental disorders, are, in many cases, speedily relieved by a change of location and surroundings, and by proper medical and mental treatment. This result could be effected here, with proper accommodations prepared, as well as at Middletown, and, as this is a State prison, it should certainly be so arranged as to be such for both sane and insane convicts.

If so provided for, convicts, when in the opinion of the warden and the prison physician, become insane, they could be transferred to an insane ward for treatment and be equally secure from escaping while there, as in the prison proper, and be returned to the prison when they had recovered. If this course was pursued the legal and moral responsibility of the convict so transferred, would not be affected, as any act committed after once having been declared insane by a Lunacy Commission, relieves the person so declared from responsibility for such acts. Again, a great injustice may often be done to the convict by delaying the proper treatment for insanity while in its incipient stage. Doubtless many convicts who have become permanently insane, might have preserved their reason had they received proper treatment in its earliest stages, but owing to lack of facilities, and from the fact, that until, in the opinion of the warden, they are fully insane, he is debarred from citing them to the Governor as insane, the time is lost wherein by proper treatment they might have been restored to mental equilibrium.

It is self-evident that the discipline of the institution is affected by the transfer and return of these men, and this point would seem to need no further comment.

During the session of the Legislature of 1895, the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors appeared before a committee of same, with plans, specifications and estimates of the cost for the erection of a suitable building for an insane ward at this institution.

Accompanying these plans, etc., was a bill prepared by competent legal authority to cover the necessary changes in the present law, regarding insane persons, as applied to the convict class.

I desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to one

section of that proposed law, which I believe materially affected the conclusion arrived at by the committee, and that is, that this insane hospital to be erected here should not only receive insane convicts, who at that time were confined at the Connecticut Hospital for Insane at Middletown, but also all persons who had committed, or might in the future commit, a criminal act and were declared insane and relieved from the responsibility of that act and sent to the Asylum as insane persons.

This I believe to be wrong. All men would rebel against being sent to an Insane Convict Asylum for crimes committed while insane, and owing to such insanity at the time of the commitment of the crime, had been relieved from its penalties.

This asylum should be only for men of the convict class who may become insane after commitment to the Connecticut State Prison.

In view of the above facts and reasons given, and many more that can be adduced, I would respectfully recommend that the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors take such action as would properly bring this matter before the incoming Legislature, and urge that an appropriation be made for the erection of an insane ward for insane convicts at the Connecticut State Prison.

DEATHS.

Heretofore in this report, I have touched upon the deaths within the institution for the previous year. By a study of the physician's report particulars of the sickness, cause of death, and other details will be found.

I submit below tables covering the death rate, with the percentage of deaths as compared to the average and total population of the institution, and the percentage of death rate per 1000 as to the average and total population, for the past two years.

TABLE OF DEATH RATE.

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895,	12
Total population of institution, " " "	567
Average " " " " " "	403
Percentage of death rate to total population, "	$2\frac{116}{1000}$
" " " " " average "	$2\frac{90}{1000}$
Annual death rate per 1000 of total population, "	$21\frac{16}{1000}$
" " " " " average "	$29\frac{77}{1000}$

Number of deaths from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	12
Total population of institution, " " " " "	583
Average " " " " " " "	405
Percentage of death rate to total population, "	2 $\frac{5}{100}$
" " " " " average " " "	2 $\frac{9.6}{100}$
Annual death rate per 1000 of total " " "	20 $\frac{5.8}{100}$
" " " " " average " " "	29 $\frac{6.2}{100}$

Of the above number who have died during the present year, but one was a life prisoner.

ESCAPES.

By an unusual and extraordinary combination of circumstances, two prisoners, Dwight F. Steere, a life prisoner, who for a number of years had been acting as hospital steward, and one, George A. Miner, a professional burglar, made their escape through the contagious ward of the hospital on the night of June 7, 1896.

Their escape was made possible by a combination of circumstances over which I had no control. The alterations in the outer walls of the building for the erection of the new cell block authorized by the last Legislature, formed the combination of circumstances. No punishments were inflicted upon the prisoners for their escape.

Since the date of their escape a regular night watchman has been placed in the hospital, and the danger of escapes from this department of the prison reduced to a minimum.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and loyalty of the officers connected with the institution are of the highest standard. The promptness and ability shown by them in carrying out orders is highly commendable, and the kindness and firmness with which all prisoners are treated has tended largely to the very pleasant and satisfactory morale of the institution. Prisoners, as a rule, have shown prompt and cheerful obedience to the rules and regulations laid down for their government, and the officers have enforced the same with kindness and firmness, and I assert without fear of contradiction that the morale of the institution, both among the officers and prisoners, is fully up to the standard of institutions of this kind, and excelled by very few, if any. I desire here to extend my thanks to the several officers of this institution for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed their several duties, and the courtesy shown in their intercourse with one another.

BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

Under date of June 9th, 1896, your Honorable Board adopted the so-called Bertillon System of identification and measurements, which was promptly put into operation. At this writing a majority of the inmates have been submitted to measurements and their photographs taken, the same being filed for future reference, should occasion require.

The adoption of this system will aid materially in the recovery and identification of any prisoners who may hereafter escape, in the identification of re-committed prisoners, and places the Connecticut State Prison on a par with the best managed institutions of the country.

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

Under date of June 10th, 1896, Kaspar Hertlein, condemned to be hanged December 3d, 1896, for the murder of Louise Trebbe of South Manchester, was committed to this institution. During his confinement he has been in all respects a model prisoner, and devoted his time almost wholly to religious meditation. His health has been good and his conduct exemplary.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE SYSTEM.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the desirability of the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system, and your earnest efforts are solicited for the procurement of the passage of such laws, before the incoming Legislature, as will be necessary for its adoption and enforcement at the Connecticut State Prison.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your earnest attention is solicited to the following recommendations, in the interests of the Connecticut State Prison, heretofore commented upon at length in this report :

- Additional steam power,
- Supplementary water supply,
- Additional accommodations for convicts,
- The introduction of an electric light system,
- The erection of an insane ward,

And the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole system.

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to the faithful manner in which the officers of the Connecticut Prison Association have performed their duties, in connection with the prisoners discharged from this institution. I believe it is due largely to the material aid and assistance rendered by this society, in enabling discharged prisoners to procure remunerative labor upon their release from confinement, that so few prisoners are re-committed.

I am greatly indebted to Deputy Warden Baisden, Assistant Deputy Warden Perkins, Physician Fox, and Chaplain Hall, for the assistance rendered in their several departments, and I desire to publicly express my appreciation of their faithful and efficient efforts in behalf of the Connecticut State Prison.

And to you, gentlemen of the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors, I feel under deep obligations for the kindly advice and encouragement given in my arduous duties.

Trusting that my efforts have met your approval,

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison,
JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to submit my report of the medical department of the Connecticut State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1896.

The amount of sickness during the past year has been about the same. During the winter months the prevalence of "La Grippe" was not unusually severe as compared with other localities. In the summer months we had four (4) cases of typho-malarial fever, with two (2) deaths. Of the two (2) who died one was in the advanced stage of consumption, and the other was a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa.

During the year fifty (50) cases have been treated in the hospital. Twelve (12) have died. Phthisis pulmonalis, three (3), typho-malarial fever, two (2), cardiac dilitation, angina pectoris, cerebral apoplexy, chronic arteritis, hepatitis gastritis, pulmonary œdema, each one (1).

The total number in confinement during the year has been five hundred and eighty-three (583). Of these twelve (12) have died, which makes the percentage of deaths $2\frac{5}{100}$.

At the present time there are eleven (11) confined in the hospital. Of this number six (6) are suffering from consumption; gastric ulcer, gonorrhœal rheumatism, pulmonary hemorrhage, typho-malaria, inflammatory rheumatism, each one (1).

The number of men from the shops on the "sick list" is as follows:

1895.		March,	721
October,	561	April,	643
November,	577	May,	519
December,	535	June,	726
1896.		July,	678
January,	820	August,	793
February,	608	September,	485
Total,			7,666

During the year one hundred and eighty-six (186) males, and two (2) females have been admitted; one hundred and eighteen (118) were intemperate, twenty (20) phthisical development. fifteen (15) were afflicted with some form of venereal disease.

The Lunacy commission have examined and declared insane seventeen (17), they being sent to the State Insane Asylum at Middletown. Nine (9) have been returned as cured.

During the summer four (4) cases of consumption were treated with Edson's aseptolin, which consisted of hyperdermic injections daily of aseptolin, and a spray for the throat of irdoform and ether. Two (2) of the cases showed improvement, the others did not owing to the advanced condition of the disease when treatment was begun. At the present time there are in the hospital six (6) cases of consumption and in the "Hall block" there about twenty (20) with symptoms of tuberculous disease more or less marked. The difficulties attendant upon a successful treatment of this disease is well known. There is not a single disease in which the hygienic surroundings as compared with the medical remedies are of greater importance.

In the spring of 1896 the hospital was fitted with screen doors and windows which was a great comfort for those sick.

During July and August the water supply was insufficient; it was impossible to get water on the fourth and fifth tiers a large share of the time and of course the closets could not be flushed; during this period we could not secure water enough for ordinary purposes in the hospital. I would recommend for your serious consideration that some means be taken to secure a more ample supply.

I acknowledge with pleasure the valuable aid Warden Woodbridge, Deputy Warden Baisden and all the other officers of the prison have given me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD G. FOX, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon to Conn. State Prison.

WETHERSFIELD, Sept. 30th, 1896.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
Hon. JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

The brief labor of two months and a half of the fiscal year as chaplain of this institution will limit my report to a summary of the work accomplished. Every prison that I have visited has its own peculiar environments. I have found none under better discipline—none superior in its *personnel*.

The evening school and the Christian Endeavor meetings, which had been suspended during the warm summer months, were resumed the first of September. The eager interest to learn and master the primary steps of the alphabet, reading and writing is very encouraging. Most commendable advance in these lines have been made. Additional seats would be gladly filled by those who are ambitious to shake off the fetters of ignorance.

A literary and debating society has been organized by those in the first grade, which meets every two weeks.

The Sunday school is attended by about two hundred, and considerable interest manifested, both by the Protestants and Catholics. The teachers from the Young Men's Christian Association and the Catholic Association, who have consecrated themselves to these self-denying labors, are greatly appreciated by all who attend.

Two entertainments a month are given to the prisoners during the Fall and Winter, which have a tendency to break the monotony of cell-life, and neutralize the morbid conditions often produced by long isolation and restraint.

The library has been well patronized by the convicts. Twenty-five thousand, one hundred and seventy-five (25,175) books have

been circulated among them. The short days and long nights of January appear to be the favored month for the circulation of the books. Nearly eight hundred more books were taken during this month than in any other. The large addition of new books, and the new catalogue of the same, made last year, removes the demand for a large addition this year. Forty new Bibles, twelve dictionaries, and about thirty new books, to duplicate those that had become unfit for use, have been purchased. About five hundred have been rebound, and one hundred and fifty repaired, during the year.

The number of letters received were four thousand, one hundred and seventy-one (4,171). The number sent out, two thousand, six hundred and three (2,603). The new privilege extended to the first grade will largely increase the number during the coming year.

It is with pleasure I acknowledge the favors extended by the warden and the courtesies of the officers.

Respectfully submitted,

LINVILLE J. HALL, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
JAMES W. CHENEY, President.*

GENTLEMEN:—

During the year now drawing to a close, our work among the Catholic inmates of the prison has been carried on in about the same manner as in the past.

We visit the prison regularly on the second Sunday of every month. On these occasions the Holy Mass is celebrated, after which a religious instruction is given on such subjects as are considered appropriate to the men, and calculated to develop in them a better knowledge of Christian truths.

The Sunday school work has been carried on as in the past, under our supervision.

These religious exercises are a source of much comfort and consolation to the men, as is evident from the good attendance at the exercises, and from the earnestness manifested on such occasions.

Besides being a comfort to the men, these influences of religion have other effects, for they undoubtedly tend to make them more docile, more submissive to authority, better prisoners and better men. When Catholic prisoners are sick we visit them frequently in the hospital, assist them in their spiritual wants and extend to them the comforts of their religion.

For the courteous treatment and willing help that we have received on our various visits to the prison, we are grateful, and take this opportunity to extend our thanks for the same to Warden Woodbridge, to Deputy Baisden, and the other officers of the institution.

To you also, the Honorable Board of Directors, we acknowledge our indebtedness for valuable and material help in our work at the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. LYNCH,

HARTFORD, NOV. 15, 1896.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

TABLE A.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

*From October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.*JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

To Hospital and prison provisions, - - - - -	\$11,646.75
Chapel accounts, - - - - -	632.47
Prisoners' tobacco, - - - - -	423.70
Amusement account, - - - - -	12.50
Night school, - - - - -	63.55
Transportation of convicts, - - - - -	28.69
Furnishing directors' room, - - - - -	141.21
Uniforms account, - - - - -	34.76
Prison bedding, - - - - -	235.87
Prison furniture, - - - - -	200.47
Blacksmiths' and tanners' tools and supplies, - - -	296.97
Furnishing warden's house, - - - - -	332.78
Officers' quarters, - - - - -	256.82
Fire arms, - - - - -	78.25
Fuel account, - - - - -	5,421.37
Prison supplies, - - - - -	1,854.68
Medicine, - - - - -	1,086.21
Citizens' clothing, - - - - -	331.20
Water account, - - - - -	1,047.22
Prisoners' clothing and bed clothing, - - - - -	3,094.56
Light account, - - - - -	1,129.25
West end appropriation account, - - - - -	19,950.66
Storehouse and kitchen, - - - - -	7,649.72
Expense account, - - - - -	4,179.11
Improvements and repairs, - - - - -	3,422.70
Salary account, - - - - -	27,304.44
Advertising account, - - - - -	48.35
West end clothing account, - - - - -	143.05
Warden's provisions, - - - - -	5,512.83
	<hr/>
	\$96,560.14

By U. S. prisoners' account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,041.37
Court fines,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Live stock account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.24
Engine and boilers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562.00
Buildings and land,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,713.21
Gas plant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Library account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476.74
Farm account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615.25
Motive power,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,427.54
Sale account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.32
Rent account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209.04
Fine account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Convict labor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,157.15
Electrical plant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
State of Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,036.28
									<u>\$96,560.14</u>

TABLE B.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Summary.

Received of Comptroller from September 30, 1895, to October 1, 1896, for current expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,958.33
Special appropriation granted by the legislature for additional cell room,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	
Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable September 30, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	513.08—	\$59,471.41

Per Contra.

Increase of inventory from September 30, 1895, to October 1, 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,797.41	
Cash on hand September 30, 1896 (prison funds),	-	-	-	-	-	1,359.52	
Cash on hand September 30, 1896 (West End appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	1,278.20—	\$41,435.13
Balance to profit and loss account,	-	-	-	-	-		<u>\$18,036.28</u>

TABLE D.

INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

Real estate, comprising State prison build- ings, warden's house, Welles house, dep- uty's house, barns and outbuildings, with about 24 acres of land, at	-	-	-	-	-	\$370,198.66
Engines and boilers,	-	-	-	-	-	8,008.00
Gas plant,	-	-	-	-	-	1,775.00
Personal property,	-	-	-	-	-	31,661.07— \$411,642.73

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 30, 1895

Personally appeared before me, Albert G. Smith, and Henry P. Bliss, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Inventory, September 30, 1896.

Real estate, comprising State prison build- ings, warden's house, Welles house, dep- uty's house, barns and outbuildings, with about 24 acres of land, at	-	-	-	-	-	\$405,278.66
Engines and boilers,	-	-	-	-	-	9,870.00
Gas plant,	-	-	-	-	-	1,875.00
Electrical plant,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Personal property,	-	-	-	-	-	32,416.48— \$450,440.14

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Oct. 30, 1896.

Personally appeared before me, Albert G. Smith, and D. Newland Davis, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

H. KIRK WOODBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

TABLE E.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Jabez L. Woodbridge, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, from October 1st, 1895, to September 30th, 1896, inclusive, and compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct, showing a balance on hand on September 30th, 1896, amounting to the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine and fifty-two one hundredths (1,359.52) dollars.

The neatness, accuracy and complete system adopted by the Warden in keeping all accounts connected with the Institution, assists materially in making a thorough examination.

JAMES A. JONES,

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS.

Auditors of Public Accounts.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, relating to the "West End" Appropriation, compared them with the vouchers, and find the same correct.

The balance at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1896, was \$1,278.20.

JAMES A. JONES,

E. LIVINGSTON WELLS,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 27, 1896.

TABLE F.
PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

*Cost per Capita of Prisoners in Confinement from October 1, 1895,
to September 30, 1896.*

Salaries, - - - - -			\$27,304.44—	.1847
Prison and hospital provisions, -	\$13,410.78			
Less inventory, - - -	1,764.03—	11,646.75—		.0787
Light account, - - - -	1,212.45			
Less inventory, - - -	83.20—	1,129.25—		.0076
Fuel account, - - - -	10,814.37			
Less inventory, \$5,393.00				
Less motive power				
receipts, - - -	1,427.54—	6,820.54—	3,993.83—	.027
Water account, - - - -			1,047.22—	.007
Prisoners' clothing and bedding, -	6,044.43			
Less inventory, - - -	2,949.87—	3,094.56—		.0209
Medicine, - - - - -	1,615.91			
Less inventory, - - -	529.70—	1,086.21—		.0073
Tobacco, - - - - -	582.00			
Less inventory, - - -	158.30—	423.70—		.0028
Total, - - - - -				.3360

Average number of prisoners per month, 405.

TABLE G.

*Cost per Capita of Warden's Family, Officers, and Paid Help, from
October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, at an average of 30 persons
per month.*

Total cost of provisions, - - - - -	\$5,621.23
Less inventory, - - - - -	108.40
	<hr/>
	\$5,512.83

Cost per capita per day, .5034.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.
ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Allen, George,	33	52	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 7, 1877,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	
Alexander, Lorena,	44	62	Housekeeper	New York,	Bridgeport	Nov. 8, 1878,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	
Albrecht, Walter,	26	30	Butcher,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	Life.	
Altman, Abraham,	58	58	Peddler,	Russia,	N. Haven,	Mar. 20, 1896,	Bur. bld. def. ins.	10 yrs.	
Allen, James C.,	57	57	Salesman.	New York,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Theft fr. the per.	1 year.	
Arnour, William,	50	50	Farmer,	Ireland,	Midd'town,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Theft fr. the per.,	1 year.	
Areno, Antonio,	21	21	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statutory burg,	2 years.	
Atwood, Joel,	29	29	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Bigamy,	10 years,	
Battis, George,	33	37	Wheelwright,	Switz'land,	N. Haven,	Apr. 14, 1892,	Manslaughter,	4 years,	One dollar fine.
Baker, George,	38	41	Hatter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 6, 1893,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	3 indictments, 2-1-1.
Barney, Albert,	60	61	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	
Baker, William,	24	24	Butcher,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Forgery,	5 years.	
Barden, Maurice,	27	27	Blacksmith,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
Barry, Dennis,	35	35	Barber,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Apr. 30, 1896,	Burglary,	Life.	
Bellware, Hazen,	45	51	Laborer,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 19, 1890,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Bishop, Wesley W.,	33	50	Druggist,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 20, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Birmingham, Mar.	17	17	Rail'd man,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Jan. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	3½ yrs.	
Blythe, Arthur,	39	40	Blacksmith,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Dec. 5, 1895,	At. at stat. burg.,	1 year.	
Bonner, Robert C.	27	28	Salesman,	New York,	Norwich,	Jan. 29, 1895,	At. to com. rape,	5½ yrs.	
Boyle, Joseph,	18	18	Clerk,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Dec. 9, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	Alias Jos. Lyman.
Brown, Joseph, 2d,	31	36	Barber,	Penn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 7, 1891,	Burglary,	7 years,	3 indictments, 5-1-1.
Brennan, Patrick,	26	28	Hostler,	Ireland,	Winchester	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ yrs.	
Brown, William,	20	21	Cook,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years,	Negro.
Brown, Frank E.,	28	29	Painter,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Mar. 29, 1896,	Counterfeiting,	5 years,	{ Sen. U.S. Dis. C'tt.
Brown, James,	26	26	Blacksmith,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 14, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	1½ yrs.	{ Alias Geo. Allen.
Brown, Hezekiah,	17	17	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	Negro.
Brown, David,	28	28	Barber,	France,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	At. theft fr. per.,	3 years,	{ Alias David Cow-
Buckholtz, Wm.,	25	41	Bookkeeper,	Germany,	Bridgeport	June 1, 1880,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ an; Alias James
Burnham, Wm. H.,	41	45	Butcher,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 12, 1892,	Rape,	5 years.	{ Pron.

36	Brewer, George A.,	36	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	6 years,	2 indictments, 3-3.
36	Butterfield, Edw.,	37	Carpenter,	France,	Hartford,	June 4, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
28	Burke, John,	28	Farmer,	Mass.,	Putnam,	Mar. 3, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year.	
33	Burke, Thomas,	33	Farmer,	England,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
23	Burns, James,	23	Waiter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
39	Burdick, William,	39	Box maker,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Br'k. into r. r. car	1 year.	
19	Caples, Wallace,	21	Painter,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 23, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years.	Negro.
28	Carey, John C.,	29	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	Jan. 3, 1895,	In. to com. rape,	3½ yrs.	3d offense.
28	Cairnes, James,	28	Farmer,	Scotland,	N. Haven,	Apr. 21, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	(Sent to Ins. Hos
27	Caruso, Lorenzo,	28	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 2, 1895,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	June 23, '86; ret. to
44	Carr, John,	45	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	1½ yrs.	prison Nov. 28, '92;
33	Cavenaugh, Jos.,	33	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years	Ins. Hos. July 15,
22	Cherest, Michael,	20	Scissorsmak.	Ireland,	Hartford,	May 11, 1872,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	'93; pris. Sep. 19 '96,
48	Chamberlain, H. B.	31	Clerk,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 18, 1887,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life,	{ 2d commitment
20	Chesebro, Joseph	51	Hatter,	Conn.,	Middlet'wn	Apr. 5, 1893,	Burning a barn,	5 years,	{ Negro.
20	Christie, John,	20	Kitchen man	Born at sea	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Highway rob.,	4 years.	Third offense.
23	Church, Charles F.	23	Rubber w'rk.	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	{ Sent to Ins. Hos.
40	Clark, Charles,	42	Tool maker,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Rape,	20 years.	Mar. 18, '95; ret. to
37	Clark, James,	39	Laborer,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 10, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ prison June 18, '95.
60	Clark, John,	61	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895,	Theft,	2½ yrs.	
36	Clark, Thomas,	36	Barber,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Theft,	18 mos.	
28	Clark, Thomas, 2d,	28	Weaver,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Burglary,	7 years.	
31	Cobb, Kate,	31	Houseke'per	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 17, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
34	Conant, Frank V.,	46	Salesman,	Mass.,	N. London,	Oct. 15, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
58	Coyle, Richard,	68	Cloth finish.,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 4, 1886,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
29	Corbet, Joseph,	31	Quarryman,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	15 years.	
28	Costello, James,	30	Laborer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	6½ yrs.,	4 indictments.
35	Colby, John W.,	37	Farmer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	2d commitment.
35	Conley, John,	36	Laborer,	Ireland,	Litchfield,	Jan. 4, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years.	
46	Conroy, John,	47	Fireman,	Ireland,	Danbury,	Jan. 17, 1895,	Theft fr. the per.,	3 years.	
22	Connell, John,	23	Wool carder,	Conn.,	Norwich,	May 23, 1895,	As., at. com. rape	5 years.	
25	Cooper, Charles,	26	Sailor,	England,	Norwich,	May 7, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
17	Cockefur, George,	18	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Horse theft,	2 years.	
21	Coon, Robert,	22	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 16, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
41	Conwell, Edw. J.,	41	Clerk,	Penn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1896,	Arson,	4 years.	
36	Colombe, Joseph,	36	Carpenter,	France,	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	Murder, 2 deg ,	Life.	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when com-mitted.	Age at pres-ent.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Connors, John, 3d,	24	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Corby, Gilbert,	22	22	Sew. ma. agt,	Canada,	N. London,	Sept. 4, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill,	18 mos.	
Conlon, Daniel,	23	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Theft,	1 year.	
Crandall, Charles,	25	33	Milk Peddler	Indiana,	Middlet'wn	Dec. 4, 1888,	Rape,	15 years.	
Cronnen, John,	52	54	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	As. wi. int. mur.,	18 years,	5th commitment.
Cronin, Thomas,	26	28	Hostler,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Sept. 26, 1894,	Robbery,	5½ yrs.	
Creany, James,	19	20	Painter,	Conn.,	Waterbury	Oct. 17, 1895,	Highway rob.,	1½ yrs.	
Cronin, William,	25	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	
Curran, Peter,	19	20	Porter,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Cummings, John,	25	26	Marine firem	Pr. Edw. Is.	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	As't steal fr. per.,	2 years.	
Cummings, Jno. 2d	47	47	Farmer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2 years.	
Davis, John H.,	27	44	Laborer,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Apr. 3, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Daly, Mary,	45	45	Houseke'per	Ireland,	Windham,	Jan. 20, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Davis, John, 2d,	74	76	Speculator,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	8 years,	
Daley, John,	23	24	Weaver,	New York,	Hartford,	Feb. 20, 1895,	At. to com. rape,	2 years	
Daroche, Joseph,	30	30	Tinsmith,	Canada,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Horse stealing,	4 years.	
Derrick, William,	21	24	Farmer,	Vermont,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893,	As. wi. int. to kill,	5 years,	{ Sentenced by U S. { Dist. Court. Alias { J. W. Murphy.
Dewey, Henry,	30	31	Weaver,	England,	Tolland,	Apr. 9, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	Negro.
Dean, William,	29	30	Laster,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	As. int. kill, burg	9 years,	2 indictments, 4-5.
Devine, Mary,	38	38	Houseke'per	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.	3d offense.
Dixon, Richard,	33	40	Lithograp'r,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years.	
DeCapria, Luigi,	32	33	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Manslaughter,	2½ yrs.	
Divose, Louis,	27	29	Laborer,	Italy,	Danbury,	Oct. 23, 1894,	As., int. co. rape,	3 years,	Alias Louis Amanny
Doe, John,	25	35	Farmer,	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 14, 1886,	Burglary,	16 years,	{ Alias Edw. Rider, { 2d commitment; 2
Dorris, John,	32	32	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	June 5, 1894,	Theft, fr. person,	4 years.	indictments.
Donovan, Michael,	46	48	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	June 5, 1894,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ Alias Erasmus { Anderson.
Doe, John, 2d.,	24	26	Sailor,	Denmark,	N. Haven,	Oct. 3, 1894,	Theft,	3 years,	
Downing, Pat'k B	33	33	Br. moulder,	Ireland,	N. London,	May 15, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill	2 years.	
Donahue, Domin'k	33	33	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	

Duprey, Joseph,	20	Timber cut.,	Penn.,	Mid'town	Apr. 4, 1893,	Bur. As. esc. jail,	15 years,	4 indictments, 5-5-4-1
Dumpson, Oscar,	17	Box builder,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1894,	Pl. obs. r. r. track	6 years,	Negro.
Durbin, John E.,	32	Barber,	Vermont,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1895,	Robbery,	5 years,	
Dunn, Julian,	29	Teamster,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 18, 1895,	Theft fr. person,	1½ yrs.	
Dunham, Charles,	30	Fanner,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 21, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	{ Returned from Ins
Dynes, John,	19	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Hos. Nov. 28, 1892.
Dwyer, James,	23	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 27, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	{ Negro. Att. sui-
Early, Daniel F.,	30	R. R. man,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 18, 1895,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ cide Mar. 23, '83,
Edmonds, William,	26	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Theft,	18 mos.	{ 7.45 p. m. by hang.
Ellis, Jefferson,	34	Engineer,	New York,	Haddam,	Dec. 12, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ S'nt Ins. Hos. Nov.
Elliot, Edward,	55	Engineer,	Conn.,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Attempt to rape,	2½ yrs.	{ 17, '93, ret. to pris.
Emerson, Richard,	22	Teamster,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	{ April 23, '94.
Eno, Louis,	35	Weaver,	Canada,	Putnam,	May 3, 1892,	Ass. int. to mur.,	10 years,	{ In. Hos. Nov. 17, '93,
Estrom, Peter,	22	Laborer,	Finland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1891,	Manslaughter,	7 years,	{ ret. Sep. 19, '94, I. H.
Ewen, William F.,	50	Shoemaker,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Jan. 3, 1895,	Ass. int. co. rape,	3 years,	{ May 2, '96, r. Sep. 19
Fitzgerald, Mich.,	22	Buffer,	Ireland,	Waterbury	Feb. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	{ '96.
Fanning, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 20, 1891,	Theft fr. person,	7½ yrs.,	{ 3d Commitment.
Farley, Peter,	23	Bartender,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1893,	Theft fr. person,	4 years,	{ Alias Curtis
Farley, Matthew,	30	Fireman,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 29, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years,	{ by United States
Feeney, Martin,	26	Rubber cut.,	Vermont,	Waterbury	Nov. 1, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ District Court.
Ferrari, Vettoria,	29	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Pas. c'tfeit mon.,	7 years,	{ Sentenced by U.
Ferri, Pasquali,	20	Stone sculp.,	Italy,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1894,	Pas. c'tfeit mon.,	5 years,	{ S. Dis. Court. Al-
Ferranini, Salvator	20	Laborer,	Italy,	Waterbury	June 18, 1895,	As. in. co. sodomy	18 mos	{ ias John Ballisti.
Ferguson, Andrew	20	Screwmaker	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	18 mos.	
Finkelstein, Jacob	23	Expressman,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 13, 1894,	Horse stealing,	6 years,	
Flaherty, John,	24	Coachman,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 10, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	18 mos.	
Flitcroft, Wm.,	49	Hatter,	England,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896,	Manslaughter,	10 years,	
Fosberg, Frank,	28	Laborer,	Sweden,	Bridgeport	Sept. 13, 1895,	Theft,	1½ yrs.	{ Negro. Sent In. H.
Ford, George,	38	Cook,	Maryland,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 yrs.	{ July 15, '93, ret. p.
Foley, Walter,	22	Hostler,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Robbery,	4 years,	{ Nov. 17, '93, Alias
Freeman, Alonzo,	34	Teamster,	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Apr. 9, 1894,	Attempt to rape,	20 years,	{ Al'zo Joh'n's, 2d c.
Frost, Henry,	45	Fanner,	Denmark,	Tolland,	June 5, 1894,	Theft,	3 years,	{ 2d commitment.
Frost, James,	21	Engineer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 1, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.	{ Esc. Oct. 25, '68, rec
Fuller, Amos,	22	Laborer,	R. I.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	18 mos.	{ May 1, '69, In. H.
Garto, Samuel,	28	Barber,	Italy,	Hartford,	June 6, 1895,	Bur. prop. to def.	8 years,	{ Sept. 10, '74, ret.
Gilbert, Charles,	25	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	May 4, 1865,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ pris. Oct. 17, '74.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	REMARKS.
Glines, Charles,	22	23	Hostler,	Kansas,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1895,	Robbery,	4 years.	{ Alias Charles Lee
Glanin, John T.,	39	39	Canvasser,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Apr. 14, 1896,	Forgery.	2 years.	{ Conon. Alias Lee
Gong, Charles,	19	24	Laundryman	China,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1891,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Yeon Goon.
Goldsborough, R. H.	25	27	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 2, 1894,	Rape,	10 years,	Negro.
Goffney, John,	17	17	Cook,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	3d offense.
Graves, Oscar,	18	41	Car'ge p'nt'r	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 23, 1873,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Escap. June 27, '87,
Grossman, Marcus	54	55	Glazier,	Armenia,	N. London,	Sept. 3, 1895,	Theft,	18 mos.	{ reca. June 28, '87.
Green, Hiram,	43	46	Carpenter,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Burglary,	5 years,	Sen. U. S. Dis. Court
Grey, Louis,	23	26	Farmer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 3, 1893,	Horse stealing,	4 years,	2 indictments, 2-2.
Green, William,	25	31	Carpet layer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 25, 1890,	Rape,	15 years,	Negro.
Grice, Charles,	30	31	Cook,	Maryland,	Haddam,	Sept. 25, 1895,	Horse theft,	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ yrs.,	Negro.
Gross, William,	28	29	Laborer,	New York,	Midd'town	Dec. 3, 1895,	Horse theft,	2 years.	3 indi. 3, 7 on 2 and 3
Griswold, Mal. R.,	47	48	Dentist,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 10, 1895,	Bur. prop. to def.	10 years,	
Gregory, Richard,	35	35	Sh. ir. work.,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Forgery,	1 year.	
Grosso, Antonio,	29	29	Hatter,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1896,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Hawley, John, 1st	30	58	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury.	Oct. 21, 1868,	Rape,	Life,	Negro.
Hall, Frederick,	32	57	Laborer,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Murder, 1st deg.,	Life,	{ Negro. Sen. to beh'd
Hayes, Daniel	22	30	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 19, 1888,	Rape,	15 years.	{ sen. com. Gen. As.
Hanley, James,	26	30	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	May 12, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ S't I. H. Mch. 14, '96
Hart, Thomas,	24	27	Tailor,	Mass.,	New Haven,	July 5, 1893,	Burglary,	5 years.	{ re to pt. June 22, '96
Hawley, John, 2d,	39	43	Janitor,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Oct. 7, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	{ Neg. Re-com. June
Hall, Thomas,	36	39	Hatter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 12, 1893,	Robbery,	4 years.	{ 9, '93, for life.
Hawley, Florence,	32	36	Housekeep'r	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Oct. 12, 1893,	Robbery,	9 years,	Negress. \$1 fine.
Harwood, Frank,	30	32	Cook,	Mass.,	Putnam,	Mch. 22, 1894,	Manslaughter,	3 years,	Negro.
Harway, Ike,	28	29	Hostler,	Texas,	Hartford,	Sept. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.,	Negro.
Harvey, Charles,	25	25	Tailor,	Conn.,	Hartford	Feb. 19, 1896,	Theft,	18 mos.	
Hatton, John,	56	56	Peddler,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Mch. 17, 1896,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 15	15 yrs.	
Hall, James,	43	43	Teamster,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 3, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	3 years.	
Harris, Frank,	26	26	Printer,	La.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	18 mos.	

Hathaway, Chas. E.	17	Farmer,	Mass.,	Tolland,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.
Hewlett, Francis,	20	Farmer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 14	4 years.
Hewlett, Henry A.,	19	Farmer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 14	4 years.
Henry, William,	23	Sawyer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Mar. 2, 1894,	Burglary,	15 years.
Healey, Thomas,	38	Mason,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	As'tt. int. to rob,	3 years.
Hill, Joseph,	34	Dyer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Theft,	4 years.
Hitchcock, Frank,	38	Plasterer,	New York,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Horse stealing,	3 years.
Higgins, John,	21	Steam fitter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.
Hingst, Otto,	32	Physician,	Germany,	Bridgeport	Sept. 12, 1895,	Bigamy,	3½ yrs.
Hiller, Frederick,	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	At. to com. rape,	5 years
Howard Charles,	19	Laborer,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 9, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,
Hoyt, Russell B.,	47	Laborer,	Africa,	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1894,	Forgery,	8 years,
House, Arthur,	42	Vet. surgeon,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Apr. 10, 1895,	Burglary,	6 years,
Holding, Fre'k W.,	26	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.
Hoben, Thomas J.,	23	Laborer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years.
Howalk, Joseph,	28	Laborer,	Hungary,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.
Horton, George,	29	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2 years.
Hoiteneger, And.,	24	Farmer,	Germany,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Theft,	1 year.
Hutchinson, Fre'k.	28	Farmer,	No. Scotia,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1892,	Horse stealing,	7 years.
Hubbell, Ira,	42	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 20, 1895,	As., int. com. rape	7 years.
Hunter, John W.,	54	Farmer,	New York,	Tolland,	June 12, 1896,	Manslaughter,	9 years.
Hunt, John,	21	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.
Hunt, William H.,	31	Barber,	California,	N. London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Horse theft,	2 years.
Jackson, Frank,	21	Cook,	Wash., D. C.	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years,
Jackson, William,	22	Waiter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1895,	Theft fr. the per.,	2 years,
James, Charles,	19	Laborer,	Illinois,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years,
Jordan, Henry,	23	Teamster,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1894,	Burg. in day time,	2½ yrs.
Jordan, John,	26	Farmer,	Conn.,	Winchester	June 6, 1895,	Statutory arson,	6 years.
Johnson, Geo. 2d,	19	Farmer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.
Johnson, Frank,	22	Brick layer,	New Jersey	Danbury,	Oct. 15, 1895,	Theft,	1½ yrs.
Kaashen, Janette,	40	Seamstress,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896,	Bigamy,	8 years.
Kennedy, John P.,	28	Cow herder,	Kansas,	N. London,	Apr. 2, 1885,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.
Kendrick, Philip,	23	Jackspinner,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1893,	As'tt. at. to rape,	7½ yrs.
Keena, John,	27	Butcher,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 24, 1893,	Arson,	8 years.
Kelly, William,	28	Brakenan,	Penn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1893,	Th'ft & stat. bur.,	3½ yrs.
Keefe, Richard,	34	Laborer,	Conn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 16, 1896,	At. to com. rape,	4½ yrs.

4th commitment.

2d commitment.

Negro.
Sen. by U. S. Dis. C't
2 indictments, 3-3.

2 indictm'ts, 3½-3½.

Negro.
Negro.
{ Alias Rom'n Klan-
vitter.

TABLE No. i—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

NAME.	Age when committed	Age at presentment.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Kennedy Edward,	25	26	Shoemaker,	Conn.,	Midd'town,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Horse theft,	5 years.	{ Williams, Charles Wil- liams, Alias James (Judd; 3d com't.
Kelly, Joseph, 2d,	23	23	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	At. to break jail,	2 years	
King, William,	33	49	Baker,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Nov. 10, 1890,	Rape,	25 years,	
Kirby, Edward J.,	25	25	Painter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	As't, int. to kill,	2½ yrs.	
Kondis Michael,	23	23	Laborer,	Hungary,	Bridgeport	May 14, 1896,	Being a tramp,	5 mos.	
Kostropski, Chas.,	37	37	Bl'ksm'h h'r,	New York,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1896,	As't, int. to mur.	10 years.	{ Alias Alinikoff; 2 indictments, 3-4.
Lapham, Alf'd N.,	18	22	Stenograph'r,	Austria,	N. Haven,	Apr. 5, 1892,	Rob'y wi. viol'ce	7 years.	
LaFranciere, Louis	27	29	Cigar maker,	Canada,	N. Haven,	Jan. 4, 1894,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	
Lawlor, John,	17	18	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Lay, Frederick,	23	23	Ironmould'r,	New Jersey	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Theft,	1 year.	
Lenix, Felix,	63	68	Farmer,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1891,	Stat. bur. & ars'n,	7 years,	{ 2 indictments, 1-1. 2 indictments.
Leary, James,	32	34	Polisher,	Ohio,	Waterbury	Feb. 21, 1894,	Highway rob'y,	4 years.	
Lebutt, Charles,	36	38	Peddler,	Rus'n Jew,	Hartford,	Mar. 13, 1894,	Horse stealing,	6 years.	
Lee, Henry,	24	26	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Horse stealing,	3 years.	
Leonard, Hiram,	63	64	Woodmark'r	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 15, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years,	
Little, William,	31	33	Painter,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Theft fr. the per.,	3 years.	{ 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 Sentenced by U. S. District Court.
Lloyd, Thomas,	38	38	Ship carp'r,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Stat. bur. & thft,	1 year.	
Long, Charles,	27	28	Plas'r & nur.,	New York,	Hartford,	Apr. 9, 1895,	Burglary,	10 years,	
Long, Daniel,	24	24	Brakeman,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Loneass, Edward,	27	27	Farmer,	Germany,	Norwich,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Luddington, Hen'y	38	43	Hatter,	Conn.,	Putnam,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Horse stealing,	5 years.	{ 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 Sentenced by U. S. District Court.
Lynch, Patrick,	38	38	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	May 28, 1891,	Burglary, etc.,	8 years.	
Mackey, John,	34	46	Machinist,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Oct. 26, 1877,	Murder 2d deg.,	Life.	
Mackey, Lawrence	27	39	Farmer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1884,	As. int. kill & bur.	35 years,	
Mace, Frank,	29	31	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 21, 1884,	As. int. kill & bur.	35 years,	
Maguire, James,	58	59	Proof reader,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	June 12, 1895,	Counterfeiting,	10 years.	{ 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 2d commitment; 3 indictm'ts, 15-10-10 Sentenced by U. S. District Court.
Mallin, James H.,	26	27	Steamfitter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	As't, int. to kill,	4 years.	
Mason, Edward,	22	23	Coach bld'r,	New York,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Horse theft,	2 years.	
Martin, James,	38	39	Shoe cutter,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 19, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years.	

Marnero, John,	24	Laborer,	Italy,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	As., at. at rob'y,	3 years.	
Mason, Charles,	56	Clo. & shoe c.	Mass.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Theft,	18 mos.	
Martin, George,	33	Coachman,	England,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Malfuccio, Franc'o	27	Saloon kp'r,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	As'lt. int. to kill,	3 years.	
Marshall, William,	56	Carpenter,	England,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Theft, 3d offense,	1 year,	<i>Alias</i> William Pope.
Maddin, Patrick,	40	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.	
Martin, John,	56	Teamster,	New York,	Putnam,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Being a tramp,	1 year.	
Maynard, Court'd	40	Polisher,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 2, 1896,	Burglary,	18 mos.	3d commitment.
Martin, Thomas,	36	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Br'k. into r. car	2 years,	{ Sen. at expir'n of
Mehura, Andrew,	31	Shoe laster,	Austria,	Litchfield,	Apr. 22, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	{ 8th commit't. <i>Alias</i>
Mead, Edward,	29	Waiter,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Theft fr. the per.,	1 year.	{ H'y Johnson, Jas
Miner, George A.,	58	Riding mas'r	Africa,	State pris.,	Mar. 6, 1896,	Com. un incor. act	25 years,	{ Talcott, Wm. John-
Moulton, John G.,	30	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1892,	Horse stealing,	5 years.	{ son, es. fr. P. H. Ju-
Moriarty, Maurice,	44	Laborer,	Italy,	Waterbury	Nov. 14, 1895,	Manslaughter,	10 years.	{ 7-96, r to p. Ju. 12 96
Morris, Charles,	30	Sailor,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Nov. 9, 1896,	As'lt. int. to kill,	3 years.	{ 2d commit'm't; fine
Montario, Manuel,	53	Oysterman,	Portugal,	Norwich,	Nov. 16, 1893,	As'lt. int. to mur.,	20 years,	{ rem'd by Gen. As.
Morris, Aug't's W.,	32	Brass fin'r,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1896,	Bigamy,	2½ yrs.	{ <i>Alias</i> Mark Riley,
Murphy, Mark,	31	Hostler,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	Forgery,	12 years,	2d commitment
Murphy, Lawrence	25	Farmer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Mullarkey, James,	42	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Murphy, George,	34	Rail'd man,	New Jersey	Norwich,	May 17, 1894,	Highway rob.,	7 years.	<i>Alias</i> James Burke.
McCroan, Bar'w,	25	Brakeman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years,	
McCarthy, Daniel,	33	Weaver,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 10, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	1½ yrs.	
McCabe, Hugh,	25	Rubber w'rk.	Canada,	Bridgeport	Sept. 18, 1895,	Robbery,	5 years.	Fine \$1.
McClosky, Wm.,	39	Engineer,	Rhode Isl.,	Norwich,	Feb. 11, 1895,	Manslaughter,	9½ yrs.,	
McGowen, Michael	31	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
McGurri, Thomas	34	Hostler,	Penn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
McGowen, James,	27	Plasterer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	June 4, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
McKnight, Wm.,	24	Painter,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	1 year.	Negro.
McKegg, Alfred,	18	Laborer,	Kentucky,	N. Haven,	Apr. 5, 1895,	Int. rape f. c. un. 14	3 years,	
McWilson, Dan'l G.	21	Paper mkr.	Penn.,	Wincham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Burglary,	1¼ yrs.	
Narvin, John,	19	Rail'd man,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1889,	Rape,	12 yrs.	2 indictments.
Nearing, Frank H.	24	Machinist,	N. Jersey,	Bridgeport	Sept. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	5 years,	Negro.
Nelson, Thomas,	21	Engineer,	Vermont,	Haddam,	Sept. 25, 1895,	Horse theft,	4½ years,	12 indic'ts, 1 yr. each.
Nicholas, William,	22	Milk peddler,	New York,	Hartford,	June 7, 1892,	Assault,	12 years,	
Nowlin, John,	39							

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Nolan, Francis,	34	37	Cook,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1893,	Theft, fr. person,	4 years.	(\$500 fine. Sent to I. Hos Nov. 17, '93, r. to pr. Sept. 19, '94. 2 indictments, 3-4. Alias Franklin Thompson. Sen. by U.S. Dis. Ct. 3d commitment.
Nolan, Timothy,	27	29	Miller,	England,	Hartford,	Mar. 6, 1894,	Statutory burg.,	3 yrs.	
Nolan, Joseph,	28	28	Bricklayer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2½ yrs.	
Nynam, John,	27	36	Laborer,	Germany,	Tolland,	Sept. 6, 1887,	Manslaughter,	8½ yrs.	
Nudic, Jacob,	47	52	Farmer,	Russia,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1891,	Stat bur. & arson	7 years,	Alias Franklin Thompson. Sen. by U.S. Dis. Ct. 3d commitment.
Oakes, Joel,	59	61	Carpenter,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Nov. 13, 1894,	Forgery,	9 years,	
O'Connor, Daniel,	22	24	Rubber wkr.	New York,	Waterbury,	Feb. 22, 1894,	At. to com. rape,	5 years,	
O'Connell, William	22	22	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Oliver, Henry,	48	49	Cook,	Penn.,	N. Haven,	Mar. 22, 1895,	Counterfeiting,	8 years,	2d commitment.
O'Mara, John T.,	36	37	Farmer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1895,	As. wi. int. to kill	5 years.	
O'Neil, Eugene,	23	24	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
O'Neil, John,	33	34	Painter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years,	
Patterson, William,	32	34	Farmer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 8, 1894,	Attempt at rape,	5 years.	2d commitment.
Perkins, Rich'd,	26	26	Shoemaker,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	3 mos.	
Perkins, Joel W.,	54	79	Carpenter,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 28, 1871,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Peaceclay, Daniel,	34	37	Farmer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 13, 1893,	As. wi. int. to kill,	5 years.	
Perkins, Ray'd R.,	43	44	Carpenter,	New York,	Hartford,	Sept. 17, 1895,	Horse stealing,	10 years,	Alias Passamonto, 2d commitment. Break'g jail 8 yrs., attempt to commit rape 5. 2 indictments, 1½-1½ 2 indictments, 1-1.
Penley, Frank,	19	20	Mill hand,	Maine,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Burglary,	1¼ yrs	
Perfetto, Francis'o	24	24	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 22, 1896,	As. in. car. kn f. ch.	2 years.	
Picivilla, Biago.	33	33	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	As. wi. int. to kill,	2 years.	
Potsnato, Frank,	45	47	Teamster,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Apr. 11, 1894,	As. wi. int. to kill,	5 years,	2d commitment.
Price, Wm. B.,	39	39	Engineer,	Penn.,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	1 year,	
Quinn, John,	18	23	Mill hand,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Sept. 1, 1891,	Br. jail, at. co. rape	13 years,	
Qesky, John,	33	34	Engineer.	Poland,	N. Haven,	Apr. 11, 1895,	Ob. mon. un. f. pre	2 years.	
Ray, Frank,	24	26	Bridge bldr.,	Illinois,	Winchester	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3½ yrs.	2 indictments, 1½-1½ 2 indictments, 1-1.
Ray, George,	26	28	Shoemaker,	Illinois,	Winchester	Dec. 3, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	3 years,	
Ranney, William,	18	19	Shop boy,	Canada,	Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	
Ranney, Joseph,	21	22	Clerk,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	
Relociarvella, M.,	53	55	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 5, 1894,	Abu. f. ch. un. 14,	3 years.	

Reynolds, William,	28	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	June 4, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	Negro.
Reagan, Thomas,	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	2½ yrs.	
Regan, Michael,	25	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	2 years.	
Redmond, Thos. F.	27	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 8, 1896,	Theft fr. the per.,	3 years.	
Rinardo, Joseph,	26	Laborer,	Italy,	N. Haven,	Jan. 19, 1894,	As'tl, int. to mur.,	10 years.	{ Sent to In'e Hos'l
Ritzer, Francisco,	24	Baker,	Italy,	Danbury,	May 10, 1894,	Int. pass en't c'n,	3 years.	{ Dec. 12, '94, ret. to
Rippert, Dennis,	54	Laborer,	Sweden,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1895,	En. un'y & kill. st'k	2 years.	{ pris. Sept. 19, '96.
Ricco, Tony,	24	Laborer,	Italy,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1895,	Theft,	1 year.	{ S'to In. Hos. Mar.
Rice, James,	30	Iron mldr.,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 13, 1896,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.	{ 26, '92, re. to pr. Nov
Riccio, Giuseppe,	25	Shoemaker,	Italy,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	As'tl, int. to kill,	1 year.	{ 28, '92; s't again July
Rivers, Frederick,	26	Painter,	New York,	Putnam,	Sept. 2, 1896,	Rape,	4 years.	{ 15, '93, r. Nov. 17, '93;
Romeni, Joseph,	33	Hod carrier,	Italy,	Bridgeport	Mar. 5, 1890,	As'tl, int. to mur.,	10 years.	{ s't Ap. 13, '94, r. June
Robinson, Chas. S.	24	Florist,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 14, 1892,	Horse stealing,	7 years.	{ 8, '95; s't Aug. 12,
Rohan, Edward,	35	Laborer,	R. I.,	Tolland,	Apr. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years.	{ 95, r. June 22, '96.
Rome, Samuel,	46	Carpenter,	Canada,	Danbury,	Oct. 24, 1893,	Arson,	8 years.	{ Four indictments.
Ross, John,	40	Cook,	Mass.,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	Horse stealing,	3½ yrs.,	Negro.
Rooney, Joshua,	34	Carpenter,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 28, 1895,	Attempt at rape,	5 years.	
Rogers, John H.,	23	Waiter,	England,	Bridgeport	Sept. 10, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Roberts, Edward,	18	Laborer,	Ohio,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.	
Robinson, John,	25	Laborer,	Scotland,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	4 years.	
Rosenblatt, Henry,	39	Sign painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 17, 1896,	Theft,	2 years.	
Roy, Charles,	28	Doctor,	France,	William's,	May 5, 1896,	Stealing,	2 years.	
Rook, James,	40	Laborer,	Ireland,	N. Haven,	July 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	6 mos.	{ Alias Fr'k Atkins,
Roberts, Charles,	20	Fireman,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1895,	Theft fr. the per.,	2 years.	{ Alias Fr'k Atkins,
Rugton, W. J.,	46	Carpenter,	Cal.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 4, 1895,	Horse stealing,	5 years.	{ 2 indictments, 5-2½,
Ryan, James,	22	Peddler,	New York,	Middlet'n,	Apr. 7, 1891,	Burglary,	7½ yrs.,	{ 4th commitment.
Ryamus, John,	32	Moulder,	New York,	Danbury,	May 9, 1894,	Bur. & horse th't,	4 years,	{ 3d commitment.
Savage, Meerty,	54	Printer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1895,	Horse theft,	3 years.	
Scholly, David,	35	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Dec. 5, 1894,	Rape,	20 years.	
Schofield, How'd C.	18	Hotel work,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ 2d commitment.
Scaplin, William,	24	Carpenter,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 1, 1896,	Theft,	1 year,	{ Sen. com'g at ex'n
Scheveron, Frank,	33	Barber,	R. I.,	Hartford,	Sept. 8, 1896,	Theft fr. the per.,	1 year.	{ of a 30 dy's jail sen.
Shepard, Hugh,	22	Laundryman	Vermont,	Litchfield,	Oct. 17, 1895,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	{ made May 23, '94.
Simonds, George,	31	Laster,	New York,	Danbury,	June 22, 1894,	Burglary,	4 years,	{ 2d com't. Negro.
Smith, Wm. W.,	19	Moulder,	Conn.,	Haddam,	Sept. 22, 1892,	Robbery,	7 years,	{ 2 indictments, 2-2.
Smith, Charles, 2d,	35	Organ mkr.,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 2, 1893,	Horse stealing,	4 years,	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Age at present.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Smith, James F.,	28	30	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 25, 1894,	Robbery,	4½ yrs.	2 indictments, 2-1.
Smith, Frank,	23	25	Mill hand,	Mass.,	Litchfield,	Oct. 11, 1894,	Burglary,	2½ yrs.	
Smith, William,	17	18	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 16, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	{ 2 indictments, 2½- 2½. One sentence to commence at ex- piration of other.
Smith, Charles, 3d,	31	32	Laborer,	New York,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	Burglary,	3 years.	
Soares, Emanuel,	40	42	Sailor,	Portugal,	N. Haven,	July 5, 1894,	Robbery,	4 years.	
Sobloskey, Anth'y,	23	24	Carpenter,	Russia,	Bridgeport	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Stevenson, Geo. 2d,	23	23	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	May 12, 1896,	Horse theft,	4 years.	
Stranger, Milo,	66	66	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	June 17, 1896,	As't, int. to kill,	3 years.	{ Es. fr. Pr. H. Ju. 7, '96; r. to pr. Ju. 12, '96. St to In. Hos. Nov. 17, '93, ret. to pris. Sept. 19, '94.
Sullivan, James,	21	23	Tinsmith,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 3, 1894,	Burglary,	5 years.	
Squires, Andrew,	40	51	Farmer,	Conn.,	Brooklyn,	Apr. 23, 1885,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	{ 2d commitment. Negro. Negro. 5th commitment.
Steele, Dwight F.,	28	48	Butcher,	Mass.,	Norwich,	Apr. 24, 1876,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Stoffle, Rudolph,	40	47	Farmer,	Germany,	Bridgeport	Oct. 18, 1889,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
St. Marie, Arthur,	20	22	Waiter,	Mass.,	Hartford,	June 12, 1894,	As't, int. to kill,	12 years.	
Steele, Henry,	29	29	Painter,	Ohio,	N. Haven,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Theft, 3d offense,	1 year.	
Sullivan, Cornelius	51	53	Laborer,	Ireland,	Tolland,	Dec. 6, 1894,	As't, int. to rape,	6 years.	
Sullivan, Jas. 2d,	27	28	Fireman,	N. B.,	Hartford,	Sept. 18, 1895,	Be'g in house un'y	4 years.	
Sullivan, Frank,	36	37	Barber,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years.	
Surley, James,	49	49	St'm fireman,	Conn.,	Windham,	May 7, 1896,	Horse stealing,	2½ yrs.	
Taylor, James F.,	20	29	Bartender,	New York,	N. Haven,	July 18, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	
Taylor, Edwin,	56	57	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1895,	Burglary,	15 yrs.	{ Alias Wm. Nelson. 2d commitment. Negro. Negro. 5th commitment.
Tassock, William,	26	27	Laborer,	Conn.,	Danbury,	May 20, 1895,	Robbery,	6 years.	
Taylor, George L.,	37	37	Hostler,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Robbery,	5 years.	
Teed, William,	20	20	Hostler,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Robbery,	2 years.	
Thomas, Norman,	27	32	Sign painter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport	Feb. 20, 1896,	Burglary,	15 years.	
Thompson, Thos.,	36	39	Farmer,	New York,	Bridgeport	Feb. 19, 1891,	As't, int. to mur.,	7 years.	
Thompson, John,	37	39	Laborer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Oct. 19, 1893,	Car. ab. f. ch. un. 14,	3 years.	
Thompson, Jas. H.	39	40	Painter,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	Horse stealing,	2 years.	
Thompson, Frank,	29	29	Tailor,	Texas,	N. Haven,	July 9, 1895,	Horse stealing,	3 years.	
Townsend, Frank,	19	19	Laborer,	Canada,	Norwich,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years.	

Trenk, Edward,	19	Barber,	Mass.,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	Robbery,	4 years,	<i>Alias</i> Conr'd Tranc
Tremaine, John,	25	Carpenter,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	May 13, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	
Tyler, John,	35	Sailor,	Africa,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1893,	Bur. wi. per. vio'e	18 years,	Negro.
Van Ranssleas, W.	48	Farmer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	May 14, 1896,	Horse theft,	3 years,	Negro.
Van Alstine, John,	22	Glove cutter,	New York,	Hartford,	June 2, 1896,	Forgery,	3 years,	2 indictments.
Veitch, Edward,	23	Painter,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 12, 1893,	Robbery,	5 years,	
Warren, John,	21	Farmer,	Conn.,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life.	\$1 fine.
Walker, Edw. H.,	25	Laborer,	Conn.,	Bridgeport,	Nov. 6, 1889,	Manslaughter,	10 years,	
Wallack, Geo. A.,	22	Boatman,	Michigan,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 12, 1890,	Rob'y and theft,	12 years,	
Wallace, Geo. W.,	25	Bookkeeper,	Illinois,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 12, 1890,	Rob'y and theft,	12 years,	
Ward, Charles,	36	Upholsterer,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 6, 1893,	Burglary,	6 years,	<i>Alias</i> John Brennan
Wah Ken,	50	Laundryman	China,	N. Haven,	Jan. 19, 1894,	As't, int. to kill,	5 years,	
Walcott, William,	23	Pn'r & Ba'r	Conn.,	Brooklyn,	May 1, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	
Walker, John,	31	Laborer,	Ireland,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	As't, at. to rape,	4 years,	
Watts, George,	46	Farmer,	New York,	Litchfield,	Apr. 29, 1896,	As't, int. to kill,	3½ yrs.	
Welch, Wm. Jr.,	36	Blacksmith,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 8, 1893,	Burning barn,	6 years,	
Welch, Thomas, 2d,	50	Waifer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	June 5, 1896,	Theft fr. person,	2½ yrs.,	2d commitment.
Wells, Martin,	39	Laborer,	Conn.,	Litchfield,	Apr. 21, 1896,	Incest,	5 years,	
Weldon, Arthur,	23	Laborer,	Mass.,	N. Haven,	Apr. 7, 1896,	Theft,	2 years,	2d commitment.
Whipple, Frank A.	28	Laborer,	Conn.,	N. London,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Barn burning,	5 years,	
Williams, Geo. W.,	21	Farmer,	Conn.,	Middlet'n	Dec. 4, 1888,	Rape,	Life,	Negro.
Willis, Szyp,	45	Laborer,	Virginia,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 24, 1892,	Rape,	Life,	Negro, 2d commitm't
Wingood, Burton,	18	Brass mldr.,	Conn.,	Middlet'n	Dec. 4, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	
Williams, Wal'tt P.	31	Farmer,	Conn.,	Hartford,	Mar. 5, 1895,	As., in rape, r'y &c	14 years,	
Willets, William,	33	Painter,	New York,	Danbury,	May 15, 1895,	Attempt at rape,	7 years,	
Wilson, Fred'k 2d,	27	Gas & st'm fit.	Mass.,	N. Haven,	July 2, 1895,	Statutory burg.,	1½ yrs.	
Widengram, Lud'g	29	Sailor,	Sweden,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 13, 1895,	Theft,	1½ yrs.	
Wilroy, Wm. W.,	28	Hostler,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Oct. 25, 1895,	Theft,	2 years,	{ 3d offense, 2d com't
Winters, Horace,	25	Clerk,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Statutory burg.,	2 years,	{ com'd formerly un.
Winters, Archibald	19	Laborer,	New York,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Burglary,	3 years,	{ n'me Wal'r Wilroy
Wruck, Chas. F.,	22	Locksmith,	Conn.,	N. Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	As't, int. to mur.,	10 years,	{ Sen. to be hanged
*Hertlein, Kaspar,	40	Farmer,	Germany,	Hartford,	June 10, 1896,	Murder, 1st deg.,	Death,	{ Dec. 3, 1896.

*Under sentence of death and not included in any table.

TABLE No. 2.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM THE CONN. STATE PRISON, FROM OCT. 1, 1895 TO SEPT. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Age when com-mitted.	Pres-ent com-age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When discharged.	Lost time.	Remarks.
Allen, Ernest,	22	24	Waiter,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 7, 1894,	Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 27, 1895.	....
Alcorn, Samuel J.,	44	46	Mach. B'ksm'h,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1894,	Theft,	2 years,	Aug. 26, 1896.	....
Anderson, Charles,	26	28	Sailor,	Sweden,	New London,	Jan. 12, 1894,	Theft,	3 years,	Aug. 14, 1896.	....
Arvon, Joseph F.,	21	25	Machinist,	Rhode Isl'd.,	New London,	Sept. 20, 1892,	Burglary,	4 years,	Feb. 27, 1896.	....
Bascom, Napoleon,	33	36	Gr. & H'dwd Fin.	New York,	Hartford,	June 6, 1893,	Theft,	3 years,	Jan. 24, 1896.	17 dys.	
Bassett, David,	26	28	B'ksm'h & Ca'i,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 2, 1894,	Horse stealing,	2 years,	Nov. 22, 1895.	....
Bagshaw, John H.,	22	23	Carpenter,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1895,	Forgery,	1 year,	Nov. 12, 1895.	....
Barry, John,	46	47	Laborer,	New York,	Hartford,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Being a tramp,	6 mos.,	June 2, 1896.	....
Bender, Connie,	18	20	Errand Boy,	Russia,	Danbury,	May 9, 1894,	Burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 13, 1896.	58 dys.,	{ Considered weak mentally and for this reason 43 days good time was restored.
Beaudouin, Wilfred,	20	22	Laborer,	Canada,	New Haven,	Oct. 19, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	18 mos.	Feb. 8, 1896.	5 "	
Benoit, Napoleon,	22	24	Mill hand,	Canada,	Windham,	Dec 11, 1894,	Burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 5, 1895.	15 "	
Booth, John,	44	47	Fireman,	Mass'chu'ts,	New Haven,	Apr. 25, 1893,	Burglary,	3 years,	Dec. 31, 1895.	35 "	
Bowers, Frank,	22	23	Laborer,	Canada,	New Haven,	Feb. 19, 1895,	Burglary,	15 mos.,	Apr. 25, 1896.	37 "	
Brazee, Daniel,	19	21	Handy-man,	Mass'chu'ts,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Burg'y, day time	2 years,	June 30, 1896.	....
Bradley, Oliver,	32	34	Groom,	Ireland,	Danbury,	Oct. 18, 1894,	Theft, person,	2 years,	July 14, 1896.	5 dys.	
Brewster, William,	20	21	Potter,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Oct. 2, 1895,	Assault,	1 year,	Aug. 17, 1896.	5 "	
Burr, Herbert,	23	25	Electrician,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 2, 1894,	Horse stealing,	2 years,	Nov. 22, 1895.	....
Burns, John, No. 2,	33	35	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1894,	Theft, person,	2 years,	Nov. 11, 1895.	....
Burns, William,	23	24	Brass polisher,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Apr. 3, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Feb. 12, 1896.	....

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Pres-ent com-mitted.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When Discharged.	Lost time.	Remarks.
Dougherty, Andrew,	30	32	Steam fitter,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1894,	Th'ft and bur'ly,	2½ yrs.,	Jan. 31, 1896.	....	{ 2 indictments; 15 months and one year.
Dougherty, John,	52	54	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 28, 1894,	Theft,	2 years,	Jan. 16, 1896.	58 dys.	
Dolan, James,	36	37	Stone mason,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Feb. 19, 1895,	Burglary,	15 mos.	May 11, 1896.	53 "	
Driscoll, Cornelius,	19	21	R. R. man,	Pennsylvania,	Windham,	Dec. 13, 1894,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Oct. 23, 1895.	....
Dunn, Thomas, No. 1,	59	65	Gardener,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	June 5, 1890,	Manslaughter,	7 years,	June 9, 1896.	....
Duffy, Henry,	32	34	Needle maker,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1894,	Theft,	2 years,	Aug. 31, 1896.	5 dys.	
Duckworth, James,	23	24	Laborer,	England,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	At. at burglary,	1 year,	Jan. 11, 1896.	12 "	{ Released on the 11th, the 12th being Sunday.
Edmunds, Charles P.,	39	42	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 6, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	2½ yrs.,	Nov. 30, 1895.	....	{ Released Nov. 30, December 1 being Sunday.
Edwards, George,	20	21	Cooper,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	Jan. 16, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 26, 1895.	....	{ 2d commitment.
Ellis, Thomas,	34	35	Laborer,	Rhode Isl'd,	Norwich,	Jan. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	2 years,	Sept. 23, 1896.	....	{ Rel'd on 21st, the 22d being leg. holy day.
Enright, Thomas,	30	32	Brass polisher,	Connecticut,	Danbury,	May 23, 1894,	Burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 21, 1896.	10 dys.,	{ Deliv'd at expir'n of sen. to off'rs fr. Danb'y, Oct. 1st's; 2d commitment.
Eogan, James M.,	22	25	Painter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	July 10, 1896.	2 "	
Fanning, William,	27	31	Blacksmith,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 4, 1892,	Robbery,	4 years,	Mch. 17, 1896.	5 "	
Farrell, Thomas,	22	23	Hostler,	Colorado,	Hartford,	Mch. 6, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	16 mos.	May 1, 1896.	....
Farrell, John,	22	23	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 5, 1895,	Theft, person,	20 mos.,	Aug. 15, 1896.	....	{ Released on the 15th, the 16th being Sunday.
Ferrinte, Angelo,	25	26	Laborer,	Italy,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1895,	Assault, etc.,	1 year,	Aug. 19, 1896.	....
Fitzgerald, John,	29	30	Laborer,	Ireland,	Norwich,	May 21, 1895,	Theft,	1 year,	Mch. 31, 1896.	....	3d offense.
Freeman, Amos,	33	36	Pain'r, pa'r hgr	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Jan. 3, 1893,	Burglary,	4 years,	June 16, 1896.	5 dys.,	{ Negro. 2nd commitment.
Freeman, George,	30	33	Hostler,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 7, 1893,	Theft,	3 years,	Oct. 8, 1895.	....

Fuller, Clifford,	18	Farmer,	Connecticut, Haddam,	Sept. 27, 1892, Robbery,	7 years,	June 2, 1896.	....	{ Pardoned by B'd. of Pardons.
Furttmiller, Albert,	22	Baker,	Germany, New Haven,	Apr. 3, 1894, Theft,	2 years,	Dec. 31, 1895.	7 dys.	
Gaynuch, Anacui,	34	Fruit dealer,	Italy, Danbury,	May 10, 1894, Pass'g conn. c'n.	2 years,	Jan. 30, 1896.	....
Gay, William,	22	Farmer,	Connecticut, Norwich,	Jan. 23, 1895, Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	July 24, 1896.	....
Gillis, Stephen,	22	Teamster,	Canada, New Haven,	Oct. 16, 1894, Perjury,	1½ yrs.,	Jan. 31, 1896.	....
Gorman, Martin,	31	Laborer,	Connecticut, Hartford,	Dec. 12, 1893, Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 17, 1896.	34 dys.,	3d commitment.
Gordon, James,	24	Fireman,	Mass'chu'ts, Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895, Burglary,	1 year,	July 27, 1896.	5 "	
Graham, Lawrence P.	19	Actor,	D. C., Putnam,	Sept. 5, 1893, Forgery,	2½ yrs.,	Nov. 5, 1895.	5 "	{ 2 indictments, 1 and 1½ years.
Gray, Charles H.,	21	Hostler,	Mass'chu'ts, Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895, Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Mch. 20, 1896.	....	{ Rele'd the 19th, the 20th be'g Sun.
Harney, Michael,	30	Laborer,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Apr. 14, 1893, Arson,	4 years,	Sept. 19, 1896.	....	{ Sent to In a n e Hos. Sept. 13, '95, retur'd to prison March 14, '96.
Haight, Arthur,	32	Bookkeeper,	England, Hartford,	Mch. 5, 1895, Forgery,	1½ yrs.,	June 25, 1896.	4 dys.	
Hauser, Frank,	22	Clerk,	Connecticut, New Haven,	July 6, 1894, Horse stealing,	2 years,	Apr. 1, 1896.	5 "	
Hasty, John,	31	Laborer,	England, New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1895, Theft, person,	1 year,	Nov. 29, 1895.	....	{ Said sentence to comm'ce on the expiration of a prior sentence expiring Jan. 19, 1895.
Hall, Robert,	41	Carpenter,	England, New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895, Being a tramp,	4 mos.,	Feb. 17, 1896.	....
Hennessy, M'h'l, No. 2	39	Teamster,	Ireland, Hartford,	Sept. 11, 1894, Theft, person,	1½ yrs.,	Dec. 26, 1895.	....
Hennessy, Hugh,	23	Slater,	Mass'chu'ts, Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894, Theft, person,	2 years,	Aug. 25, 1896.	....
Healey, George,	44	Boatman,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Oct. 22, 1895, Being a tramp,	6 mos.,	Apr. 21, 1896.	....
Hine, James, A.,	36	Farmer,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1892, Manslaughter,	7 years,	Dec. 3, 1895.	....	{ Pardoned by B'd. of Pardons.
Higgins, Daniel E.,	19	Machinist,	Connecticut, Norwich,	Jan. 15, 1895, Break. and ent'g	1½ yrs.,	May 5, 1896.	5 dys.	
Holloway, Ezra,	48	Car, cab't m'kr,	Connecticut, New London,	Jan. 12, 1894, Theft,	3 years,	Aug. 29, 1896.	15 "	2d commitment.
Jamieson, Robert W.,	39	Cigar maker,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Jan. 18, 1894, As't, int. to kill,	2 years,	Oct. 9, 1895.	....	{ Negro, 2d com't for as't on Off Jones, 4 yrs. fr. Aug. 6, '92, S't to In. Hos' 1 July 15, '93, ret'd to pris. Nov. 17, 1893.
Jenson, Martin,	24	Boatman,	Sweden, New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1895, Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Sept. 23, 1896.	....
Johnson, George,	28	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts, Hartford,	Mch. 9, 1892, As't, int. to kill,	4 years,	Jan. 13, 1896.	....

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when com-mitted.	Pres-ent com-age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence	When discharged.	Lost time.	Remarks.
Johnson, William,	54	58	Waiter,	Connecticut,	Haddam,	Sept. 27, 1892,	Statu. burglary,	4 years,	Mch. 5, 1896.	....	{ 8th com., re-com't un'r name of Geo. A. Miner as an in- cor'ge for 25 yrs. { Rel'd Dec. 14, the { 15th being Sun. Negro.
Kerwin, James,	22	25	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	July 18, 1896.	10 dys.	
Keegan, Dennis,	25	28	Stone polisher,	Rhode Isl'd,	New London,	May 12, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Dec. 14, 1895.	2 "	
Knapp, Everett,	25	26	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Danbury,	May 16, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Sept. 1, 1896.	....
Ladhoff, John H.,	34	36	Watchmaker,	Germany,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1894,	Theft,	2 years,	June 3, 1896.	....
Lablint, Caspar,	52	52	Laborer,	Switzerland,	New Haven,	Jan. 7, 1896,	Being a tramp,	4 mos.,	May 6, 1896.	....
Loveland, Otis,	25	29	Blacksmith,	New York,	Danbury,	May 12, 1892,	Burglary,	4 years,	Nov. 2, 1895.	15 dys.,	{ Released Nov. 2, the 3rd being
Locke, Ezra M.,	35	37	Farmer,	New York,	New London,	Sept. 4, 1894,	Theft,	2 years,	May 26, 1896.	....	{ Sunday.
Martin, John,	18	21	Farmer,	Mass'chu'ts,	New Haven,	July 5, 1893,	Burglary,	3 years,	Feb. 15, 1896.	10 dys.,	
Maltby, George E.,	22	24	Clerk,	Virginia,	Danbury,	Oct. 17, 1894,	Horse theft,	2 years,	July 8, 1896.	....
Maloy, John,	45	45	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 19, 1896,	Being a tramp,	5 mos.,	July 18, 1896.	....
Merritt, Hanford,	20	21	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Danbury,	May 16, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	Sept. 1, 1896.	20 dys.,	Negro.
Metzger, George,	21	22	Plumber,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 6, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	1½ yrs.,	May 1, 1896.	....
Milo, Napoleon,	22	27	Farmer,	Vermont,	Haddam,	Sept. 23, 1891,	As'tt. int. rape,	5 years,	Jan. 21, 1896.	10 dys.	{ Released on Oct. 14, the 15th being Lincoln's Day.
Mills, Patrick,	24	26	Teamster,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	Oct. 14, 1895.	....
Moran, James,	28	32	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Jan. 5, 1892,	Burglary,	5 years,	Apr. 29, 1896.	5 dys.	
Morrissey, David,	19	21	Driver,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 13, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Mch. 9, 1896.	5 "	
Morgan, George,	21	22	R. R. man,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Jan. 10, 1896.	10 "	
Murphy, Michael,	28	32	Hostler,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1892,	Robbery,	4 years,	Apr. 15, 1896.	20 "	2d commitment.

23	McArthur, James,	24	Painter,	Mass'chu'ts, Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895, Theft, person,	1 year,	Aug. 31, 1896,	5 dys.	
24	McBride, Richard,	25	Waiter,	Mass'chu'ts, Hartford,	Dec. 10, 1895, Being a tramp,	5 mos.,	May 9, 1896,	....
21	McCarthy, Dennis,	24	Painter,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Apr. 13, 1893, Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Nov. 21, 1895,	7 dys.	
23	McDonnell, Charles,	26	Waiter,	Connecticut, Hartford,	Dec. 6, 1893, Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 4, 1896,	27 "	<i>Alias</i> Robert Desmond.
32	McDonald, Robert L.,	34	Clothing cutter,	New York, New Haven,	Oct. 3, 1894, Statu. burglary,	2 years,	July 9, 1896,	15 "	
48	McDermott, John,	49	Laborer,	Ireland, Tolland,	Apr. 9, 1895, Being a tramp,	9 mos.,	Jan. 8, 1896,	....
24	McGrath, John,	27	Farmer,	Connecticut, Norwich,	Jan. 26, 1893, Burning a barn,	3½ yrs.,	Jan. 27, 1896,	5 dys.,	Considered weak mentally—lost time restored.
36	McGuire, George,	39	Farmer,	Connecticut, New Haven,	Apr. 11, 1893, Rape,	3 years,	Nov. 12, 1895,	....
29	McManus, Thomas,	30	Coachman,	Ireland, New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1895, Theft, person,	1 year,	Nov. 12, 1895,	....	<i>Alias</i> Thos. McGee.
22	Nelson, William,	24	Hostler,	Germany, Danbury,	May 9, 1894, Burglary,	2 years,	Jan. 29, 1896,	....
23	O'Brien, William,	24	Plasterer,	New York, New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1895, Statu. burglary,	2 years,	Sept. 29, 1896,	....
31	O'Brien, Frank,	32	Laborer,	Wales, New Haven,	Apr. 29, 1895, Being a tramp,	8 mos.,	Jan. 2, 1896,	5 dys.	
19	O'Brien, Eurie,	20	Button turner,	Ireland, Middletown,	Dec. 3, 1895, Being a tramp,	6 mos.,	June 2, 1896,	....
29	Parker, Samuel,	33	Hostler,	D. C., Hartford,	Sept. 13, 1892, Theft, person,	4 years,	Mch. 6, 1896,	15 dys.,	Negro, 2d commitment formerly as Geo. Parker
36	Patrick, Charles,	39	Painter,	New York, Bridgeport,	Sept. 29, 1893, Burglary,	2 yrs. and 5 mos.,	Oct. 31, 1895,	....	<i>Alias</i> R't. Brown
24	Pine, Samuel,	34	Hatter,	Mass'chu'ts, Bridgeport,	Feb. 28, 1886, Bur'y, horse st'g	14 years,	Feb. 29, 1896,	....	Negro, 2 indict's, 10 & 4. 2d com't, Sent to In'e Hos'l
33	Perry, William,	34	Farmer,	Connecticut, Norwich,	Jan. 10, 1895, Break. and Eng'g	1½ yrs.,	Apr. 25, 1896,	....	J'y 15, '93, ret. to pris'n June 8, '95.
28	Quigley, Thomas,	31	Carriage maker,	Connecticut, Hartford,	Mch. 8, 1893, Theft,	3½ yrs.	May 12, 1896,	62 dys.,	2d commitment.
25	Randall, William,	28	Laborer,	Connecticut, Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1893, Burglary,	4 years,	Aug. 22, 1896,	20 "	Negro, 2 indict's, 2 & 2. Re'd on 2d the 33d be'g Sun.
34	Reynolds, Frank H.,	35	Shirt ironer,	Connecticut, New Haven,	July 3, 1895, Theft, person,	1 year,	May 13, 1896,	....	2d com't, 3d off. se.
39	Reardon, Patrick,	42	Laborer,	Ireland, New Haven,	Oct. 5, 1893, Theft,	3 years,	May 16, 1896,	10 dys.,	Re'd the 16th the 17th be'g Sun.
24	Reichwald, Helena,	28	House girl,	Germany, New London,	Sept. 16, 1892, Manslaughter,	4 years,	Feb. 21, 1896,	....	\$1 fine. Re'sd on 21st, the 22d be'g 1e'1 hol., 23d Sun.
21	Reynolds, James,	23	Buffer,	Connecticut, Waterbury,	Feb. 20, 1894, Burglary,	2 years,	Nov. 29, 1895,	18 dys.	
26	Riley, John,	28	Stone cutter,	Africa, Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894, Escape fr. jail,	18 mos.,	Jan. 24, 1896,	....

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896—Continued.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Present age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence.	When Discharged.	Lost time.	Remarks.
Riley, Terence,	23	24	Metal polisher,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 5, 1895,	Theft, person,	20 mos.,	Aug. 26, 1896,	15 dys.	
Rossi, Giacomo,	19	21	Shoemaker,	Italy,	New Haven,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Manslaughter,	3 years,	Aug. 29, 1896,	10 "	
Root, Frederick,	22	23	Cook,	New York,	New Haven,	July 3, 1895,	Statu. burglary,	1 year,	May 28, 1896,	15 "	
Robinson, John, No. 2,	33	33	Carpet weaver,	England,	New Haven,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	June 6, 1896,	....	{ Released on the 6th, the 7th being Sunday.
Ryan, William, No. 3,	28	30	R. R. man,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 7, 1894,	Statu. burglary	2½ yrs.,	May 4, 1896,	....	2d commitment.
Ryan, John,	22	23	Brakeman,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 20, 1895,	Theft, person,	1 year,	Jan. 20, 1896,	20 dys.	
Ryan, Thomas,	36	36	Moulder,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	June 6, 1896,	....	{ Released on the 6th, the 7th being Sunday.
Saunders, James,	24	26	Machinist,	New York,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Escape fr. jail,	1½ yrs.,	Feb. 3, 1896,	10 dys.,	alias W. White.
Sargent, Walter,	49	50	Painter,	Maine,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	1 year,	July 22, 1896,	....
Scaplin, William,	21	22	Carpenter,	New York,	Norwich,	Jan. 2, 1895,	Burglary,	1 year,	Nov. 12, 1895,	....
Short, Alberto,	45	49	Laborer,	Italy,	New Haven,	Oct. 20, 1892,	Pass. coun. coin.	4 years,	Mch. 28, 1896,	....	{ Sent'd by United States Dist. C't.
Shea, Charles,	41	44	Porter,	New York,	New London,	Sept. 5, 1893,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	Apr. 17, 1896,	10 dys.	{ Negro. Sent to In. Hos. Dec. 12, 1894, returned to pris- on Mch. 5, 1895.
Shelton, Mark R.,	25	28	Buffer,	D. C.,	New Haven,	Jan. 3, 1893,	Burglary,	4 years,	June 11, 1896,	....	{ Sent to In'te Hos' ¹ Aug. 12, '95, ret'd to pr'n Nov. 21, '95
Sheedy, James,	24	25	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 5, 1895,	Theft, person,	20 mos.,	Aug. 11, 1896,	....
Smith, Mathew,	24	25	Teamster,	England,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Being a tramp,	4 mos.,	Feb. 17, 1896,	....
Smith, Thomas,	29	30	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Waterbury,	Oct. 18, 1895,	Burglary,	1 year,	Aug. 28, 1896,	....
Smith, John,	40	40	Bricklayer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Apr. 8, 1896,	Being a tramp,	2 mos.,	June 6, 1896,	....	{ Re's'd the 6th, the 7th being Sun.
Sonder, William, J.,	26	33	Salesman,	Ohio,	Hartford,	Sept. 28, 1889,	Manslaughter,	7 years,	Oct. 18, 1895,	15 dys.,	\$1 fine—fine paid.
Stevenson, George,	29	31	R. R. man,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Escape fr. jail,	2 years,	June 30, 1896,	....

37	Stevens, James A.,	39	Coachman,	New Jersey,	New Haven,	Oct. 18, 1894,	As. int. kill w'h't, 2 years,	July 9, 1896.	....	Negro.
36	Steward, John W.,	37	Sailor,	P. E. Island,	Danbury,	Oct. 16, 1895,	Burglary, 1 year,	Aug. 26, 1896.	....
18	Steward, James,	19	Painter,	New York,	Windham,	Oct. 22, 1895,	Burglary, 1 year,	Sept. 1, 1896.	....
21	Tinkham, Emma,	23	Housekeeper,	Hartford,	Hartford,	Mch. 15, 1894,	Manslaughter, 2 years,	Dec. 5, 1895.	....	{ \$1 fine-fine paid. Confined Nov. 22, 1894, at 3 A. M.
49	Tieman, John H.,	50	Butcher,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Oct. 4, 1895,	Forgery, 1 year,	Aug. 14, 1896.	....
40	Turner, William,	40	Farmer,	So. Carolina,	New Haven,	Jan. 9, 1896,	Being a tramp, 4 mos.,	May 8, 1896.	....	Negro.
27	Wade, Austin A.,	29	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Windham,	Dec. 11, 1894,	Horse stealing, 2 years,	Sept. 5, 1896.	5 dys.,	{ Released on the 5th, the 6th being Sunday.
41	Walker, Hunter,	42	Waiter,	N. Carolina,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 12, 1895,	As'tt, int. to kill, 1 year,	July 23, 1896.	....	Negro.
33	Walters, James,	34	Morocco dress'r,	Mass'chu'ts,	Middletown,	Dec. 3, 1895,	Being a tramp, 6 mos.,	June 2, 1896.	....
32	Welch, James,	35	R. R. hand,	New York,	Hartford,	June 6, 1893,	Theft, 3 years,	Jan. 7, 1896.	....
22	Weldon, Arthur O.,	24	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Litchfield,	Oct. 9, 1894,	Theft of bicycle, 1½ yrs.,	Feb. 26, 1896.	33 dys.	
67	Whaples, Martin,	70	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 7, 1893,	As'tt, int. to kill, 4 years,	Aug. 13, 1896.	....
26	Whelton, John,	30	Laborer,	Wales,	Norwich,	May 4, 1892,	Burglary, 4 years,	Oct. 10, 1895.	....
27	Whitfield, George,	29	Physician,	West Indies,	New Haven,	Jan. 30, 1894,	Forgery, 2½ yrs.,	Apr. 4, 1896.	10 dys.,	{ Released on the 4th, the 5th being Sunday.
39	White, James,	40	Blacksmith,	Mass'chu'ts,	New Haven,	Jan. 2, 1895,	Being a tramp, 10 mos.,	Nov. 1, 1895.	....
40	Williams, George B.,	43	Farmer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	Sept. 12, 1893,	Horse stealing, 3 years,	Apr. 14, 1896.	....	{ 2d commitment. Released on the 14th, the 15th be- ing Lincol'n's Day
24	Winterfield, Wm. A.,	26	Last,er,	Denmark,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1894,	Theft, 2 years,	Oct. 14, 1895.	20 dys.,	
20	Williams, William,	22	Shipping clerk,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 21, 1894,	Burglary, 2 years,	Nov. 12, 1895.	....
19	Wilson, Frederick,	21	Waiter,	Ohio,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Statu. burglary, 2 years,	Aug. 29, 1896.	5 dys.,	{ Released on the 29th, the 30th be- ing Sunday.
34	Woodman, Frank,	36	Clerk,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1894,	Burglary, 18 mos.,	Feb. 27, 1896.	5 "	
52	Worth, Robert.	54	Seaman,	England,	Hartford,	June 5, 1894,	Statu. burning private b'ld'g., 2 years,	Feb. 25, 1896.	....

TABLE No. 3.
 ROSTER OF CONVICTS THAT HAVE DIED AT CONN. STATE PRISON FROM OCT. 1, 1895, TO SEPT. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Age. when com- mitted.	Age at death.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Died.	Cause of Death.
Brown, Reuben R.,	61	63	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Jan. 5, 1894,	As'tt, int. mur.	10 years,	Sept. 11, 1896.	Chronic Arteritis.
Bradley, Geo., No. 2,	24	31	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 5, 1889,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	May 5, 1896.	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Driggs, Ernest,	18	20	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 5, 1894,	Burglary,	7 years,	May 17, 1896.	Typhoid malarial fever.
Francis, J. Allen	61	63	Bank teller,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 4, 1894,	Embezzlement,	2 years,	May 20, 1896.	Cerebral apoplexy.
Graham, John,	23	26	Shoemaker,	Maine,	Hartford,	Dec. 5, 1893,	Stat. bur. & Th't	3½ yrs.,	May 7, 1896.	Angina Pectoris.
Hayden, George,	38	40	Painter and Car.	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 6, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	2½ yrs.,	Aug. 24, 1896.	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Jacoh, Aredreas,	19	21	Farmer,	Australia.	Bridgeport,	Mch. 7, 1894,	Arson,	4 years,	Jan. 15, 1896.	Hepatitis.
Jackson, Arthur,	33	39	Laborer,	Mass'chu'ts,	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1890,	As'tt, int. to kill,	12 years,	Dec. 14, 1895.	Cardiac dilatation.
O'Donnell, Jerry,	23	25	Buffer,	Connecticut,	Waterbury,	Feb. 20, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	May 22, 1896.	Oedema of the lungs.
Smith, Amos,	31	41	Stone mason,	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	Apr. 14, 1886,	As'tt, int. to mur. an infant child.	18 years,	Mch. 24, 1896.	Gastritis.
Webster, Daniel, S.	20	26	Farmer,	Connecticut,	Waterbury,	Apr. 23, 1890,	As'tt, int. to kill,	8 years,	Nov. 8, 1895.	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Williams, John,	22	24	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 13, 1894,	Burglary,	3 years,	Aug. 15, 1896.	Diabetic Coma.

TABLE No. 5.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONN. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SEPT. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Age when committed.	Present age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Sent to Insane Asylum.	Remarks.
Allen, William,	36	52	.....	Maine,	Hartford,	Apr. 17, 1880,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Dec. 8, 1886,	
Anderson, Alonzo W.,	20	32	.....	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Dec. 2, 1884,	"	Life,	Apr. 9, 1885,	Negro.
Atwood, Morris,	55	57	Farmer,	American,	New Haven,	July 3, 1894,	Arson,	7 years,	Dec. 12, 1894,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. July 15, '93, ret'd to pris.
Bassett, Frank,	24	41	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Mch. 1, 1879,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Sept. 14, 1896,	{ Apr. 23, '94, S't previously to pris.
Brooks, John R.,	32	36	Manufacturer,	England,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 22, 1892,	As't, int. mur.,	10 years,	June 8, 1895,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Sept. 13, '94, ret'd to pris.
Castagnetto, John,	18	30	Laborer,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 16, 1884,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	June 5, 1895,	{ Dec. 12, '94, S't previously to In. Hos.
Corsa, George H.,	25	28	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 29, 1893,	Burglary,	3 years, 7 mos.,	Apr. 13, 1894,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Dec. 8, '86, ret. Sept. 7, '87; sent again June 2, '90, ret. May 21, '91; sent again on Sept. 13, '94, ret. Mch. 5, '95
Costello, Anthony,	26	26	Fireman,	New York,	New Haven,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Statu. burglary,	3 years,	July 7, 1896,	
Cuff, James,	33	69	.....	Ireland,	Brooklyn,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Mch. 23, 1882,	
Dillon, John,	21	25	Laborer,	Ireland,	Hartford,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Rape,	Life,	Dec. 12, 1894,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. June 12, 1891, returned to pris. Dec. 19, 1891.
Doolittle, Wallis S.,	39	49	.....	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Oct. 19, 1886,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Mch. 26, 1892,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Feb. 13, 1890, returned to pris. July 10, 1890.
Enright, Patrick,	22	29	Blacksmith,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 17, 1889,	Rape,	10 years,	June 8, 1895,	
Favetti, Philip,	38	46	.....	Italy,	Norwich,	May, 11, 1888,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	July 15, 1893,	
Fisk, George,	29	32	Pressman,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	June 8, 1893,	As't, int. to kill,	14 years,	Sept. 14, 1896,	
Hall, John,	22	23	Laborer,	New York,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 13, 1895,	Indecent as't,	5 years,	Sept. 14, 1896,	
Hotchkiss, Henry S.,	40	49	Musician,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Mch. 3, 1887,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Aug. 12, 1895,	
Hurley, Patrick,	29	31	Laborer,	Ireland,	New Haven,	July 5, 1894,	Abus'g fe'le ch'd un. 14 yrs. of age	3 years,	Sept. 14, 1896,	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Mch. 14, 1896, returned to pris. June 22, 1896.
Jackson, Henry,	34	36	Cook,	Connecticut,	New Haven,	Sept. 20, 1894,	Statu. burglary,	5 years,	Dec. 12, 1894,	Negro.
Johnson, Fred'k H.,	43	47	Buffer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Feb. 17, 1892,	Horse th't & bur.	10 years,	July 15, 1893,	Negro.

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

ROSTER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN CONN. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, SEPT. 30, 1896.—*Con.*

NAME.	Age when committed	Present age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Crime.	Sentence	Sent to Insane Asylum.	Remarks.
Leader, James,	23	25	Laborer,	Maine,	Killingly,	May 3, 1894,	Rape,	12 years,	Sept. 14, 1896.	
Lynes, John,	23	27	Die-sinker,	New York,	New Haven,	Oct. 4, 1892,	Horse stealing,	5 years,	Sept. 14, 1896.	
Moran, Mathew,	19	20	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 11, 1895,	Burglary,	1½ yrs.,	May 2, 1896.	
Murphy, John,	26	37	England,	Litchfield,	Apr. 15, 1885,	Att. to com. mur.	15 years,	Nov. 2, 1891.	{ S't previously to In. Hos. Sept. 13, 1894, returned to pris. Mch. 5, 1895.
McIntyre, John,	41	45	Stone mason,	New York,	Litchfield,	May 9, 1892,	As'tt. int. rape,	6 years,	June 8, 1895.	
McKay, George H.,	28	29	Baker,	Ireland,	New Haven,	Apr. 18, 1895,	As'tt. int. rape,	3½ yrs.,	Sept. 14, 1896.	
McNamara Michael,	45	63	.....	Ireland,	Bridgeport,	Sept. 23, 1878,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Mch. 23, 1882.
O'Donnell, Thos.,	16	20	Porter,	Connecticut,	Hartford,	Sept. 15, 1892,	Burglary,	5 years,	Apr. 13, 1894.	
Perry, Frederick A.S.	42	50	Georgia,	Norwich,	Jan. 21, 1888,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Apr. 21, 1888.	{ Negro. Sentenced by U. S. Dist. Court. Sent previously to In. Hos. Aug. 12, 1895, returned to pris. Mch. 14, 1896; sent to U. S. Hos. at Washington, May 18, 1896.
Peters, Henry,	45	45	Laborer,	Connecticut,	Norwich,	Jan. 8, 1896,	Horse stealing,	7 years,	Mch. 14, 1896.	
Rathburn, Chas. I.,	36	40	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Sept. 16, 1892,	Murder, 2d deg.,	Life,	Sept. 14, 1896.	
Rose, Manuel,	32	36	Laborer,	Cape Verde Islands.	New London,	Sept. 23, 1892,	As'tt. int. to kill,	5 years,	May 17, 1894.	
Sperry, Edgar M.,	43	50	.....	Connecticut,	New Haven,	July 11, 1889,	As'tt. on minor female child,	12 years,	July 15, 1893.
Vercessi, Pietro,	21	24	Candy maker,	Italy,	New Haven,	Sept. 19, 1893,	Pas. con't m'y \$1 fine.,	7 yrs. &	May 18, 1896.	{
Wilcox, Louis H.,	17	19	Farmer,	Connecticut,	New London,	Jan. 17, 1894,	Car. kno'g & ab. fem. ch. un. 15 y's	4 years,	Sept. 14, 1896.	

TABLE No. 6.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Age when Convicted.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1896.	No.	Age when Convicted.	No.	Age, Sept. 30, 1896.	No.
From 16 to 20	42	From 16 to 20	27	From 55 to 60	13	From 55 to 60	15
20 to 25	98	20 to 25	76	60 to 65	2	60 to 65	5
25 to 30	79	25 to 30	83	65 to 70	1	65 to 70	4
30 to 35	59	30 to 35	57	70 to 75	1	75 to 80	3
35 to 40	47	35 to 40	51				
40 to 45	17	40 to 45	20				
45 to 50	16	45 to 50	26				
50 to 55	10	50 to 55	18	Total, . .	385	Total, . .	385

TABLE No. 7.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Butchers, . .	5	Glove Cutter, . .	1	Sheet Iron	
Blacksmiths, . .	7	Housekeepers, . .	5	Worker, . .	1
Barbers, . .	11	Hatters, . .	7	Salesmen, . .	3
Bookkeepers, . .	3	Hod Carrier, . .	1	Seamstress, . .	1
Brass Polisher, . .	1	Hostlers, . .	12	Sewing Machine	
Brakemen, . .	3	Jack Spinner, . .	1	Man, . .	1
Box Builders, . .	2	Janitor, . .	1	Screw Maker, . .	1
Bartenders, . .	2	Laborers, . .	83	Scissors Maker, . .	1
Buffer, . .	1	Lasters, . .	3	Speculator, . .	1
Bakers, . .	2	Lithographer, . .	1	Steam Fitters, . .	3
Boatman, . .	1	Laundrymen, . .	3	Shoe Makers, . .	7
Bricklayers, . .	2	Locksmith, . .	1	Stone Sculptor, . .	1
Bridge Builder, . .	1	Millhands, . .	3	Stenographer, . .	1
Carpenters, . .	14	Machinists, . .	2	Ship Carpenter, . .	1
Cooks, . .	9	Milk Peddlers, . .	2	Saloon Keeper, . .	1
Clerks, . .	5	Mason, . .	1	Shoe Cutters, . .	2
Cloth Finisher, . .	1	Miller, . .	1	Sawyer, . .	1
Canvasser, . .	1	Moulders, . .	6	Tool Maker, . .	1
Carriage Painter, . .	1	Oyster Man, . .	1	Timber Cutter, . .	1
Carpet Layer, . .	1	Organmaker, . .	1	Teamsters, . .	8
Cigarmaker, . .	1	Painters, . .	18	Tailors, . .	3
Coachbuilder, . .	1	Peddlers, . .	4	Tinsmiths, . .	2
Cow Herder, . .	1	Porter, . .	1	Veterinary	
Dentist, . .	1	Printers, . .	2	Surgeon, . .	1
Druggist, . .	1	Paper Maker, . .	1	Upholsterer, . .	1
Drivers, . .	2	Plasterers, . .	3	Waiters, . .	8
Dyers, . .	1	Proofreader, . .	1	Wheelwright, . .	1
Errand Boy, . .	1	Polishers, . .	2	Wool Carder, . .	1
Expressman, . .	1	Physicians, . .	2	Weavers, . .	5
Engineers, . .	7	Quarrymen, . .	2	Wood Markers, . .	1
Farmers, . .	41	Railroad Men, . .	4		
Firemen, . .	6	Rubber Cutters, . .	4		
Florist, . .	1	Riding Master, . .	1		
Glazier, . .	1	Sailors, . .	6	Total, . .	385

TABLE No. 8.
CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
California, . . .	2	Pennsylvania, . .	8	Hungary, . . .	2
Connecticut, . .	131	Rhode Island, . .	4	Ireland, . . .	33
Dis. of Columbia,	1	Texas, . . .	2	Italy, . . .	21
Illinois, . . .	4	Vermont, . . .	7	New Brunswick,	1
Indiana, . . .	1	Virginia, . . .	1	Novia Scotia, .	1
Kansas, . . .	2	Armenia, . . .	1	Poland, . . .	1
Kentucky, . . .	1	Africa, . . .	3	Portugal, . . .	2
Louisiana, . . .	1	Austria, . . .	2	Prince Edw. Is.,	1
Maine, . . .	1	Canada, . . .	12	Scotland, . . .	2
Maryland, . . .	2	China, . . .	2	Sweden, . . .	3
Massachusetts, .	31	Denmark, . . .	2	Russia, . . .	6
Michigan, . . .	1	England, . . .	8	Switzerland, .	1
New Jersey, . .	5	Finland, . . .	1		
New York, . . .	60	France, . . .	4		
Ohio, . . .	3	Germany, . . .	8	Total, . . .	385

TABLE No. 9.
CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Abusing a female child under 14 years,	5	Bigamy,	4
Arson,	3	Counterfeiting,	4
Assault with intent to steal from the person,	1	Escaping from jail,	1
Assault with intent to kill, .	21	Forgery,	8
Assault with intent to commit sodomy,	1	Horse stealing,	34
Assault with intent to rob, .	2	Incorrigible act,	1
Assault with intent to kill and murder,	8	Highway robbery,	4
Assault with intent to rape female child,	1	Incest,	1
Assault with intent to commit rape,	7	Manslaughter,	10
Assault with intent to commit rape, robbery and bur.	1	Murder in 2d degree,	34
Attempt at statu. burglary, .	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses,	1
Assault,	1	Passing counterfeit money, .	2
Assault with intent to escape and break jail,	1	Placing obstruction on railroad track,	1
Attempt to commit rape, . .	14	Rape,	14
Attempt at theft from person	1	Robbery,	13
Being a tramp,	5	Robbery with violence, . . .	1
Being in a dwelling house unlawfully at night, . . .	1	Robbery and theft,	2
Burglary,	78	Statutory arson,	1
Burglary in day time, . . .	1	Statutory burglary,	36
Burglary and horse stealing,	1	Statutory burglary and arson,	2
Burglary with per'l violence,	1	Theft,	31
Burning barn,	3	Theft from person,	15
Breaking and entering, . .	2	Theft and burglary,	1
		Unlawful entering,	1
		Wilful burning of property,	3
		Total,	385

TABLE No. 10.
CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE.

Sentence.	Fine.	No.	Sentence.	Fine.	No.
3 months.	2	7 years, 6 months, . . . . .	....	3
5 months,	1	8 years, . . . . .	....	7
6 months,	1	8 yrs., 6 mos. & fine, \$500.	....	1
1 year,	28	9 years,	1.	4
1 year, 3 months,	4	9 yrs., 6 mos. & fine,	1.	1
1 year, 6 months,	24	10 years, . . . . .	....	15
2 years,	50	10 years and fine, . . . . .	....	1
2 years, 6 months,	11	12 years, . . . . .	....	7
3 years,	59	13 years, . . . . .	....	1
3 years, 6 months,	9	14 years, . . . . .	....	1
4 years,	30	15 years, . . . . .	....	10
4 years, 6 months,	2	16 years, . . . . .	....	1
4 years, 8 months,	2	18 years, . . . . .	....	2
5 years,	36	20 years, . . . . .	....	4
5 years, 6 months,	2	25 years, . . . . .	....	2
6 years,	10	35 years, . . . . .	....	2
6 years, 6 months,	1	Life, . . . . .	....	37
7 years,	13			
7 years and fine,	\$1.	1	Total.		385

TABLE No. 11.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT SEPT. 30, 1895.

SINCE RECEIVED, DEATHS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Whole number in confinement, Sept 30, 1895,	395
Since received by commitment,	179
Since received from Insane Hospital,	9 —583
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	166
Discharged by pardon,	2
Transferred to Insane Asylum,	18
Died,	12 —198
Leaving in confinement Sept. 30, 1896,	385

TABLE No. 12.

COMMITMENTS.

First Commitment,	357
Second "	18
Third "	5
Fourth "	2
Fifth "	2
Ninth, "	1 —385

TABLE No. 13.

COLOR AND SEX.

White males,	347
White females,	5
Colored males,	32
Colored females,	1 —385

TABLE No. 14.
COMMITMENT BY COUNTIES.

The 385 prisoners in confinement on September 30, 1896, were received as follows:—

From New Haven County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
“ Hartford	“	.	.	.	.	.	94
“ Fairfield	“	.	.	.	.	.	87
“ New London	“	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ Windham	“	.	.	.	.	.	18
“ Litchfield	“	.	.	.	.	.	23
“ Middlesex	“	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ Tolland	“	.	.	.	.	.	14— 385

Of the above number seven were sentenced by the U. S. District Court.

TABLE No. 15.

**THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT ON
SEPTEMBER 30, 1896, EXPIRE AS FOLLOWS:**

In 1896,	37	1907,	3
1897,	123	1908,	1
1898,	69	1909,	2
1899,	44	1910,	1
1900,	23	1911,	1
1901,	14	1912,	1
1902,	8	1914,	2
1903,	7	1917,	1
1904,	9	Life,	37
1905,	2		
1906,	1	Total,	385

TABLE No. 16.

**ROSTER OF PRISONERS SENT TO INSANE HOSPITAL FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.**

Hanley, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mar. 14, 1896
Peters, Henry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
McCarthy, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Daly, William,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Hurley, Patrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Eno, Lewis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 2, 1896
Moran, Mathew,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Costello, Anthony,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1896
Lynes, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 14, 1896
Fisk, George,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Rathburn, Charles I.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Hall, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Wilcox, Louis H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Bassett, Frank E.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Leader, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
McKay, George H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “
Hurley, Patrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	“ “ “

TABLE No. 17.

**ROSTER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM INSANE HOSPITAL
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.**

Sheedy, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nov. 21, 1895
*Vercessi, Pietro,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mar. 14, 1896
Hauser, Frank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Romeni, Joseph,	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 22, 1896
Hanley, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Hurley, Patrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Cherest, Michael,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 19, 1896
Eno, Louis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Ritzer, Francisco,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "

*(Sent to U. S. Insane Asylum at Washington, May 18, 1896.)

TABLE No. 18.

ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Under contract,	231	Barbers,	2	
Runners,	8	Sick in hospital,	13	
Tier men,	10	Nurses,	2	
Prison kitchen,	15	Laundry,	5	
Warden's kitchen,	6	Females,	6	
Engineer and Firemen,	4	Tinner,	1	
Backyard men;	6	Shirt shop,	50	
Outside gang,	16	Unemployed,	5	
Bookbinders and shoemakers,	2			
Tailors,	3	Total,	385	
Highest number of convicts in confinement during the twelve months from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896,				
Lowest number,				410
Average number,				373
				405

TABLE No. 19.

CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor.	Class of Manufactures.	Date of Contract.	Time.	No. of men.	Rate per Day.	Expiration of Contract.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Feb. 1, 1892,	5 yrs.,	48	\$0.50	Feb. 1, 1897.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Feb. 1, 1893,	5 yrs.,	46	.50	Feb. 1, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Aug. 1, 1893,	5 yrs.,	49	.50	Aug. 1, 1898.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Jan. 1, 1894,	5 yrs.,	44	.50	Jan. 1, 1899.
Marcy Brothers & Co.,	Boots and Shoes,	Apr. 23, 1896,	5 yrs.,	49	.50	Apr. 22, 1901.
Total No. of men,	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	.....

PIECE PRICE CONTRACT.

The N. Y. Shirt Co.,....	Shirts.	July 16, 1895,	5 yrs.,	Fr'm 60 to 100 Men.	50 cts per doz.	July 16, 1900
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BIOGRAPHICAL TABLES OF THE 385 CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE CONN. STATE
PRISON, SEPT. 30, 1896.

TABLE No. 20.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentage.	Ameri- can.		Irish.		Italian.		German.		French.		Scotch.		English.		Swiss.		Polish.		African.		Finn.		Portuguese	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
385	140	149	124	122	19	19	18	18	19	18	7	13	21	13	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Per cent.	36.3	38.7	32.2	31.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	1.8	3.3	5.4	3.3	.5	.5	.7	.5	.25	.25	.25	.25	.5	.5

TABLE No. 20.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS—Continued.

Number of Prisoners and Percentage.	Dane.		Norwe- gian.		Jew.		Welsh.		Chinese.		Swede.		Canadian.		Indian.		Spanish.		Russian.		Austrian.		Hun- garian.	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
385	1	1	0	1	5	5	2	0	2	2	2	2	7	6	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Per cent.	.25	.25	....	.25	1.2	1.2	.5	....	.5	.5	.5	.5	1.8	1.5	.7	.7	.25	.25	.5	.25	.25	.25	.5	.5

TABLE No. 21.—RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PARENTS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentage.	Baptist		Catholic.		Episco- pal.		Presby- terian.		Protest- ant.		Metho- dist.		Con- grega- tional.		Luther- an.		Hea- then.		Unitar- ian.		Jew.		Univer- salist.		Greek Church		Agnos- tic.	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
385.....	20	27	181	178	17	16	10	10	58	54	46	51	26	26	8	8	2	2	1	1	6	6	2	1	1	1	8	3
Per cent.....	5.1	7.01	47.01	46.2	4.4	4.1	2.5	2.51	15.06	14.02	11.9	13.2	6.7	6.7	2.0	2.0	.5	.5	.25	.25	1.5	1.5	.5	.25	.25	2.0	2.0	.7

TABLE No. 22.—THE PERSONAL HABITS OF PARENTS; WHETHER THEY WERE CONVICTED OF CRIME; THE PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.		Personal Habits of Parents.		Number of Parents who drank.		Number of Parents convicted of crime.		Character of Prisoners' Home.			Average duration of Prison-ers' home life. Years.		Personal habits of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners who used:				Number of Prisoners who could read and write before conviction.		Number of Prisoners educated in:						Number who Graduated.		Number Married.		Number Single.	
		Good.	Bad.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Tobacco.	Alcohol.	Opium.	Gambling.	Read.	Write.															
385	304	74	7	130	67	0	320	54	11	16.4	90	189	106	339	295	15	50	346	338	284	28	11	4	1	26	37	149	236					
Per cent.	78.9	19.2	1.8	33.7	17.4	1.5	83.1	14.0	2.8	..	23.3	49.0	27.5	88.0	76.6	3.8	12.9	89.8	87.7	73.7	7.2	2.8	1.0	.25	6.7	9.6	38.7	61.2					

TABLE No. 23.—THE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES OF PRISONERS; WHETHER THEY BELONG TO ANY FRATERNAL SOCIETIES, THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE, OR WHETHER THEY WERE IN JAIL, PRISON OR ARRESTED BEFORE.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Baptist.	Catholic.	Congregational.	Episcopal.	Heathen.	Hebrew.	Lutheran.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Agnostic.	Protestant.	Greek Church.	Universalist.	Number of Prisoners who belong to Fraternal Societies.	Number who were in the Military Service.	Number who were in the Naval Service.	Number in Jail before.	Number in Prison before.	Number arrested before.
	385	15	155	29	18	2	6	8	50	6	33	61	1	1	59	54	18	99	47	180
Per cent.	3.8	40.2	7.5	4.6	.5	1.5	2.07	12.9	1.5	8.5	15.8	.25	.25	15.3	14.0	4.6	25.7	12.2	46.7

TABLE No. 24.—CAUSE OF CRIME.

Number of Prisoners and Percentages.	Drink.	Bad Company.	Destitution.	Suspicion.	Lust.	Disappointment.	Ignorance of Money.	Desire of Gain.	Anger.	Opium.	Self-defense.	Conspiracy.	Innocent.	No Cause Assigned.	Foolishness.
	385	182	34	27	2	11	1	2	13	8	2	8	5	50	37	3
Per cent.	47.2	8.8	7.0	.5	2.8	.25	.5	3.3	2.07	.5	2.07	1.29	12.9	9.6	.7

TABLE No. 25.

PRISON RATIONS.

<i>Sunday.</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Baked pork and beans, bread and coffee. Beef or mutton soup and bread. Bread and molasses.
<i>Monday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Boiled rice, molasses, bread and coffee. Corned beef, potatoes and bread; corn, cabbage, and turnips in their season. Bread, butter, molasses, and cocoa.
<i>Tuesday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Beef and potato hash, bread and coffee. Stewed beans and bread. Bread or bread pudding, molasses and tea.
<i>Wednesday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Fish and potato hash, bread and coffee. Irish stew and bread. Bread, butter, molasses and tea.
<i>Thursday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee. Corned beef, potatoes, or baked chopped meat, potatoes and bread; corn, cab- bage and turnips in their season. Bread, molasses and cocoa.
<i>Friday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,	Rolled oats, molasses, bread and coffee. Fish chowder, mashed potatoes and bread, alternating with baked mack- erel, salmon, and alewives in season. Bread, butter, molasses and tea.
<i>Saturday,</i>	Breakfast, Dinner, Supper, Note:	Corned beef hash, bread and coffee. Stewed beans, or stewed peas, or succo tash and bread. Bread, molasses and tea. Milk and sugar furnished for tea and coffee, and occasionally raw onions and tomatoes are issued.

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895



COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY



HARTFORD
Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1896

State of Connecticut.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 10, 1896.

The following report of the statements and returns of the County Commissioners of the several counties is made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1982 of the General Statutes.

WILLIAM C. MOWRY,
Secretary.

Returns Concerning Jails.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by Edward W. Dewey, Robert A. Potter, and Frederick W. Dean, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	237	
Committed during the year,	2,032	— 2,269
Discharged during the year,		2,047
		<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		222

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 1,812	Females, 173	Total white, 1,985
Colored,	Males, 40	Females, 7	Total colored, 47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,852	180	2,032

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males, 1,731	Females, 170	Total adults, 1,901
Under 21 years,	Males, 121	Females, 10	Total minors, 131
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,852	180	2,032

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	784
of other states,	439
of other countries,	809
of this state who cannot read or write,	24
of other states who cannot read or write,	19
of other countries who cannot read or write,	146
Who have been strictly temperate,	4
moderate drinkers,	2,009
habitually intemperate,	19
married,	564
in prison before,	1,103

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Lewd conduct,	4
Assault,	161	Making or passing counter-	
Assault with intent to kill,	3	feit money,	4
Bastardy,	3	Manslaughter,	1
Bigamy,	1	Murder,	5
Breach of the peace,	169	Neglect of family,	11
Burglary,	55	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	4	tense,	18
Common drunkards,	19	Perjury,	4
Common prostitutes,	9	Resisting officer,	3
Contempt of court,	5	Robbery,	11
Cruelty to animals,	10	Seduction,	1
Defrauding,	22	Setting fires,	3
Drunkenness,	955	Stealing from persons,	7
Embezzlement,	11	Taking horse without leave,	4
Forgery,	5	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Fornication,	29	erty,	81
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	23	Vagrancy,	118
Horse stealing,	9	Violation of liquor laws,	7
Injury to property,	11	All other offenses,	27
Keeping house of ill-fame,	6		
Larceny,	211		
Total,			2,032
Average number in confinement during the year,			231

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	27	Sent to court and not returned,	185
By payment of fines and costs,	374	Sent to court and sentenced,	89
By expiration of sentence,	1,163	Sent to state prison,	35
By states attorney,	26	By process not specified above,	12
By county commissioners,	129	Died,	5
Transferred to other jails for trial,	2		
Total,			2,047

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by Albert B. Dunham, J. D. Walters, and John L. Lindley, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	276		
Committed during the year,	2,636	—	2,912
Discharged during the year,			2,672
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,			240

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 2,256	Females, 289	Total white, 2,545
Colored,	Males, 75	Females 16	Total colored, 91
	2,331	305	2,636

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 2,201	Females, 292	Total adults, 2,493
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 130	Females, 13	Total minors, 143
	<u>2,331</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>2,636</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	1,060
of other states,	566
of other countries,	1,010
of this state who cannot read or write,	37
of other states who cannot read or write,	36
of other countries who cannot read or write,	235
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	1,001
in prison before,	1,641

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	14	Keeping house of ill-fame,	13
Assault,	74	Larceny,	186
Assault with intent to kill,	3	Lewd conduct,	58
Attempt at rape,	6	Murder,	5
Bastardy,	1	Neglect of family,	30
Breach of the peace,	288	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Burglary,	36	tense,	10
Civil process,	14	Perjury,	2
Common drunkards,	16	Rape,	1
Contempt of court,	3	Resisting officer,	43
Cruelty to animals,	7	Setting fires,	3
Defrauding,	11	Stealing from the person,	15
Drunkenness,	1,460	Taking horse without leave,	5
Embezzlement,	8	Tramps,	8
Forgery,	2	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Fornication,	10	erty,	34
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	16	Vagrancy,	157
Horse stealing,	2	Violation of liquor law,	5
Illegal voting,	1	All other offenses,	74
Injury to property,	15		
Total,			<u>2,636</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			<u>314⁸₃₀₅</u>

* Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	47	Sent to state prison,	43
By payment of fine and costs,	436	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By expiration of sentence,	1,696	By process not specified	
By state's attorney,	246	above,	9
By county commissioners,	143	Died,	1
Sent to court and not re-			
turned,	49		
Total,			2,672

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by J. T. Batty, G. O. Jackson, and G. L. Hewitt, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	93	
Committed during the year,	799	892
Discharged during the year,		780
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		112

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	700	Females, 51	Total white,	751
Colored, Males,	37	Females, 11	Total colored,	48
	737	62		799

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	705	Females, 55	Total adults,	760
Under 21 years, Males,	32	Females, 7	Total minors,	39
	737	62		799

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	330
of other states,	244
of other countries,	225
of this state who cannot read or write,	25
of other states who cannot read or write,	30
of other countries who cannot read or write,	66
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
moderate drinkers,	93
habitually intemperate,	308
married,	314
in prison before,	483

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	16	Lewd conduct,	2
Assault,	21	Manslaughter,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Murder,	6
Attempt at rape,	9	Neglect of family,	5
Breach of the peace,	105	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Burglary,	57	tense,	7
Civil process,	3	Rape,	3
Common drunkards,	3	Resisting officer,	7
Contempt of court,	3	Setting fires,	1
Defrauding,	7	Stealing from the person,	1
Drunkenness,	366	Taking horse without leave,	2
Embezzlement,	2	Tramps,	4
Forgery,	1	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	3	erty,	5
Horse stealing,	6	Vagrancy,	29
Keeping house of ill-fame,	3	Violation of liquor law,	6
Larceny,	89	All other offenses	23
Total,			799
Average number in confinement during the year,			95. $\frac{77}{100}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	23
By bail or recognizance,	3	Sent to state reform school,	2
By payment of fine and costs,	177	Sent to state prison,	14
By expiration of sentence,	429	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By state's attorney,	28	By process not specified	
By county commissioners,	6	above,	16
Transferred to other jails, for			
trial,	79		
Total,			780

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by Michael J. Houlihan, Daniel M. Rowland, and Whitman S. Mead, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail June 30, 1894,	173		
Committed during the year,	1,842	—	2,015
Discharged during the year,			1,868
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,			147

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	1,491	Females,	196	Total white,	1,687
Colored, . . . Males,	138	Females,	17	Total colored,	155
				1,629	213
					1,842

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	1,496	Females,	202	Total adults,	1,698
Under 21 years,	Males,	133	Females,	11	Total minors,	144
		<hr/> 1,629		<hr/> 213		<hr/> 1,842

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		534
of other states,		420
of other countries,		888
of this state who cannot read or write,		4
of other states who cannot read or write,		8
of other countries who cannot read or write,		110
Who have been strictly temperate,		34
moderate drinkers,		462
habitually intemperate,		1,346
married,		358
in prison before,		1,051

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	5	Keeping house of ill-fame,	13
Assault,	257	Larceny,	162
Assault with intent to kill,	28	Lewd conduct,	4
Attempt at rape,	8	Neglect of family,	11
Bastardy,	4	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Bigamy,	2	tense,	11
Breach of the peace,	240	Perjury,	1
Burglary,	60	Rape,	8
Civil process,	7	Resisting officer,	36
Common drunkards,	11	Robbery,	25
Common prostitutes,	13	Seduction,	1
Contempt of court,	2	Setting fires,	2
Cruelty to animals,	6	Stealing from the person,	47
Defrauding,	9	Taking horse without leave,	3
Drunkenness,	589	Tramps,	2
Embezzlement,	4	Trespassing on railroad	
Forgery,	4	property,	64
Fornication,	1	Vagrancy,	91
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	38	Violation of liquor law,	6
Horse stealing,	8	All other offenses,	28
Injury to property,	31		
Total,			<hr/> 1,842
Average number in confinement during the year,			175½

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	24	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and costs,	289	turned,	106
By expiration of sentence,	1,139	Sent to state reform school,	2
By state's attorney,	62	Sent to state prison,	27
By county commissioners,	139	Escaped and not retaken,	1
Transferred to other jails, for		By process not specified above,	59
trial,	20		
Total,			<hr/> 1,868

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by E. M. M. Marlor, E. H. Hall, Davis A. Baker, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail June 30, 1894,	43	
Committed during the year,	391—	434
Discharged during the year,		402
		<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		32

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	379	Females,	1	Total white,	380
Colored, Males,	10	Females,	1	Total colored,	11
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	389		2		391

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	376	Females,	2	Total adults,	378
Under 21 years, Males,	13	Females,	0	Total minors,	13
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	389		2		391

NATIVITY.

Natives of this state,	90
of other states,	156
of other countries,	145
of this state who cannot read or write,	5
of other states who cannot read or write,	3
of other countries who cannot read or write,	15
Who have been strictly temperate,	3
moderate drinkers,	383
habitually intemperate,	5
married,	120
in prison before,	238

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Neglect of family,	2
Assault,	18	Rape,	1
Breach of the peace,	24	Resisting officer,	8
Burglary,	1	Setting fires,	1
Common drunkards,	1	Stealing from the person,	3
Drunkenness,	211	Trespassing on railroad	
Fornication,	2	property,	2
Horse stealing,	1	Vagrancy,	70
House breaking,	1	Violation of liquor law,	2
Larceny,	3	All other offenses,	37
Murder,	1		<hr/>
Total,			391
Average number in confinement during the year,			50 $\frac{5}{13}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By payment of fine and costs,	42	Sent to state prison,	4
By expiration of sentence,	331	Escaped and not retaken,	3
By state's attorney,	5	By process not specified above,	5
By county commissioners,	8	Died,	1
Sent to court and not returned,	3		
Total,			402

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by N. L. Webster, S. N. Pettibone, and D. E. Soule, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	46	
Committed during the year,	275—	321
Discharged during the year,		285
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		36

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	233	Females,	12	Total white,	245
Colored,	Males,	29	Females,	1	Total colored,	30
		262		13		275

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	232	Females,	12	Total adults,	244
Under 21 years,	Males,	30	Females,	1	Total minors,	31
		262		13		275

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	125
of other states,	75
of other countries,	75
of this state who cannot read or write,	16
of other states who cannot read or write,	10
of other countries who cannot read or write,	12
Who have been strictly temperate,	19
moderate drinkers,	202
habitually intemperate,	49
married,	78
in prison before,	110

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	22	Injury to property,	1
Attempt at rape,	2	Keeping house of ill-fame,	4
Bastardy,	1	Lewd conduct,	3
Breach of the peace,	37	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Burglary,	8	tense,	1
Civil process,	1	Resisting officer,	6
Common drunkard,	1	Setting fires,	4
Cruelty to animals,	5	Stealing from the person,	14
Defrauding,	8	Tramps,	5
Drunkenness,	103	Trespassing on railroad	
Forgery,	1	property,	3
Fornication,	1	Vagrancy,	20
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	2	Violation of liquor law,	1
Horse stealing,	2	All other offenses,	18
House breaking,	2		
Total,			275
Average number in confinement during the year,			37 $\frac{74}{106}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	7	Sent to court and not returned,	4
By payment of fine and costs,	83	Sent to state reform school,	1
By expiration of sentence,	142	Sent to state prison,	21
By state's attorney,	14	By process not specified above,	2
By county commissioners,	10	Died,	1
Total,			285

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by John J. Hubbard, William H. Scoville, Henry M. Snell, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	17	
Committed during the year,	207	224
Discharged during the year,		208
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		16

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	196	Females,	9	Total white,	205
Colored, . . . Males,	2	Females,	0	Total colored,	2
	198		9		207

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	188	Females,	8	Total adults,	196
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	10	Females,	1	Total minors,	11
	198		9		207

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	87
of other states,	27
of other countries,	93
of this state who cannot read or write,	9
of other states who cannot read or write,	7
of other countries who cannot read or write,	19
Who have been strictly temperate,	3
moderate drinkers,	110
habitually intemperate,	94
married,	54
in prison before,	147

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Lewd conduct,	2
Assault,	14	Neglect of family,	3
Attempt at rape,	1	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Bastardy,	1	tense,	1
Breach of the peace,	13	Rape,	1
Burglary,	1	Robbery,	18
Contempt of court,	1	Stealing from the person,	2
Defrauding,	3	Tramps,	4
Drunkenness,	100	Trespassing on railroad	
Forgery,	1	property,	2
Horse stealing,	4	Vagrancy,	10
Injury to property,	1	All other offenses,	23
Total,			207
Average number in confinement during the year,			29 $\frac{2}{3}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	2	By county commissioners,	9
By payment of fine and costs,	14	Sent to court and not re-	
By expiration of sentence,	170	turned,	5
By state's attorney,	4	Sent to state prison,	4
Total,			208

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1895.

[Certified by William D. Holman and J. W. Chandler, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1894,	4	
Committed during the year,	75—	79
Discharged during the year,		70
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1895,		9

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	70	Females,	3	Total white,	73
Colored,	Males,	2	Females,	0	Total colored,	2
		<u>72</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>75</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	67	Females,	2	Total adults,	69
Under 21 years,	Males,	5	Females,	1	Total minors,	6
		<u>72</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>75</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,		*
of other states,		*
of other countries,		34
of this state who cannot read or write,		
of other states who cannot read or write,		1
of other countries who cannot read or write,		9
Who have been strictly temperate,		*
moderate drinkers,		*
habitually intemperate		*
married,		20
in prison before,		*

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	12	Drunkenness,	28
Attempt at rape,	2	Horse stealing,	1
Breach of the peace,	17	Lewd conduct,	1
Burglary,	1	Stealing,	7
Common drunkards,	1	Vagrancy,	2
Defrauding,	2	Violation of liquor law,	1
Total,			<u>75</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			94 ⁴⁷ / ₁₁₇

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	By county commissioners,	3
By payment of fine and costs,	13	Sent to court and not returned,	1
By expiration of sentence,	40	Sent to state prison,	6
By state's attorney,	5	Died,	1
Total,			<u>70</u>

* Not returned.

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

		Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.	White,	1,812	2,256	700	1,491	379	233	196	70	7,137
	Colored,	40	75	37	138	10	29	2	2	333
	Adults,	1,731	2,201	705	1,496	376	232	188	67	6,996
	Minors,	121	130	32	133	13	30	10	5	474
	Total males,	1,852	2,331	737	1,629	389	262	198	72	7,470
Females.	White,	173	289	51	196	1	12	9	3	734
	Colored,	7	16	11	17	1	1	...	...	53
	Adults,	170	292	55	202	2	12	8	2	743
	Minors,	10	13	7	11	...	1	1	1	44
	Total females,	180	305	62	213	2	13	9	3	787
	Totals,	2,032	2,636	799	1,842	391	275	207	75	8,257
	Natives of this state,	784	1,060	330	534	90	125	87	*	.....
	Natives of other states,	439	566	244	420	156	75	27	*	.....
	Natives of other countries,	809	1,010	225	888	145	75	93	34	.....
	Totals,	2,032	2,636	799	1,842	391	275	207	75	....
	Strictly temperate,	4	*	2	34	3	19	3	*	.....
	Moderate drinkers,	2,009	*	93	462	383	202	110	*	.....
	Habitually intemperate,	19	*	308	1,346	5	49	94	*	.....

* Not returned.

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Abortion,									
Adultery,	2	14	16	5	2	...	1	...	40
Assault,	161	74	21	257	18	22	14	12	579
Assault with intent to kill,	3	3	2	28	...	...	...	...	36
Attempt at rape,	...	6	9	8	...	2	1	2	28
Bastardy,	3	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	10
Bigamy,	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Breach of the peace,	169	288	105	240	24	37	13	17	893
Burglary,	55	36	57	60	1	8	1	1	219
Civil process,	4	14	3	7	...	1	...	...	29
Common drunkards,	19	16	3	11	1	1	...	1	52
Common prostitutes,	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	22
Contempt of court,	5	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	14
Cruelty to animals,	10	7	...	6	...	5	...	...	28
Defrauding,	22	11	7	9	...	8	3	2	62
Drunkenness,	955	1,460	366	589	211	102	100	28	3,811
Embezzlement,	11	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	25
Forgery,	5	2	1	4	...	1	1	...	14
Fornication,	29	10	...	1	2	1	...	...	43
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	23	16	3	38	...	2	...	...	82
Horse stealing,	9	2	6	8	1	2	4	1	33
House breaking,	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Illegal voting,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury to property,	11	15	...	31	...	1	1	...	59
Keeping house of ill-fame,	6	13	3	13	...	4	...	...	39
Larceny,	211	186	89	162	3	...	...	7	658
Lewd conduct,	4	58	2	4	...	3	2	1	74
Making or passing counterfeit money,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manslaughter,	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Murder,	5	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	17
Neglect of family,	11	30	5	11	2	...	3	...	62
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	18	10	7	11	...	1	1	...	48
Perjury,	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Rape,	...	1	3	8	1	...	1	...	14
Resisting officer,	3	43	7	36	8	6	...	...	103
Robbery,	11	...	...	25	...	...	18	...	54
Seduction,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Setting fires,	3	3	1	2	1	4	...	...	14
Stealing from the person,	7	15	1	47	3	14	2	...	89
Taking horse without leave,	4	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	14
Tramps,	...	8	4	2	...	5	4	...	23
Trespassing on railroad property,	81	34	5	64	2	3	2	...	191
Vagrancy,	118	157	29	91	70	20	10	2	497
Violation of liquor law,	7	5	6	6	2	1	...	1	28
All other offenses,	27	74	23	28	37	18	23	...	230
Totals,	2,032	2,636	799	1,842	391	275	207	75	8,257

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Receipts of the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$25,291 75
from the United States,	138 88
On civil process,	102 18
On appeal,	1,004 82
from earnings of prisoners,	1,700 00
“ sales at jail,	75 00
“ temporary loans,	7,000 00
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	5,337 30
“ license transfers,	126 00
“ state for county home,	8,906 16
“ Glastonbury,	16 85
“ interest on deposits,	72 00
“ county commissioners,	368 61
“ sales at county home,	74 34
Total,	\$50,213 89
Balance in county treasury, July 1, 1894,	1,380 25
Balance at county home, July 1, 1894,	14 23
Key fees,	1,024 50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	2,238 80
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Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$9,868 37
“ clothing,	1,344 15
“ bedding,	76 60
“ fuel,	1,988 22
“ light,	243 90
“ medicines,	404 37
“ medical attendance,	168 00
“ salary of jailer,	1,000 00
“ salary of assistants,	4,384 50
“ salary of chaplain,	100 00
“ building and repairs,	1,387 44
“ furniture,	342 00
“ board of sick prisoners,	3 53
“ water and ice,	688 80
“ telephone,	88 25
“ transportation,	70 87
“ stationery and stamps,	50 85
“ supplies,	1,459 05
“ addition to jail,	1,125 00
“ burial of prisoners at jail,	60 00
“ advertising jail report,	63 00

Paid at court house for telephone,	\$147 85
" water and ice,	25 00
" janitor and assistant,	1,620 00
" furniture,	215 50
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	4,915 68
" expenses,	13,151 68
" incidentals,	295 35
salary of county commissioners,	3,641 98
" country treasurer,	325 00
" county auditors,	45 00
incidental office expenses,	215 67
for license blanks,	87 00
interest on loans,	802 54
legal expenses,	125 00
bar library,	300 00
report of convictions,	13 50
Total,	\$50,793 65
Balance board of managers of county home,	10
Balance in hands of treasurer June 30, 1895,	814 62

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on county treasurer,	\$21,500 00
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Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$37,507 86
from the United States,	282 24
on civil process,	37 16
from earnings of prisoners,	3,600 00
" sales at jail,	569 34
" use of telephone,	7 17
" rebate from Drs. Converse and Tuttle,	10 00
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	13,956 95
" " transfers,	458 00
" forfeited bonds,	1,156 75
" towns for county home,	530 37
" state for county home,	13,728 15
" law chamber rents,	3,145 00
" sale of timber, Washington bridge,	40 00
" " old clock,	4 00
" " packing boxes,	4 00
" loan on account of Waterbury court house,	10,000 00
" telephone company for rent of bridge,	75 00
Total,	\$85,111 99
Balance in treasury June 30, 1894,	14,323 23

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$16,184 01
" clothing,	55 41
" bedding,	497 47
" fuel,	1,873 75
" light,	1,139 42
" medicines,	462 20

Paid at jail for medical attendance,	\$489 37
" salary of jailer,	1,200 00
" salary of assistants,	4,200 00
" salary of chaplain,	125 00
" building and repairs,	19,211 70
" water and ice,	596 23
" telephone and telegraph,	119 29
" transportation,	265 28
" stationery and stamps,	29 40
" tobacco,	377 92
" shoes and leather,	466 82
" sundries,	549 27
" New Haven Fire Dept.,	75 00
at court house for repairs,	1,233 05
" law library,	100 00
" telephone,	99 05
" water and ice,	66 60
" janitor,	1,200 00
" engineer,	825 00
" fuel,	257 75
" incidentals,	213 93
" furnishings,	520 25
" electric time,	62 98
on account of county home, for building and repairs, for board of children out- side of home,	809 57 8,670 71
on account of county home, expenses and supplies, .	9,060 66
on account of Waterbury court house,	10,000 00
salary of county commissioners,	4,010 33
" " " treasurer,	400 00
" " " auditors,	160 00
insurance,	746 11
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	99 90
incidental office expenses,	38 75
revocation costs,	111 61
stenographer,	32 15
architect,	28 00
printing,	43 10
attorney fees,	641 60
advertising,	25 20
court records,	105 00
on account Washington bridge,	1,605 46
" Bennett's bridge,	276 00
" joint bridge board, expenses, repairs, etc., .	1,569 66
interest,	2,466 38
Total,	\$86,005 34
Balance on hand,	13,429 88

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$45,000 00
" " 4 " " "	10,000 00

Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$11,206 69
on civil process,	6 00
from earnings of prisoners,	725 00
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	2,619 40

Received from license transfers,	\$38 00
" towns for county home,	329 59
" state for county home,	3,594 67
" interests on deposits,	127 23
" sale of old furniture,	8 00
Total,	\$18,654 58

Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,436 18
" clothing,	214 76
" bedding,	7 60
" fuel,	645 82
" light,	57 78
" medicines,	315 64
" medical attendance,	100 00
" salary of jailer,	1,424 15
" salary of assistants,	1,238 50
" building and repairs,	597 55
" board of sick prisoners,	12 00
" water and ice,	148 59
" telephone,	149 65
" stationery and stamps,	62 21
" inspecting boiler,	5 00
" barn expenses,	569 41
" material for labor,	78 50
" pigs,	15 00
" all other expenses,	209 55
at court house for repairs,	2,171 87
" telephone,	80 00
" janitor,	247 50
on account of county home, building and repairs,	482 10
expenses,	2,855 04
teacher,	225 00
salary of county commissioners,	1,676 70
" treasurer,	195 00
" auditors,	40 00
attorney,	214 20
insurance,	299 20
stationery, blanks, stamps, and incidental office expenses,	202 69
law library association,	200 00
Total,	\$18,177 20

Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$21,632.58
on civil process,	11.89
from earnings of prisoners,	900.00
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	11,230.90
" license revocations,	193.00
" forfeited bonds,	100.00
" sale of trusses, Washington bridge,	40.00
" C. H. Botsford, insurance,	4.00
" interest,	198.16
" rental of wires, Derby bridge,	75.00

Received from county tax,	\$55,042.78
" McManus vs. county commissioners,	25.00
Total,	\$89,453.31
Balance June 30, 1894,	5,068.63
Key fees,	1,018.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$2,598.38
" United States for board of prisoners, Key fees,	184.00
Total,	\$2,782.38

Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$8,498.27
" clothing,	2,166.07
" bedding,	302.92
" fuel,	2,343.63
" light,	828.09
" medicines,	288.17
" medical attendance,	338.00
" salary of jailer,	1,625.00
" salary of assistants,	4,444.92
" building and repairs,	2,451.55
" furniture,	7.75
" board of sick prisoners,	42.86
" water and ice,	949.09
" telephone,	229.35
" transportation,	113.70
" stationery and stamps,	56.45
" firemen and engineers,	973.60
" sundries and supplies,	1,118.75
" insurance,	421.13
" miscellaneous,	253.75
" stable expenses,	110.39
" workshop, Bridgeport jail,	6,622.62
" new cells,	16,313.00
Paid at court house for repairs,	1,121.58
" janitor and help,	1,904.83
" supplies,	297.46
" furniture,	150.04
" elevator,	356.00
" common pleas court,	69.58
" miscellaneous,	79.37
" insurance,	1,311.03
on account of county home:	2,000.00
building and repairs,	3,611.64
insurance,	404.00
interest on bonds, etc.,	5,845.02
new school building,	4,895.71
Paid salary of county commissioners,	4,851.26
" of county treasurer,	300.00
" of county auditors,	140.00
for stationery, blanks, and stamps,	387.27
incidental office expenses,	269.20
legal expenses,	653.42

Paid one-half maintenance of bridges,	\$3,306.82
Babbit's bridge, repairs,	190.08
librarian,	75.00
law library association,	1,000.00
insurance law library association,	50.00
telephone commissioner's office,	139.75
key fees,	1,018.50
revocation costs,	128.14
clerk fees, violation of liquor law,	60.50
Total expenses,	<u>\$85,115.16</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1894,	10,515.28
Total,	<u>\$95,630.44</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent. interest,	\$105,000.00
Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	10,000.00
Total,	<u>\$115,000.00</u>

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30, 1895,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$6,440.27
from earnings of prisoners,	1,533.60
" sales at jail,	158.80
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	647.20
" license transfers,	16.00
" town for county home,	1.07
" state for county home,	4,095.67
" produce sold at county home,	504.65
" sale of furniture, old court house,	119.90
Total,	<u>\$13,517.15</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$381.33
Earnings of prisoners,	716.08
Total,	<u>\$1,097.41</u>

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM for the year ending June 30,
1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,429.72
" clothing,	419.74
" bedding,	134.15
" fuel,	210.60
" light,	12.64
" medicines and medical attendance,	124.28
" salary of jailer,	800.02
" salary of assistants,	513.33
" repairs,	550.50
" furniture,	589.98
" telephone,	30.00
" grain,	330.06
" hardware,	311.11

Paid at jail for commissioners' bills,	\$193.98
" housework,	168.00
" outside labor,	407.22
" blacksmithing,	67.49
" fertilizers,	23.23
" live stock,	51.00
" all other expenses,	210.30
on account of county home: for repairs,	97.68
expenses,	4,171.94
commissioners' bills,	70.91
salary of county commissioners, license,	147.45
" of county commissioners, account of county,	120.09
" of county treasurer,	42.98
" of county auditors,	10.00
janitor at court house,	6.00
office rent, clerk of court,	150.00
telephone,	37.98
incidental office expenses,	27.50
interest,	552.50
printing,	39.90
purchase of land,	475.00
all other expenses,	859.86
Total,	\$15,387.14

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 4½ per cent. interest,	\$9,500.00
“ 5 “ “	2,500.00
Total,	<u>\$12,000.00</u>

*Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1895,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	5,378.14
from earnings of prisoners,	210.00
sales at jail,	67.40
licenses, 5 per cent.,	631.00
towns for county home,	1,394.00
state for county home,	3,980.78
Total,	\$11,661.63

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	\$594.00
“ “ for county home,	.	.	.	.	.	1,190.56
Towns for county home,	.	.	.	.	.	244.71
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$2,029.27</u>

Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,345.37
“ clothing,	132.74
“ bedding,	18.16
“ fuel,	429.11
“ medicines,	123.28
“ medical attendance,	60.00

Paid at jail for burial of prisoner,	\$16.00
" salary of jailer,	800.22
" salary of assistants,	879.00
" building and repairs,	126.54
" water and ice,	127.58
" transportation,	6.25
" stationery and stamps,	37.74
" supplies,	499.91
" escaped prisoners,	51.00
" freight,	7.59
at court house for repairs,	96.06
telephone,	25.00
rent of court house, Falls Village, two years,	200.00
" office clerk of court of common pleas,	50.00
on account of county home,	5,311.32
expense of visiting children,	77.56
salary of county commissioners,	1,150.83
" county auditors,	20.00
insurance,	80.00
printing and advertising,	84.36
law books, New Milford,	24.00
legal expenses,	939.00
janitor,	20.47
furniture,	58.00
Total,	<u>\$13,797.09</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Outstanding orders,	\$3,895.78
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Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$3,272.54
from earnings of the prisoners,	166.73
" sales at jail,	43.85
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	804.81
" county tax,	6,603.39
" towns for county home,	10.64
Received from state for county home,	4,199.53
" sales of barrels,	7.50
" use of telephone,	2.75
" overpaid order,	2.26
" J. M. Hubbard, board of children,	138.84
" borrowed money,	11,500.00
Total,	<u>\$26,752.84</u>
Key fees,	104.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$546.43
state, for board of children at temporary home,	1,066.00
Total,	<u>\$1,612.43</u>

Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,567.10
" clothing,	238.42
" bedding,	22.46

Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1895, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,304.90
" clothing,	33.70
" bedding,	7.00
" fuel,	451.28
" medical attendance,	183.59
" salary of jailer,	1,000.00
" building and repairs,	153.33
" water and ice,	50.00
" telephone,	25.00
" sundries,	72.66
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	727.75
" expenses,	3,677.62
salary of county commissioners (13 months),	1,465.28
" county treasurer,	75.00
" county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	100.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	44.02
legal advice,	17.00
license book,	10.00
county clerk for services,	10.00
loans,	2,000.00
interest,	485.06
Total,	\$11,933.19
Balance on hand,	78.42

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$10,000.00
Sundry bills at county home,	336.27
" " at jail,	713.57
Total,	\$11,049.84

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

For the Year ending June 30, 1895.

IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,.....	216	\$61,100.00	8	\$1,200.00	35	\$1,750.00	259	\$64,050.00	\$3,202.50	\$60,847.50
Berlin,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Bristol,.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	72.00	6	72.00	3.60	68.40
Burlington,.....	10	976.00	..	.....	..	.....	10	976.00	48.80	927.20
Canton,.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Granby,.....	2	200.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	200.00	10.00	190.00
East Hartford,.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Windsor,.....	8	800.00	..	.....	..	.....	8	800.00	40.00	760.00
Enfield,.....	20	5,575.00	4	235.00	3	112.00	27	5,922.00	296.10	5,625.90
Farmington,.....	11	3,110.00	..	.....	3	110.00	14	3,220.00	161.00	3,059.00
Glastonbury,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Granby,.....	3	300.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	300.00	15.00	285.00
Manchester,.....	..	.....	..	.....	7	84.00	7	84.00	4.20	79.80
New Britain,.....	75	20,769.00	11	1,701.00	13	612.00	99	23,082.00	1,154.10	21,927.90
Plainville,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	20.00	2	20.00	1.00	19.00
Southington,.....	15	4,500.00	4	684.00	5	209.00	24	5,393.00	269.65	5,123.35
Suffield,.....	4	1,050.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	1,050.00	52.50	997.50
Wethersfield,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	20.00	2	20.00	1.00	19.00
Windsor,.....	7	625.00	..	.....	1	50.00	8	675.00	33.75	641.25
Windsor Locks,.....	7	700.00	1	42.00	2	60.00	10	802.00	40.10	761.90
Total,.....	378	\$99,705.00	28	\$3,862.00	87	\$3,179.00	493	\$106,746.00	\$5,337.30	\$101,408.70

NEW HAVEN Co.

432	\$125,220.00	44	\$7,385.00	67	\$3,121.00	543	\$135,726.00	\$6,786.30	\$116,045.69
50	14,025.00	1	200.00	7	310.00	58	14,535.00	726.75	13,808.25
Bethany.....	200.00					2	200.00	10.00	190.00
Beacon Falls.....	400.00					4	400.00	20.00	380.00
Branford.....	6,360.00					3	6,510.00	325.50	6,184.50
Cheshire.....						1	12.00	60	11.40
Derby.....	10,020.00	1	200.00	7	310.00	43	10,530.00	526.50	10,003.50
Guilford.....				1	12.00	1	12.00	60	11.40
Handen.....	2,100.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	10	2,350.00	117.50	2,232.50
Meriden.....	26,625.00	12	1,965.00	17	787.00	119	29,377.00	1,468.85	27,908.15
Milford.....	1,500.00			3	115.00	8	1,615.00	80.75	1,534.25
Naugatuck.....	11,500.00	1	100.00	4	175.00	45	11,775.00	588.75	11,186.25
Orange.....	4,075.00	1	200.00	2	100.00	25	4,375.00	218.75	4,156.25
Oxford.....	100.00					1	100.00	5.00	95.00
Seymour.....	2,975.00			2	100.00	13	3,075.00	153.75	2,921.25
Southbury.....	200.00					2	200.00	10.00	190.00
Wallingford.....	6,450.00	1	200.00	3	112.00	26	6,762.00	338.10	6,423.90
Waterbury.....	46,750.00	20	3,655.00	26	1,180.00	206	51,585.00	2,579.25	49,005.75
Total.....	\$258,500.00	82	\$14,105.00	144	\$6,584.00	1,135	\$279,139.00	\$13,956.95	\$252,288.04
	Paid	to	treasurer	New	Haven	Police fund,			6,447.00
	Paid	to	treasurer	New	Haven	men's fund,			6,447.01
71	\$20,350.00	2	\$225.00	7	\$350.00	80	\$20,925.00	\$1,046.25	\$19,878.75
Norwich.....	28,264.00			13	617.00	111	28,881.00	1,444.05	27,436.95
Colchester.....	859.00			1	50.00	10	909.00	45.45	863.55
Franklin.....	200.00					2	200.00	10.00	190.00
Griswold.....	42.00			1	12.00	2	54.00	2.70	51.30
Groton.....				1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Preston.....	400.00	2	71.00			6	471.00	23.55	447.45
Sprague.....	900.00					9	900.00	45.00	855.00
Stonington.....				3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Total.....	\$51,015.00	4	\$296.00	26	\$1,077.00	224	\$52,388.00	\$2,619.40	\$49,768.60
			19		Transfers,			38.00	

NEW LONDON Co.

71	\$20,350.00	2	\$225.00	7	\$350.00	80	\$20,925.00	\$1,046.25	\$19,878.75
Norwich.....	28,264.00			13	617.00	111	28,881.00	1,444.05	27,436.95
Colchester.....	859.00			1	50.00	10	909.00	45.45	863.55
Franklin.....	200.00					2	200.00	10.00	190.00
Griswold.....	42.00			1	12.00	2	54.00	2.70	51.30
Groton.....				1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Preston.....	400.00	2	71.00			6	471.00	23.55	447.45
Sprague.....	900.00					9	900.00	45.00	855.00
Stonington.....				3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Total.....	\$51,015.00	4	\$296.00	26	\$1,077.00	224	\$52,388.00	\$2,619.40	\$49,768.60
			19		Transfers,			38.00	

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WINDHAM Co.

Windham,	31	\$11,960.00	8	\$400.00	39	\$12,360.00	\$618.00	\$11,742.00
Putnam,	5	60.00	5	60.00	3.00	57.00
Killingly, .....	..	..	..	..	5	60.00	5	60.00	3.00	57.00
Plainfield, .....	..	..	..	..	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Sterling,	5	440.00	..	..	..	.....	5	440.00	22.00	418.00
Total,	36	\$12,400.00	..	..	20	\$544.00	56	\$12,944.00	\$647.20 *16.00	\$12,296.80
MIDDLESEX Co.										
Middletown,	45	\$11,375.00	1	\$25.00	10	\$500.00	56	\$11,900.00	\$595.00	\$11,305.00
Chatham, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Clinton, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
East Haddam,	7	566.67	..	..	..	.....	7	566.67	28.33	538.34
Essex, .....	..	..	..	..	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Old Saybrook,	8	591.67	1	50.00	..	..	9	641.67	32.03	609.59
Portland,	13	2,900.00	1	2.00	1	50.00	15	2,952.00	147.60	2,804.40
Total,	73	\$15,433.34	3	\$77.00	14	\$586.00	90	\$16,096.34	\$804.81	\$15,291.53
TOLLAND Co.										
Bolton,	3	\$300.00	..	..	..	.....	3	\$300.00	\$15.00	\$285.00
Ellington, ..	3	300.00	3	\$100.00	..	.....	6	400.00	20.00	380.00
Stafford, .....	..	..	..	..	3	\$36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Vernon,	26	7,590.00	3	450.00	5	250.00	34	8,290.00	414.50	7,875.50
Total,	32	\$8,190.00	6	\$550.00	8	\$286.00	46	\$9,026.00	\$451.30	\$8,574.70

* Eight Transfers.

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,.....	378	\$99,705.00	28	\$3,862.00	87	\$3,179.00	493	\$106,746.00	\$5,337.30	\$101,408.70
New Haven,.....	909	258,500.00	82	14,105.00	144	6,534.00	1,135	* 279,139.00	13,956.95	252,288.04
New London,.....	194	51,015.00	4	296.00	26	1,077.00	224	52,388.00	42,619.40	49,768.60
Fairfield,.....	612	185,962.00	30	3,994.00	80	3,698.00	722	193,654.00	9,682.70	183,971.30
Windham,.....	36	12,400.00	..	.....	20	544.00	56	12,944.00	647.20	12,296.80
Litchfield,.....	44	10,950.00	5	650.00	28	1,020.00	77	12,620.00	631.00	11,989.00
Middlesex,.....	73	15,433.34	3	77.00	14	586.00	90	16,096.34	804.81	15,291.53
Tolland,.....	32	8,190.00	6	550.00	8	286.00	46	9,026.00	451.30	8,574.70
Total,	2,278	\$642,155.34	158	\$23,534.00	407	\$16,924.00	2,843	\$682,613.34	\$34,130.66	\$635,588.67

* Paid treasurer Police fund,

6,447.00

Paid treasurer Fireman's fund, .

6,447.01

+ 19 License transfers, \$38.00

\$648,482.68

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896



COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY



HARTFORD
Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1896

#

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	13	Larceny,	235
Assault,	213	Lewd conduct,	12
Assault with intent to kill,	9	Making or passing counter-	
Attempt at rape,	3	feit money,	2
Bastardy,	1	Manslaughter,	1
Bigamy,	2	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	245	Neglect of family,	26
Burglary,	51	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	16	tense,	8
Common drunkards,	61	Rape,	3
Common prostitutes,	9	Resisting officer,	34
Contempt of court,	9	Robbery,	2
Cruelty to animals,	3	Seduction,	5
Defrauding,	14	Setting fires,	4
Drunkenness,	1,104	Stealing from persons,	16
Embezzlement,	5	Taking horse without leave,	6
Forgery,	9	Tramps,	13
Fornication,	16	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	18	erty,	94
Horse stealing,	6	Vagrancy,	209
House breaking,	6	Violation of liquor laws,	12
Injury to property,	14	All other offenses,	39
Keeping house of ill-fame,	8		
Total,			2,558
Average number in confinement during the year,			264 $\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	208
By bail or recognizance,	38	Sent to court and sentenced,	189
By payment of fines and costs,	417	Sent to state prison,	37
By expiration of sentence,	1,418	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By state's attorney,	29	By process not specified above,	32
By county commissioners,	78	Died,	2
Transferred to other jails for trial,	8		
Total,			2,458

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Certified by Albert B. Dunham, J. D. Walter, and John L. Lindley, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1895,	240		
Committed during the year,	2,433	—	2,673
Discharged during the year,			2,381
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,			292

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 2,137	Females, 213	Total white, 2,350
Colored,	Males, 79	Females, 4	Total colored, 83
	2,216	217	2,433

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 2,073	Females, 211	Total adults, 2,284
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 143	Females, 6	Total minors, 149
	<u>2,216</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>2,433</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	842
of other states,	546
of other countries,	1,045
of this state who cannot read or write,	59
of other states who cannot read or write,	27
of other countries who cannot read or write,	422
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	859
in prison before,	1,680

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Injury to property,	37
Assault,	65	Keeping house of ill-fame,	18
Assault with intent to kill,	7	Larceny,	163
Attempt at rape,	1	Lewd conduct,	59
Bastardy,	2	Murder,	2
Bigamy,	1	Neglect of family,	57
Breach of the peace,	360	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Burglary,	24	tense,	18
Civil process,	18	Perjury,	1
Common drunkards,	33	Rape,	1
Common prostitutes,	2	Resisting officer,	62
Contempt of court,	3	Setting fires,	1
Cruelty to animals,	13	Stealing from the person,	16
Defrauding,	12	Taking horse without leave,	4
Drunkenness,	1,105	Tramps,	9
Embezzlement,	10	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Forgery,	3	erty,	31
Fornication,	7	Vagrancy,	188
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	19	Violation of liquor law,	11
Horse stealing,	1	All other offenses,	67
Total,			<u>2,433</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			301 $\frac{7}{12}$

* Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not re-	
By bail or recognizance,	67	turned,	163
By payment of fine and costs,	483	Sent to state prison,	49
By expiration of sentence,	1,250	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By state's attorney,	188	By process not specified above,	8
By county commissioners,	160	Died,	2
Total,			2,381

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by J. T. Batty, G. L. Hewitt, and R. W. Chadwick, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1895,	112	
Committed during the year,	785	897
Discharged during the year,		817
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,		80

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	697	Females,	43	Total white,	740
Colored, Males,	37	Females,	8	Total colored,	45
	734		51		785

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	697	Females,	50	Total adults,	747
Under 21 years, Males,	37	Females,	1	Total minors,	38
	734		51		785

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	302
of other states,	211
of other countries,	272
of this state who cannot read or write,	16
of other states who cannot read or write,	29
of other countries who cannot read or write,	59
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	219
habitually intemperate,	379
married,	241
in prison before,	465

* Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	7	Keeping house of ill-fame,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	8	Larceny,	40
Attempt at rape,	1	Lewd conduct,	1
Bastardy,	1	Neglect of family,	5
Breach of the peace,	108	Rape,	3
Burglary,	52	Resisting officer,	8
Civil process,	1	Robbery,	2
Common drunkards,	4	Setting fires,	1
Cruelty to animals,	7	Stealing from the person,	5
Defrauding,	13	Taking horse without leave,	3
Drunkenness,	407	Tramps,	5
Embezzlement,	4	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Forgery,	2	erty,	6
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	2	Vagrancy,	39
Horse stealing,	9	Violation of liquor law,	8
Injury to property,	4	All other offenses,	27
Total,			785
Average number in confinement during the year,			86 $\frac{9}{1000}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	6	Sent to court and not returned,	43
By payment of fine and costs,	262	Sent to state prison,	9
By expiration of sentence,	430	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By state's attorney,	5	By process not specified	8
By county commissioners,	4	above,	8
Transferred to other jails, for trial,	49		
Total,			817

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, Henry Lee, and James E. Miller, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail June 30, 1895,	147		
Committed during the year,	2,011—	2,158	
Discharged during the year,		1,959	
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,			199

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males, . . .	1,566	Females, . . .	226	Total white, . . .	1,792
Colored, . . . Males, . . .	191	Females, . . .	28	Total colored, . . .	219
	1,757		254		2,011

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	1,583	Females,	232	Total adults,	1,815
Under 21 years,	Males,	174	Females,	22	Total minors,	196
		1,757		254		2,011

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	612
of other states,	583
of other countries,	816
of this state who cannot read or write,	8
of other states who cannot read or write,	35
of other countries who cannot read or write,	112
Who have been strictly temperate,	75
moderate drinkers,	225
habitually intemperate,	1,711
married,	621
in prison before,	1,328

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Abortion,	1	Horse stealing,	17
Adultery,	1	Injury to property,	29
Assault,	203	Keeping house of ill-fame,	19
Assault with intent to kill,	52	Larceny,	150
Attempt at rape,	16	Making or passing counter-	
Bastardy,	1	feit money,	2
Bigamy,	7	Manslaughter,	1
Breach of the peace,	214	Murder,	5
Burglary,	95	Neglect of family,	16
Civil process,	4	Resisting officer,	11
Common drunkards,	16	Robbery,	11
Common prostitutes,	28	Setting fires,	7
Contempt of court,	2	Stealing from the person,	27
Cruelty to animals,	6	Taking horse without leave,	4
Defrauding,	18	Tramps,	13
Drunkenness,	649	Trespassing on railroad	
Embezzlement,	5	property,	66
Forgery,	8	Vagrancy,	212
Fornication,	7	Violation of liquor law,	6
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	42	All other offenses,	40
Total,			2,011
Average number in confinement during the year,			209 ⁸² / ₁₀₀

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	9	Sent to court and not re-	
By payment of fine and costs,	275	turned,	65
By expiration of sentence,	1,378	Sent to state reform school,	2
By state's attorney,	33	Sent to state prison,	41
By county commissioners,	95	Escaped and not retaken,	1
Transferred to other jails, for		By process not specified above,	47
trial,	11	Died,	2
Total,			1,959

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, Davis A. Baker, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail June 30, 1895,	32	
Committed during the year,	428—	460
Discharged during the year,		406
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,		54

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males,	411	Females,	5	Total white,	416
Colored, Males,	12	Females,		Total colored,	12
	423		5		428

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	413	Females,	3	Total adults,	416
Under 21 years, Males,	10	Females,	2	Total minors,	12
	423		5		428

NATIVITY.

Natives of this state,	220
of other states,	102
of other countries,	106
of this state who cannot read or write,	9
of other states who cannot read or write,	4
of other countries who cannot read or write,	17
Who have been strictly temperate,	10
moderate drinkers,	409
habitually intemperate,	9
married,	90
in prison before,	171

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	3	Fornication,	1
Assault,	24	Larceny,	26
Breach of the peace,	24	Neglect of family,	1
Burglary,	9	Rape,	2
Civil process,	1	Resisting officer,	3
Contempt of court,	1	Trespassing on railroad property,	5
Cruelty to animals,	3	Vagrancy,	26
Defrauding,	2	Violation of liquor law,	5
Drunkenness,	259	All other offenses,	31
Embezzlement,	2		
Total,			428
Average number in confinement during the year,			56½

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not returned,	7
By bail or recognizance,	4	Sent to state prison,	6
By payment of fine and costs,	30	Escaped and not retaken,	8
By expiration of sentence,	363	By process not specified above,	2
By state's attorney,	4	Died,	1
By county commissioners,	2		
Total,			428

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by N. L. Webster and D. E. Soule, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1895,	36	
Committed during the year,	287—	323
Discharged during the year,		285
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,		38

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	264	Females,	2	Total white,	266
Colored, . . . Males,	17	Females,	4	Total colored,	21
	281		6		287

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	249	Females,	5	Total adults,	254
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	32	Females,	1	Total minors,	33
	281		6		287

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	139
of other states,	63
of other countries,	85
of this state who cannot read or write,	4
of other states who cannot read or write,	5
of other countries who cannot read or write,	14
Who have been strictly temperate,	20
moderate drinkers,	197
habitually intemperate,	70
married,	73
in prison before,	134

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	1	Keeping house of ill-fame,	5
Assault,	22	Larceny,	21
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Lewd conduct,	1
Bastardy,	1	Malicious injury,	1
Breach of the peace,	8	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	3
Burglary,	15	Resisting officer,	3
Civil process,	3	Stealing from the person,	1
Common drunkards,	2	Tramps,	5
Cruelty to animals,	4	Trespassing on railroad property,	4
Defrauding,	4	Vagrancy,	13
Drunkenness,	153	Violation of liquor law,	1
Fornication,	6	All other offenses,	6
Horse stealing,	2		
Total,			287
Average number in confinement during the year,			40 ^{9.6} ₁₀₀

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	By county commissioners,	10
By bail or recognizance,	6	Sent to court and not returned,	5
By payment of fine and costs,	70	Sent to state prison,	11
By expiration of sentence,	157	By process not specified above,	8
By state's attorney,	17		
Total,			285

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by John J. Hubbard, William H. Scoville, and Henry M. Snell, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1895,	16	
Committed during the year,	296 —	312
Discharged during the year,		268
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,		44

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males,	283	Females,	9	Total white,	292
Colored, . . . Males,	4	Females,	0	Total colored,	4
	287		9		296

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males,	269	Females,	9	Total adults,	278
Under 21 years, . . . Males,	18	Females,	0	Total minors,	18
	287		9		296

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	80
of other states,	40
of other countries,	176
of this state who cannot read or write,	1
of other states who cannot read or write,	6
of other countries who cannot read or write,	37
Who have been strictly temperate,	2
moderate drinkers,	189
habitually intemperate,	105
married,	72
in prison before,	214

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	4	Larceny,	1
Assault,	23	Lewd conduct,	1
Attempt at rape,	1	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	13	Neglect of family,	2
Burglary,	1	Resisting officer,	1
Common drunkards,	1	Robbery,	16
Cruelty to animals,	2	Stealing from the person,	1
Defrauding,	3	Tramps,	6
Drunkenness,	173	Trespassing on railroad property,	6
Embezzlement,	1	Vagrancy,	22
Fornication,	1	All other offenses,	10
Horse stealing,	5		
Total,			296
Average number in confinement during the year,			301 $\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	Sent to state reform school,	1
By payment of fine and costs,	36	Escaped and not retaken,	1
By expiration of sentence,	219	Sent to state prison,	6
Sent to court and not returned,	3	By process not specified above,	1
Total,			268

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

[Certified by William D. Holman, J. W. Chandler, and J. H. Buel, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1895,	10	
Committed during the year,	63—	73
Discharged during the year,		66
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1896,		7

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	.	.	Males,	62	Females,	1	Total white,	63
Colored,	.	.	Males,	0	Females,	0	Total colored,	0
				<u>62</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>63</u>

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	60	Females,	1	Total adults,	61
Under 21 years,	Males,	2	Females,	0	Total minors,	2
		<u>62</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>63</u>

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
of other states,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
of other countries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
of this state who cannot read or write,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
of other states who cannot read or write,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
of other countries who cannot read or write,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Who have been strictly temperate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
moderate drinkers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
habitually intemperate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
married,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*
in prison before,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault with intent to kill,	8	Murder,	.	.	.	.	1
Breach of the peace,	18	Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	3
Burglary,	3	Violation of liquor law,	.	.	.	.	1
Drunkenness,	21	All other offenses,	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny,	5						
Total,							<u>63</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,							*

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By payment of fine and costs,	8	By county commissioners,	.	4
By expiration of sentence,	46	Sent to state prison,	.	3
By state's attorney,	4	Escaped and not retaken,	.	1
Total,				<u>63</u>

* Not returned.

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

		Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Males.	White,	2,221	2,137	697	1,566	411	264	283	62	7,641
	Colored,	47	79	37	191	12	17	4	0	387
	Adults,	2,097	2,073	697	1,583	413	249	269	60	7,441
	Minors,	171	143	37	174	10	32	18	2	587
Total males,		2,268	2,216	734	1,757	423	281	287	62	8,028
Females.	White,	273	213	43	226	5	2	9	1	772
	Colored,	17	4	8	28	0	4	0	0	61
	Adults,	276	211	50	232	3	5	9	1	787
	Minors,	14	6	1	22	2	1	0	0	46
Total females,		290	217	51	254	5	6	9	1	833
Totals,		2,558	2,433	785	2,011	428	287	296	63	8,861
Natives of this state,		949	842	302	612	220	139	80	16	3,160
Natives of other states,		587	546	211	583	102	63	40	20	2,152
Natives of other countries,		1,022	1,045	272	816	106	85	176	27	3,549
Totals,		2,558	2,433	785	2,011	428	287	296	63	8,861
Strictly temperate,		13	*	*	75	10	20	2	2	.....
Moderate drinkers,		2,483	*	219	225	409	197	189	28	.....
Habitually intemperate,		62	*	379	1,711	9	70	105	33	.....

* Not returned.

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COM- MITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Abortion,				1					1
Adultery,	13	2		1	3	1	4		24
Assault,	213	65	7	203	24	22	23		557
Assault with intent to kill, ..	9	7	8	52		2		8	86
Attempt at rape,	3	1	1	16			1		22
Bastardy,	1	2	1	1		1			6
Bigamy,	2	1		7					10
Breach of the peace,	245	360	108	214	24	8	13	18	990
Burglary,	51	24	52	95	9	15	1	3	250
Civil process,	16	18	1	4	1	3			43
Common drunkards,	61	33	4	16		2	1		117
Common prostitutes,	9	2		28					39
Contempt of court,	9	3		2	1				15
Cruelty to animals,	3	13	7	6	3	4	2		38
Defrauding,	14	12	13	18	2	4	3		66
Drunkenness,	1,104	1,105	407	649	259	153	173	21	3,871
Embezzlement,	5	10	4	5	2		1		27
Forgery,	9	3	2	8					22
Fornication,	16	7		7	1	6	1		38
Frequenting house of ill- fame,	18	19	2	42					81
Horse stealing,	6	1	9	17		2	5		40
House breaking,	6								6
Illegal voting,	0								
Injury to property,	14	37	4	29					84
Keeping house of ill-fame, ..	8	18	2	19		5			52
Larceny,	235	163	40	150	26	21	1	5	641
Lewd conduct,	12	59	1			1	1		74
Making or passing counter- feit money,	2			2					4
Malicious injury,						1			1
Manslaughter,	1			1					2
Murder,	2	2		5			2	1	12
Neglect of family,	26	57	5	16	1		2		107
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	8	18				3			29
Perjury,		1							1
Rape,	3	1	3		2				12
Resisting officer,	34	62	8	11	3	3	1		119
Robbery,	2		2	11			16		31
Seduction,	5								5
Setting fires,	4	1	1	7					13
Stealing from the person, ..	16	16	5	27		1	1		66
Taking horse without leave, ..	6	4	3	4					17
Tramps,	13	9	5	13		5	6		51
Trespassing on railroad property,	94	31	6	66	5	4	6		212
Vagrancy,	209	188	39	212	26	13	22	3	712
Violation of liquor law,	12	11	8	6	5	1		1	44
All other offenses,	39	67	27	40	31	6	10	3	223
Total,	2,558	2,433	785	2,011	428	287	296	63	8,861

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

*Receipts of the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the State,	\$31,824.63
from city of Hartford,	502.92
from earnings of prisoners,	1,700.00
“ sales at jail,	75.00
“ temporary loans,	98,000.00
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	10,924.20
“ license transfers,	162.00
“ state for county home,	9,831.08
“ interest on deposits,	245.80
Glastonbury,	2.85
Water and light,	252.34
Coal,	499.28
Total,	\$154,020.10
Balance on hand June 30, 1895,	814.72
Key fees,	1,013.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$3,890.07
United States “ “	71.44
Civil process,	45.20
Total,	\$4,006.71

*Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$10,883.25
“ clothing,	1,081.01
“ bedding,	339.12
“ fuel,	2,490.14
“ light,	290.64
“ medicines,	491.29
“ medical attendance,	156.00
“ salary of jailer,	1,000.00
“ salary of assistants,	5,179.35
“ salary of chaplain,	200.00
“ building and repairs,	3,855.67
“ furniture,	600.81
“ board of sick prisoners,	131.21
“ water and ice,	753.23
“ telephone,	93.95
“ addition to jail,	49,729.37
“ transportation,	76.17
“ stationery and stamps,	113.86
“ supplies,	2,062.25
“ advertising for jail report,	83.50

Paid insurance,	\$160.00
at court house for repairs,	807.05
" bar library,	300.00
" telephone,	256.76
" gas,	132.76
" janitor and assistants,	1,991.50
" furniture,	782.29
" insurance,	50.00
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	873.31
" expenses,	12,293.72
salary of county commissioners,	3,798.82
" county treasurer,	300.00
" county auditors,	80.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	169.84
incidental office expenses,	360.17
legal expenses,	150.00
license blanks,	127.00
loans paid,	21,500.00
interest on loans,	2,221.10
towns for highway,	8,537.30
Total,	\$134,502.44
Balance in hands of county treasurer,	20,305.52
" " " managers of county home,	26.80

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Accepted orders on county treasurer,	\$98,000.00
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*Receipts of the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$36,287.65
from the United States,	194.56
on civil process,	37.78
from earnings of prisoners,	3,600.00
" sales at jail,	665.07
" sale of old bones,	52.33
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	19,557.70
" " transfers,	325.00
" forfeited license bonds,	413.68
" county tax,	10,995.35
" office rent,	2,165.00
" rent of bridge,	37.50
" sale of bonds,	100,560.00
" towns for county home,	438.54
" state for county home,	17,857.28
Total,	\$193,187.44
Balance in treasury June 30, 1895,	13,429.88

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$14,251.18
" clothing and bedding,	563.71
" fuel,	1,950.66
" light,	843.21
" medicines,	325.33
" medical attendance,	300.00
" salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" salary of assistants,	3,960.00
" salary of chaplain,	125.00
" building and repairs,	4,168.31
" water and ice,	773.57
" telephone,	110.05
" transportation,	95.50
" stationery and stamps,	117.25
" tobacco,	439.30
" shoes and leather,	658.09
" sundries,	74.87
" addition to jail,	7,468.99
at court house for repairs,	2,079.20
" bar library,	1,500.00
" telephone,	140.25
" water and ice,	40.20
" janitor,	1,200.00
" engineer,	900.00
" elevator,	3,653.53
" " attendant,	400.00
" gas,	21.99
" furniture,	555.78
" fuel,	225.00
Waterbury court house,	20,857.72
for court record,	114.00
" electric time,	71.88
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	
and board of children outside,	23,401.42
salary of county commissioners,	4,173.98
" " treasurer,	400.00
" " auditors,	200.00
bar library appropriation,	
insurance,	593.11
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	810.94
printing,	95.30
incidental office expenses,	170.25
attorney fees,	125.00
roads,	5,454.15
clerical expense,	143.80
interest on notes,	2,865.84
interest on bonds,	1,732.50
joint bridge board,	1,515.00
revocation costs,	561.72
expense of bond issue,	477.97
Total,	\$178,805.02
Balance on hand June 30, 1896,	27,812.30

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$45,000.00
“ 4 “ “	10,000.00
Bonds at 3½ “ “	100,000.00
Total,	<u>\$155,000.00</u>

Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1896, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$10,090.61
“ “ United States,	38.40
from earnings of prisoners,	850.00
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	3,680.05
“ license transfers,	46.00
“ towns for county home,	119.79
“ state for county home,	4,197.11
“ school money, county home,	101.25
interest,	94.66
from old stoves,	10.00
Total,	<u>\$19,189.47</u>

Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,244.33
“ clothing,	241.18
“ bedding,	94.27
“ fuel,	520.29
“ light,	80.60
“ medicines,	336.17
“ medical attendance,	17.50
“ salary of jailers,	1,462.49
“ salary of assistants,	1,236.07
“ building and repairs,	1,255.93
“ water and ice,	251.86
“ telephone,	167.35
“ stationery and stamps,	48.80
“ transportation,	6.28
“ barn expenses,	349.47
“ material for labor,	72.32
“ pigs,	18.00
“ repairs,	917.00
“ all other expenses,	188.80

Paid at court house for repairs and addition,	\$211.57
" repairs, New London,	4,372.68
" telephone,	20.00
" janitor,	185.75
on account of county home, building and repairs,	132.00
expenses,	3,196.75
teacher,	300.00
salary of county commissioners,	2,519.30
" treasurer,	235.00
" auditors,	40.00
insurance,	125.00
stationery, blanks, stamps, etc.,	220.90
attorney and legal notices,	115.50
roads,	3,795.16
Total,	<u>\$25,983.32</u>

*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$24,616.56
on civil process,	6.75
from earnings of prisoners,	1,500.00
" sales at jail,	17.15
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	11,411.00
" county tax,	14,946.98
" Southern N. E. Telephone Co.,	37.50
" Globe Gas Light Co.,	12.00
Total,	<u>\$52,547.94</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1895,	10,422.87
Key fees,	1,092.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$1,961.88
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*Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$8,437.08
" clothing,	1,583.24
" bedding,	188.30
" fuel,	1,211.90
" light,	815.94
" medicines,	338.25

Paid at jail for medical attendance,	\$287.00
" salary of jailer,	1,375.00
" salary of assistants,	3,762.00
" building and repairs,	2,876.29
" furniture,	247.00
" board of sick prisoners,	2.85
" water and ice,	836.08
" telephone,	221.70
" transportation,	83.60
" stationery and stamps,	127.39
" firemen,	767.96
" sundries and supplies,	2,398.89
" horse feed,	56.00
" insurance,	615.62
" miscellaneous,	26.25
at court house for repairs,	1,819.46
" furniture,	30.96
" law library,	275.00
" law library,	3,500.00
" insurance law library,	87.50
" telephone,	143.20
" janitor,	675.00
" engineer,	966.63
" supplies,	1,210.90
" elevator expenses,	340.00
" court of common pleas,	17.50
on account of county home: for expenses,	2,500.00
insurance,	15.00
Paid salary of county commissioners,	4,697.28
" of county treasurer,	275.00
" of county auditors,	160.96
Paid for stationery, blanks, and stamps,	429.00
" incidental office expenses,	191.48
" attorney's fees,	640.59
" one-half maintenance of bridges,	1,500.00
" interest on bonds,	4,204.50
" " on note,	420.28
" " on draft,	45.12
" clerk fees, violation of liquor law,	7.00
" Babbit's bridge repairs,	7.25
" roads,	2,880.04
" orders not paid June 30, 1895,	1,108.50
Total,	\$55,498.99
Balance on hand June 30, 1896,	7,504.32
Key, fees,	1,092.50

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 4 per cent. interest,	\$105,000.00
Notes at 4 per cent. interest,	10,000.00
Total,	\$115,000.00

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$6,302.48
from earnings of prisoners,	1,164.14
" sales at jail,	139.90
" board of transients,	7.00
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,205.07
" license transfers,	14.00
" state, for county home,	3,800.73
" butter sold, county home,	307.18
" pork and beef sold,	63.11
" county tax,	17,642.06
" sundries sold,	5.50
" loans,	9,350.23
Total,	<u>\$40,002.40</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$667.31
Earnings of prisoners,	722.55
Total,	<u>\$1,389.86</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1895,	1,734.31

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,262.40
" clothing,	547.53
" bedding,	124.00
" fuel,	69.86
" light,	18.99
" medicine and medical attendance,	202.10
" salary of jailor,	800.03
" salary of assistants,	544.46
" building and repairs,	349.23
" furniture,	1,233.73
" telephone,	66.10
" grain,	421.28
" hay,	35.00
" live stock,	775.00
" hardware,	150.34
" blacksmith bill,	95.39
" housework,	168.00
" commissioners' bills,	169.60
" outside labor,	842.71
" fertilizers,	254.35
" moving barn and addition,	675.93
" account of new jail,	2,219.82
" all other expenses,	145.06

Paid on account of county home: for building and repairs,	\$3,869.11
expenses,	4,535.74
salary of county commissioners,	376.38
“ of county treasurer,	40.00
“ of county auditors,	10.00
insurance,	157.50
interest,	835.32
printing,	80.21
telephone,	19.20
office rent, clerk of court,	200.00
roads, town of Brooklyn,	980.00
orders per county tax,	17,411.19
all other expenses,	51.15
Total,	\$41,736.71

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$3,700.00
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*Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$4,203.97
on civil process,	49.57
from earnings of prisoners,	421.44
“ sales at jail,	29.55
“ licenses, 5 per cent.,	947.90
“ county tax,	26,363.64
“ towns, for county home,	1,303.63
“ state, for county home,	4,956.59
“ loan,	1,000.00
Total,	\$39,276.29
Key fees,	138.00

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,272.21
Prisoners' labor,	193.05
From state for county home,	1,194.27
From towns for county home,	281.36
Total,	\$2,940.89

*Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,310.90
" clothing,	236.27
" bedding,	190.05
" fuel,	643.11
" additional heating,	1.75
" light,	74.88
" medicines,	143.17
" medical attendance,	90.00
" salary of jailer,	777.79
" salary of assistants,	878.50
" building and repairs,	813.27
" furniture,	361.16
" water and ice,	131.30
" telephone,	74.42
" transportation,	4.50
" " of insane prisoner to hospital,	15.00
" stationery and stamps,	182.63
" advertising jail report,	10.00
" general supplies,	449.97
" interest,	121.26
" new jail building,	21,938.20
at court house for repairs,	8.95
" telephone,	18.74
on account of county home,	6,153.33
salary of county commissioners,	1,167.97
" " treasurer (four years),	400.00
" " auditors,	20.00
committee on new jail,	47.50
insurance,	83.50
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	
printing and advertising,	12.50
rent of office, clerk of court,	37.50
legal expenses,	1.00
library at New Milford,	6.00
janitor,	17.50
freight and express,	48.86
sewer,	50.91
water pipes,	21.04
F. E. Clark, labor forfeit,	247.50
loan,	1,000.00
Total,	<u>\$38,964.18</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Overdrafts,	\$281.48
Outstanding orders,	3,137.43
Total,	<u>\$3,418.91</u>

*Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$3,350.06
from earnings of prisoners,	393.94
" sales at jail,	33.70
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,169.33
" county tax,	12,228.24
" state for county home,	4,266.18
" loan,	15,000.00
" town of Haddam, school money,	164.25
miscellaneous,	358.95
Total,	\$36,964.65

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$764.26
state, for board of children at county home,	1,068.20
Total,	\$1,832.46

*Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,970.53
" clothing,	164.58
" bedding,	10.98
" fuel,	259.28
" light,	14.35
" medicines,	22.85
" medical attendance,	21.00
" salary of jailer,	1,289.46
" salary of assistants,	1,194.15
" salary of chaplain,	25.00
" building and repairs,	251.53
" furniture,	56.41
" water and ice,	23.00
" telephone,	69.25
" transportation,	60.70
" stationery and stamps,	6.00
" transfer of prisoners,	727.92
" superintendence of jail,	200.00
" farm expenses,	635.60
at court house for repairs,	6.69
" janitor,	180.03
" engineer,	183.62
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	471.41
" expenses,	4,797.74
salary of county commissioners,	1,982.27
" county treasurer,	200.00
" county auditors,	80.00
insurance,	413.61

Paid stationery, blanks, and stamps,	\$92.73
incidental office expenses,	276.41
rent of offices,	281.45
borrowed money,	13,000.00
interest,	189.40
towns for roads,	5,145.77
furnishing county building,	2,216.07
temporary court house,	73.00
one-third maintenance and supplies county building,	248.72
miscellaneous,	146.40
Total,	<u>\$36,987.91</u>

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Received from city of Middletown,	\$36,000.00
" town of Middletown,	36,000.00
" courts,	36,002.50
on bond,	2,700.00
	<u>\$110,702.50</u>
Expended on building to date,	110,256.35

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest,	\$6,000.00
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*Receipts of the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1896,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$1,031.06
from licenses, 5 per cent.,	553.46
" county tax,	4,225.12
" towns for county home,	337.68
" state " "	3,835.03
" sales at county home,	21.00
Total,	<u>\$10,003.35</u>

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$254.48
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*Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30,
1896, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$1,334.88
" clothing,	64.09
" bedding,	20.00
" fuel,	416.80
" medicines,	12.00

Paid at jail for medical attendance,	\$30.00
" salary of jailer,	966.67
" building and repairs,	273.84
" furniture,	104.66
" water and ice,	110.00
" telephone,	25.50
at court house for repairs,	217.23
" bar library,	300.00
on account of county home,	3,863.97
for building and repairs,	1,455.90
Paid salary of county commissioners,	1,372.85
" county treasurer,	75.00
" county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	18.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	32 35
roads,	980.00
laying county tax,	10.00
legal advice,	11.00
inspecting boilers,	15.00
interest,	531.66
Total,	<hr/> \$12,281.40

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes, at 5 per cent. interest,	\$13,000.00
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REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, For the Year Ending June 30, 1896. IN RELATION TO LICENSES.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Towns.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,.....	{ 9* { 400	\$615.00 { 130,384.00 }	36	\$5,017.00	73	\$2,750.00	509	\$138,766.00	\$6,938.30	\$131,827.70
Berlin,.....	..	..	..	..	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Bristol,.....	12	5,326.00	2	284.00	7	350.00	21	5,960.00	298.00	5,662.00
Burlington,.....	8	1,875.00	..	..	..	..	8	1,875.00	93.75	1,781.25
Canton,.....	..	..	..	..	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Granby,.....	1	150.00	..	..	..	..	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
East Hartford,.....	..	..	..	..	3	30.00	3	30.00	1.50	28.50
East Windsor,.....	8	2,000.00	..	..	..	..	8	2,000.00	100.00	1,900.00
Enfield,.....	20	9,000.00	2	400.00	3	112.00	25	9,512.00	475.60	9,036.40
Farmington,.....	11	4,950.00	2	167.00	3	85.00	16	5,202.00	260.10	4,941.90
Glastonbury,.....	..	..	..	..	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Granby,.....	3	450.00	..	..	..	..	3	450.00	22.50	427.50
Manchester,.....	19	8,102.00	2	267.00	7	350.00	28	8,719.00	455.95	8,263.05
New Britain,.....	81	33,612.00	14	2,203.00	13	625.00	108	36,440.00	1,822.00	34,618.00
Plainville,.....	10	2,480.00	..	..	2	100.00	12	2,580.00	129.00	2,451.00
Southington,.....	13	5,438.00	2	384.00	4	200.00	19	6,022.00	301.10	5,720.90
Suffield,.....	4	900.00	..	..	..	..	4	900.00	45.00	855.00
Wethersfield,.....	..	..	..	..	3	110.00	3	110.00	5.50	104.50
Windsor,.....	6	1,500.00	..	..	2	100.00	8	1,600.00	80.00	1,520.00
Windsor Locks,.....	7	1,750.00	..	..	2	60.00	9	1,810.00	90.50	1,719.50
Total,.....	603	\$208,532.00	60	\$8,722.00	127	\$4,922.00	790	\$222,176.00	\$11,108.80	\$211,067.20

*Application for renewal license refused.

NEW HAVEN CO.

New Haven,.....	412	\$176,960.00	43	\$8,130.00	67	\$3,161.00	522	\$188,251.00	\$9,412.55	\$160,954.63*
Ansonia,.....	47	18,785.00	..	.....	6	300.00	53	19,085.00	954.25	18,130.75
Bethany,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	..	150.00	7.50	142.50
Beacon Falls,.....	4	860.00	..	.....	..	.....	4	860.00	43.00	817.00
Braunford,.....	18	6,715.00	..	.....	3	150.00	21	6,865.00	343.25	6,521.75
Cheshire,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Derby,.....	32	13,905.00	1	200.00	6	300.00	39	14,405.00	720.25	13,684.75
Guilford,.....	4	950.00	..	.....	1	12.00	5	962.00	48.10	913.90
Hamden,.....	6	2,475.00	2	320.00	1	50.00	9	2,845.00	142.25	2,702.75
Meriden,.....	91	37,880.00	14	2,195.00	14	662.00	119	40,737.00	2,036.85	38,700.15
Milford,.....	5	2,250.00	..	.....	2	100.00	7	2,350.00	117.50	2,232.50
Naugatuck,.....	66	22,030.00	3	520.00	14	530.00	83	23,080.00	1,154.00	21,926.00
Oxford,.....	20	5,445.00	1	200.00	2	100.00	23	5,745.00	287.25	5,457.75
Orange,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Seymour,.....	11	4,150.00	..	.....	4	155.00	15	4,305.00	215.25	4,089.75
Wallingford,.....	26	10,570.00	1	200.00	3	112.00	30	10,882.00	544.10	10,337.90
Waterbury,.....	157	66,590.00	16	2,760.00	28	1,385.00	201	70,735.00	3,536.75	67,198.25
Total,.....	901	\$369,865.00	81	\$14,525.00	152	\$7,029.00	1,134	\$391,419.00	\$19,570.95	\$353,964.23*

NEW LONDON CO.

New London,.....	71	\$29,778.00	4	\$847.00	6	\$292.00	81	\$30,917.00	\$1,545.85	\$29,371.15
Norwich,.....	82	36,151.00	7	1,384.00	13	650.00	102	38,185.00	1,909.25	36,275.75
Colchester,.....	6	1,584.00	..	.....	1	50.00	7	1,634.00	81.70	1,552.30
East Lyme,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	7.00	1	7.00	.35	6.65
Griswold,.....	5	2,026.00	1	85.00	1	50.00	7	2,161.00	108.05	2,052.95
Groton,.....	..	.....	1	.....	3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Preston,.....	3	625.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	625.00	31.25	593.75
Stonington,.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Total,.....	167	\$70,164.00	12	\$2,316.00	28	\$1,121.00	207	\$73,601.00	\$3,680.05	69,920.95
								46.00	46.00	
								\$73,647.00	\$3,726.05	

* Paid Treasurer Police Fund, \$8,941.91. Paid Treasurer Fireman's Fund, \$8,941.91.
 + Twenty-three Transfers.

TOWNS.		LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
FAIRFIELD Co.		No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Bridgeport,.....	233	\$121,680.00	20	\$3,895.00	32	\$1,595.00	345	\$127,170.00	\$6,378.50	\$120,811.50	
Danbury,.....	57	23,775.00	2	285.00	14	700.00	73	24,760.00	1,238.00	23,522.00	
Bethel,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	20.00	2	20.00	1.00	19.00
Brookfield,.....	2	300.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	300.00	15.00	285.00
Darien,.....	5	1,065.00	1	35.00	..	.....	6	1,100.00	55.00	1,045.00
Fairfield,.....	5	2,046.00	..	.....	2	100.00	7	2,146.00	107.30	2,038.70
Greenwich,.....	20	9,060.00	2	400.00	4	200.00	26	9,600.00	480.00	9,120.00	
Huntington,.....	5	2,140.00	..	.....	2	100.00	7	2,240.00	112.00	2,128.00
New Canaan,.....	4	860.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	6	1,110.00	55.50	1,054.50	
Newtown,.....	12	5,400.00	..	.....	1	50.00	13	5,450.00	272.50	5,177.50
Norwalk,.....	57	24,105.00	4	765.00	9	412.00	70	25,282.00	1,264.10	24,017.90	
Ridgefield,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Stamford,.....	61	25,585.00	9	1,370.00	7	350.00	77	27,305.00	1,365.25	25,939.75	
Stratford,.....	11	1,405.00	..	.....	2	100.00	13	1,505.00	75.25	1,429.75
Trumbull,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	10.00	1	10.00	.50	9.50
Westport,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Total,.....	532	\$217,361.00	39	\$6,950.00	79	\$3,709.00	650	\$238,020.00	\$11,401.00	\$216,619.00	
LITCHFIELD Co.											
Litchfield,.....	2	\$450.00	2	\$400.00	3	\$150.00	7	\$1,000.00	\$50.00	\$950.00	
Winchester,.....	8	3,600.00	1	200.00	6	300.00	15	4,100.00	205.00	3,895.00	
New Milford,.....	7	3,075.00	..	.....	2	100.00	9	3,175.00	158.75	3,016.25
Barkhamsted,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	1	50.00	2	200.00	10.00	190.00
Canaan,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Colebrook,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Kent,.....	1	250.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	250.00	12.50	237.50
New Hartford,.....	3	1,350.00	..	.....	2	100.00	5	1,450.00	72.50	1,377.50
Norfolk,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
North Canaan,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Plymouth,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Salisbury,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Sharon,.....	3	750.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	750.00	37.50	712.50
Thomaston,.....	6	2,550.00	2	400.00	2	100.00	10	3,050.00	152.50	2,897.50	
Torrington,.....	11	4,950.00	..	.....	3	150.00	14	5,100.00	255.00	4,845.00
Washington,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Watertown,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Woodbury,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Total,.....	43	\$17,275.00	5	\$1,000.00	30	\$1,082.00	78	\$19,357.00	\$967.85	\$18,389.15	

WINDHAM Co.

Windham,.....	32	\$13,555.50	..	.....	8	\$400.00	40	\$13,955.50	\$697.77	\$13,257.73
Putnam,.....	20	8,775.00	..	.....	4	162.00	24	8,937.00	446.85	8,490.15
Killingly,.....	..	.....	..	.....	5	60.00	5	60.00	3.00	57.00
Plainfield,.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Sterling,.....	5	1,125.00	..	.....	..	.....	5	1,125.00	56.25	1,068.75
Total,.....	57	\$23,455.50	..	.....	19	\$646.00	76	\$24,101.50	\$1,205.07	\$22,896.43

MIDDLESEX Co.

Middletown,.....	48	\$15,412.50	2	\$283.33	10	\$500.00	60	\$16,195.83	\$809.78	\$15,386.05
Haddam,.....	1	150.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Chatham,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Clinton,.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
East Haddam,.....	6	950.00	..	.....	..	.....	6	950.00	47.50	902.50
Essex,.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Old Saybrook,.....	8	1,270.83	1	200.00	1	10.00	10	1,480.83	74.05	1,406.78
Portland,.....	14	4,200.00	3	300.00	1	50.00	18	4,550.00	227.50	4,322.50
Total,.....	77	\$21,983.83	6	\$783.33	17	\$620.00	100	\$23,386.66	\$1,169.33	\$22,217.33

TOLLAND Co.

Bolton,.....	2	\$500.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	\$500.00	\$25.00	\$475.00
Ellington,.....	3	666.67	1	\$85.00	..	.....	4	751.67	37.58	714.09
Stafford,.....	..	.....	..	.....	3	\$36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Vernon,.....	20	9,000.00	4	783.34	5	250.00	29	10,033.34	501.66	9,531.68
Total,.....	25	\$10,166.67	5	\$868.34	8	\$386.00	38	\$11,321.01	\$566.04	\$10,754.97

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,	603	\$208,532.00	60	\$8,722.00	127	\$4,922.00	790	\$222,176.00	\$11,108.80	\$211,067.20
New Haven,	901	369,865.00	81	14,525.00	152	7,029.00	1,134	391,419.00	19,570.95	353,964.23*
New London,	167	70,164.00	12	2,316.00	28	1,121.00	207	73,601.00	3,680.05	69,920.95
Fairfield,	532	217,361.00	39	6,950.00	79	3,709.00	650	228,020.00	11,401.00	216,619.00
Windham,	57	23,455.50	..	.....	19	646.00	76	24,101.50	1,205.07	22,896.43
Litchfield,	43	17,275.00	5	1,000.00	30	1,082.00	78	19,357.00	967.85	18,389.15
Middlesex,	77	21,983.33	6	783.33	17	620.00	100	23,386.66	1,169.33	22,217.33
Tolland,	25	10,166.67	5	868.34	8	286.00	38	11,321.01	566.04	10,754.97
Total,	2,405	\$938,802.50	208	\$35,164.67	460	\$19,415.00	3,073	\$993,382.17	\$49,669.09	\$925,829.26

* Paid treasurer New Haven Police fund, \$8,941.91.

Paid treasurer New Haven Firemen's fund, \$8,941.91.

